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### Treat Cold Season With Care

IN THEIR own delicate way, gusty winds and lowering temperatures hint that winter is soon with us. In addition to certain discomforts caused by the cooling climate, the changing season brings increased dangers to life and limb.

According to the All Canada Insurance Federation, the highest number of fires and accidents occur in the fall and winter months, causing hundreds of deaths and injuries.

The Federation, which represents over 200 fire, automobile and casualty insurance companies, makes the following suggestions for home safety:

- 1) See that there are no piles of leaves and rubbish behind shrubbery, near house, or in eaves. Guard against flying sparks when burning leaves and rubbish.
- 2) Have electric wiring and equipment checked by experts.
- 3) Chimneys and flues should be cleaned at least once a year. Haxe experts check all heating equipment.
- 4) Store inflammable liquids in well marked safety cans.
- 5) Use metal containers for disposal of ashes from furnaces.
- 6) When storing summer clothes, remove matches from pockets.
- 7) Spark arresters for chimneys are advisable if roofs are shingled.
- 8) War trophies and firearms are dangerous. Make sure there is no danger of explosions or accidents.
- 9) Never leave garden tools and children's toys lying about grounds.

Without trying to overdo this list of reminders, we have a few thoughts of our own to throw in. Coarse salt on steps and slopes which thaw during the day and freeze at night is a useful precaution. So is the installation of boot scrapers to remove snow from feet before reaching smooth tiled or linoleum porches and verandahs.

Another precaution that pays off is to keep a careful eye on "quick" drying of clothes near any stove or heater. Finally, it might save young lives if children sleighriding on roads are warned of the lack of control that drivers frequently experience on hills in winter.

### Scripture Passage for Today

"Thou crownest the year with thy goodness."  
—Psalm 65:11.

## Ray REFLECTS and REMINISCES

Stanley Burke of the Sun staff, telephoned at random 24 persons in New York city, inquiring if anyone knew the location of British Columbia. Out of the 24, ten had never heard of B.C. Three had but the slightest knowledge. Some thought this province was in South America.

### SHOULD BE DIFFERENT

"There is not enough praise of eccentricity," says Dr. Sidney Smith, president of the University of Toronto. "Every day," he laments, "we are advised to pursue the same goals, admire the same people, enjoy the same pastimes, wear the same clothes and think the same thoughts."

There is such a thing as submerging the individual in the tide of conventional mediocrity. Can the good doctor have an idea?

### SEAT FOR GEORGE?

Ottawa hints George Drew, leader of the Conservatives, may be offered a seat in the Senate. Unlike, unless there is some guarantee of acceptance, well in advance. The Senate has been called Canada's most luxurious club. But that's only one name.

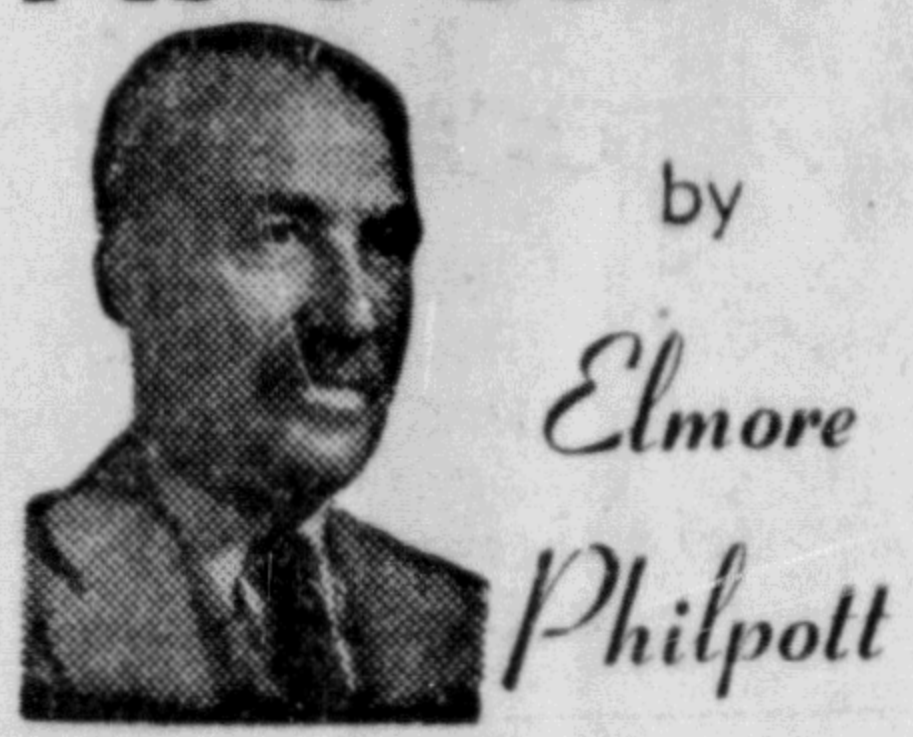
Bicycle riding is becoming more general. Accident cases appear to lack increase. And isn't it grand when, in dismounting, you allow your bike to drop right

