

Prince Rupert Daily News

Saturday, January 9, 1954

Independent daily newspaper devoted to the upbuilding of Prince Rupert and Northern and Central British Columbia.
Member of Canadian Press - Audit Bureau of Circulations
Canadian Daily Newspaper Association.
Published by The Prince Rupert Daily News, Limited.
J. F. MAGOR, President H. G. PERRY, Vice-President

Subscription Rates:
By carrier—Per week, 25c; per month, \$1.00; per year, \$10.00.
By mail—Per month, 75c; per year, \$8.00.
Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa

Five Coronation Medals

IN AWARDING Coronation medals to four leaders of the native people, and to Indian Superintendent F. E. Anfield, the Queen has bestowed honors that meet with warm approval in this part of the country.

Before white men ever reached these shores, the natives had created a civilization with which B.C. is still intimately identified. Their works of art have become a symbol of the province, and their customs and ventures are an integral part of its history.

While the white newcomers have held the main attention with their aggressiveness and tumult, the Indians still form the massive background character of our province. Where others have not interfered and exploited, their life is one of dignity, grace and hospitality. Their hearts are warm and their friendship sincere. Those of the white race who have been accepted as brothers have a bond as close and enduring as any they will ever find.

The four whom the Queen has chosen for recognition personify the finest attributes of these first Canadians. It is an enviable commendation.

For Mr. Anfield the award is a measure of the appreciation felt by a Commonwealth which wishes to retain the affection and allegiance of its native peoples. His mission is successful because he is able to return with equal sincerity the spirit of brotherhood extended to him by those among whom he works.

They are five medals of which we are all proud.

Before Jobs-Capital

THIS year the first aluminum will be shipped from the giant Kitimat plant in British Columbia. Eventually production may reach 500,000 tons a year, worth approximately \$200 millions, and a new city of at least 50,000 will be created in what was, less than two years ago, an empty wilderness.

Something more than a vast supply of cheap power on navigable water was needed to open this vast development. Before a single pound of aluminum could be produced, or one permanent job established, there had to be a huge outlay of capital.

When all the bills are paid the Aluminum Company of Canada will have spent around \$600 millions for dams, tunnels, power plant, aluminum processing facilities, wharves and housing. The greater part of that money will have to be paid out before the first ingot can be produced and the balance before full production is achieved.

It takes capital—and capital in huge chunks—to keep Canada growing, to provide jobs for the Canadians of tomorrow.

—Financial Post

All Aboard By G. S. Montmore

Some people are not to be trusted near a telephone. Alexander Graham Bell's little gadget exercises an evil fascination over them. They are telephone addicts.

I know a newspaperman who enters a friend's house, strides to the phone, and says in a clipped, dramatic voice: "Gimme Mexico City."

He doesn't really want Mexico City, and Mexico City doesn't want him. However, it is a far-off glamorous kind of place, and the very act of calling there conveys a feeling of power and adventure.

Also, the newspaperman happens to know an aide called Oscar at one of the embassies, and he has just remembered that he doesn't like Oscar's face. What better time than the present (3 a.m.) to phone and tell him so?

Mexico City is just an example. The place may just as easily be London, Melbourne, New Delhi or Belgrade. The telephone addict doesn't have to know anybody at the place he is phoning. He once phoned a bar in New York to settle an argument about the way a certain cocktail was mixed. Sometimes he phones statesmen to tell them his views on their policies.

Once he hailed John Diefenbaker, M.P., from bed in Saskatchewan and denounced him in the strongest terms. Another telephone addict dampened the gaiety of the house where he was a holiday guest, by calling several people in his home town in the United States, hundreds of miles

away, and insisting that his hostess speak to them all. The time was already past 1 a.m.

An hour or so later the telephone addict was attacked by remorse, and he phoned all the people again to apologise for having disturbed them. The hostess is now glumly waiting for the bill, which she intends to forward to her former guest.

Expense is the last thing a telephone addict thinks about. As some men are slaves to alcohol, he is a slave to the telephone. The two habits are sometimes found together.

The compulsive long-distance telephoner may be a man who feels lonely and inadequate. Speaking to eminent persons in far places restores his self-esteem, for a while. He can gain this relief without any hard work, but it doesn't last.

He and his kind should gather in a club called Telephoners Anonymous. Members would be pledged never to use the telephone unless it rang for them.

The founder and president should be my newspaper friend. The last I heard of him, he had tried to place a call to himself clear around the world. He failed to get through. I don't know why. Maybe he didn't answer. Or maybe his line was busy.

NO CRYSTAL-GAZING
Fortune-tellers in England are liable to imprisonment under the Vagrancy Act passed in 1824.

As I See It



by
**Elmore
Philpott**

Buy More British

THE PRIME MINISTER of Australia hits the nail square on the head when he says that there is no hope of an early sterling-dollar money convertibility scheme unless it is supported by the U.S.A.

But will the U.S. government enter any such scheme? And would any British government give up its control of exports and imports, as the U.S. would doubtless demand as a condition of any such scheme?

IT SEEMS to me that the scramble for export markets is likely to get much more intense than it is now.

In spite of some dark spots in the general picture, Canadian prosperity is at a very high level indeed at an all-time high level when all accounts are added up.

Nevertheless the situation could change very quickly, for the worse, for Canada. For, more and more, we tend to put too many eggs in the one basket—the U.S. basket. Uncle Sam is now by far our best customer. Yet on trade alone we are going deeper and deeper in the red each year with the U.S.A.

The Canadian dollar stands where it does today only because private investors are sending in to Canada vast quantities of new capital equipment, which they are paying for in their own country, with their own money.

IF FOR any reason the present slow-down in American business should deepen into a real recession, the Canadian picture could change, for the worse, overnight.

We have seen what happens in Canada when a local industry, such as the Textile, is hard-hit by competition from outside. The pressures on the home government just cannot be resisted when there is mass unemployment in industries which make goods, which suddenly flood in from outside in swamping quantities.

Why should anybody imagine that American manufacturers, American trade unions, and American Congressmen will act any differently than do their Canadian opposite numbers in similar circumstances?

To be more specific, what would happen to the present high volume of lumber shipments from Canada to U.S.A. if there is a major shutdown in the woodworking operations in U.S. itself?

NO COUNTRY in all the world has a greater stake than Canada in removing the money-exchange snags which have so drastically cut down Canadian sales to the sterling area.

If the finance ministers, now meeting in Australia, can work out a pound-into-dollars convertibility scheme, then all well and good. But if no such convertibility scheme can be reached, then the longer we wait to take emergency steps to finance trade with the sterling area, the worse things are going to get, for Canada in general and B.C. in particular.

THE NUB of any successful move to regain our British markets for salmon, apples and wood products is a plan which puts more Canadian dollars in the hands of British buyers. Loans are no answer.

It is only common prudence for Canada to buy more from the sterling area, and less from the American dollar area. It is the only way to keep our ship on even keel.

The U.S.A. can get along quite nicely without our lumber, salmon, fruits and other farm products. But the sterling area needs them—and must buy them from somebody.



DAMAGE WAS ESTIMATED at \$300,000 in a three-alarm fire in a downtown Toronto building. Firemen battle the early-morning blaze which for a time threatened an entire business block on Front Street.

Ray REFLECTS and REMINISCES

Of course, there is always some unemployment somewhere any time. But there should be closer estimates. Yesterday in the United States for example, there was a grand total of 1,850,000. Some hours later, another guess came zooming along. This made it roughly two and a half million. Or perhaps they made a recount, the same as at an election now and then.

If the country is not moving

Plant Scientist Warns Against Diseases, Insects

VICTORIA (CP)—A leading Canadian plant scientist has warned that the world's food supplies will be depleted by plant-killing diseases and insects unless nations co-operate to combat the threat.

Dr. William Newton, head of the Dominion laboratory of plant pathology here, said in an interview there is great danger of insects and diseases from warmer countries spreading to Canada.

Just returned from Ceylon where he served a year under the United Nations food and agricultural organization, he studied various types of virus diseases of that country.

"Diseases of warmer countries cause widespread damage to crops and their control depends largely on co-operation of scientists in all parts of the world," he said.