### POSTPONEMENT

The monthly meeting of the Prince Rupert Chamber of Commerce scheduled for Monday, October 5th, has been postponed until Monday, October 19th on account of Civic Centre membership drive being held on October 5th and Monday, October 12th being Thanksgiving Day holiday.

PHILIP M. RAY, Secretary.

## As I See It



### Sinclair Salmon Deal

THE Honorable Jimmy Sinclair will surely have the eyes of all B.C. upon him as he tries for the big salmon deal with Britain.

Much of the prosperity of B.C. rests on salmon. Right now the salmon markets are clogged. In addition to a magnificent 1953 catch there is a huge carry-over from the 1952 season. If this surplus could be sold, or swapped in one bulk deal, the whole business picture in B.C. would clear.

But much more than the welfare of B.C. depends on Mr. Sinclair's visit to London. This week in Ottawa statesmen from Ireland and Australia both served notice on Canada that their countries would be forced to cut down their buying from us unless we increased our buying from them. Last week, in Montreal, our prime minister gave the sharpest warning that any country has given to the United States in recent years. It was:

"The U.S.A. must buy from the world to the extent that the U.S.A. sells to the world, or else there is risk of another world depression."

THE Sinclair mission is an experiment in what you might call streamlined barter.

Canada says to Britain: We will buy from you a goodly quantity of tinplate, diesel engines, fish nets and so forth. With the dollars you earn from this sale, you will buy B.C. salmon.

There is nothing new about the idea. As a matter of fact, it is based on the oldest and most solid of all trade principles. Before the dawn of the modern age ships were loaded up with the products of their own countries. They sailed across the oceans to faraway lands. They traded their cargoes for what the foreigners had to offer, and brought back the foreign products to sell in their own homelands.

But in recent times trade has become clogged because money and the intricacies of exchange have been allowed to bottleneck the very purpose money was designed to serve. Nations fell into the fundamental error of acting as if they were selling their goods for money—forgetting that money is in itself of no value unless it can effect actual exchange of goods or services.

THE Sinclair experiment recognizes that Canada has the surpluses, and that Canada can only sell these surpluses if, in effect, she swaps them for the goods, services or properties which the buyers have for sale.

It is the first direct demonstration of what I have been advocating in this column over and over again since 1949. My own observations in Britain then convinced me of the absurdity of scarcities of food in Britain while there were even then vast surpluses of foods in Canada.

What stood between the British people who wanted and needed our foods, such as salmon, apples, beef and wheat, was a shortage of Canadian dollars. There was only one way for the British to get those dollars, and that was for Canada to buy more of what the British had to sell.

Sinclair is attempting on a modest scale what Canada could and should do on a titanic scale. It is exactly what Roosevelt and Mackenzie King did in the Hyde Park agreement, which enabled this country to pay her full share of the war without one cent of handout-help from Uncle Sam, of the kind which comprised the whole basis of the other allies' economies.

Mock battle on the North Atlantic engages the ships of three nations, supported by a thousand aircraft, and extends from Iceland to Morocco. It's not war, yet there's that inevitable "but,"



ALTHOUGH SOME ESKIMOS are adopting the customs of the white man, even to taking jobs on the "outside," life for most of the 8,600 Eskimos in the Northwest Territories and Quebec is essentially what it was for their ancestors. Here is an aging Eskimo couple at home in their canvas tent. Although Adamee (right) 80, is blind, he hears the sound of the old kudlik burning seal oil under the kettle his wife has boiling. They live at Lake Harbour, Eastern Arctic.