"Many of the diseases in Ceylon would thrive in Canada. The world is getting smaller and it is easier for diseases to spread from country to country."

Dr. Newton said scientists suspected that new virus diseases found in central British Columbia came from some other country. No one had yet found where the new Canadian wheat rust disease originated.

"Plant disease and insects do not know such a thing as an international boundary and for this reason plant and insect research should be completely internationalized."

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OTTAWA DIARY

By NORMAN M. McLEOD

Technically, the power of the coming meeting of the Progressive Conservative Association of Canada to deal with the PC leadership situation is pretty strictly limited. The way the PC party constitution is set up, jurisdiction over the leadership is the prerogative of a National Convention—and of no lesser body.

Nevertheless, nothing is more certain than that technicalities will be disregarded at the approaching March meeting and that some definite action affecting the leadership will be taken. To imagine otherwise is tantamount to imagining huntsmen going into the woods in autumn to hunt partridge—and spending their time admiring the beauties of the autumn coloring.

The March annual meeting of the PC's needn't be held. It has been skipped several times in the past and it could easily be skipped again if the Conservative Brass considered such a course expedient. The fact that the Brass scheduled the meeting a few hours after leader Drew had denied a news agency despatch forecasting his early retirement is evidence that it is ready to go to the mat with the formidable forces in the party who are clamoring for a leadership change.

There are two courses which the coming PC annual meeting could take with propriety. One would be to decide that the existing situation justified the calling of a National Convention. The other would be to accept Mr. Drew's resignation, if it should develop during the course of the meeting, and name a temporary leader who would submit himself to a later National Convention for confirmation. Either course involves a National Convention some time to make things fully legal and there is no device by which a National Convention may be bypassed without doing violence to the party constitution.

There is, of course, a third plan which the March meeting might adopt. It might give a vote of confidence to Mr. Drew, who has indicated clearly that he doesn't propose to step down from the leadership without a fight.

The chances of this third alternative materializing shouldn't be too heavily discounted, mainly for reasons of geography. Drew is weakest in the Maritimes and in the Prairies, which are "least" likely to be "shilly" represented at the March meeting, and he is strongest in nearby Quebec, which is almost certain to have its full quota of delegates. The handful of Quebec votes, together with the votes of the faction bitterly opposed to the entry of John Diefenbaker into the leadership, might be all that Drew might need to survive a vote of confidence.

Alberta Names New Minister

EDMONTON (CP)—The Alberta cabinet was shuffled and a new minister added in moves to fill the vacancy caused by the Dec. 23 death of Hon. D. A. Ure.

Hon. L. C. Halmrast, a southwestern Alberta cattle rancher and public welfare minister for more than a year, was sworn in as minister of agriculture to succeed Mr. Ure, who died in a high-way accident.

R. D. (Bob) Jorgenson, Alberta Social Credit League president for 14 years and Social Credit MLA for Pembina, replaced Mr. Halmrast as minister of public welfare.

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Henry Ford Jolted World 40 Years Ago Establishing \$5-Day Wage Scale

DETROIT—Forty years ago this week Henry Ford gave the industrial world a jolt it long remembered: He established the \$5 a day minimum wage in his factories.

Factory wages then ranged from \$1 to \$2.50 a day, depending on skill.

Ford's action was of tremendous significance, socially and economically. It brought instantaneous criticism as well as praise.

"Industrial suicide," some of Ford's fellow manufacturers wailed.

"Just social justice," Ford replied.

"It will ruin the Ford company and others with it," cried the critics. "Ford is trying to buy the workers' souls."

"It is a sound thing, economically and socially," Ford retorted, "and the time is not far distant when none can fail to realize it."

The industrial bombshell Henry Ford dropped on his competitors, of course, did not ruin them or the Ford Motor Co.

FLOCK TO DETROIT
Detroit then had a population of 685,000 persons. But there were many thousands of others idle at the time. The day after announcement of the new wage scale 15,000 persons gathered at the gates of the Ford plant seeking the \$5 jobs. Thousands of others were attracted from other sections of the country.

It was a milling mob that required squads of police to keep in order. The influx of outsiders



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