## Iron Indian Regimental Mascot May Be Brought to Canada

BELLEVILLE, Ont. (C)—A nine-foot iron Indian, regimental mascot of the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment during the early part of the Second World War, may be exhumed from a battlefield grave and returned to Canada as a war memorial.

The statue of "Little Chief" was buried near the seawall at Brest, amid the crash of falling bombs in June, 1940, after the regiment was sent to France for a short-lived stay before the Germans took over the country.

News of the fall of France brought orders to return at once, destroying all equipment. Little Chief was a victim of circumstances, but only recently did the regiment get news of just where the mascot was buried.

Sgt. Eddy King, the only man now living of the four-man detail that buried Little Chief, is to go to France to point out the exact burial spot.

The saga of the mascot began in 1939 when the regiment was reformed for service. The unit in Picton was stationed next door to a canning factory, on top of which was the nine-foot iron Indian, an advertising gimmick.

The last night before embarkation, regimental practical jokers scaled the wall, brought the statue down and set it up in front of the sergeant's mess, in a blanket and holding a glass of milk.

TAKEN ON STRENGTH  
The iron Indian was promptly taken on strength as No. C-0000 Pte. Battle Axe, but the name later reverted to Little Chief. The men smuggled him aboard the troop train and aboard ship.

In Aldershot, the mascot was taken on manoeuvres. "There wasn't a unit in the Allied Expeditionary Force that didn't at some time attempt to steal Little Chief," said Sgt. Maj. Angus Duffy. Several succeeded but 100-man rescue raids always recaptured him.

They took him with them to France. At the outskirts of Brest, as the German dive-bombers screamed down, Sgt. Maj. Duffy ordered the mascot buried.

Sgt. King and three other men shrouded Little Chief in army ground sheets and dug a grave six feet deep in a grove of sycamore trees. The position was pin-pointed on a map which was later lost.

START OF SEARCH  
Two years ago officers of the regiment began a search for anyone knowing the burial spot.

Sgt. King said he knew the spot. He expects to fly overseas shortly to point out Little Chief's grave and help bring him home.

## Parliament Meets With 12 Vacancies In Upper House

BY KEN KELLY  
Canadian Press Staff Writer.

OTTAWA—Parliament assembles this fall with 12 vacancies in the Senate, probably a record number for the first session of a new Parliament.

The 12 empty seats in the 102-seat upper chamber are largely in eastern provinces. Quebec has four, New Brunswick three, Ontario two and Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Manitoba one each.

Prior to the Aug. 10 federal election, a record 23 vacancies existed in the Senate. However, Prime Minister St. Laurent appointed 11 new senators in May and June to give the Liberals 82 seats against the eight held by Progressive Conservatives.

ANCIENT OATH  
Before the new appointees may take their seats, they will be chief actors in an ancient ceremony of parliamentary government. They will swear allegiance to the Queen at a full session of the Senate.

This ceremony, based on practice in the British House of Lords, differs from usage in the House of Commons where new members take the oath in the privacy of the office of the clerk of the Commons.

L. C. Moyer, clerk of the Senate and clerk of the Parliament when Senate and Commons hold one of their rare joint sessions, reads the oath for the new senators to repeat after him. They swear "that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II." The Commons' oath is similar.

Before they take the oath the new Senators must satisfy the Speaker and the Senate that they are eligible for membership. They make a declaration under oath in Mr. Moyer's office that they own property valued at \$4,000 or more unencumbered by debts.

The Speaker reads to the Senate the letters patent, granted by the governor-general, naming the appointees senators for life.

Table mountain overlooking Cape Town, so called because of its flat top, rises 3,540 feet.

## OTTAWA DIARY

By Norman M. MacLeod

Even if the marketing of the current year's wheat crop should prove to be a slow and even in many respects an unsatisfactory operation, the federal government doesn't expect too loud a chorus of complaint from western growers.

Such an attitude seems at first sight to involve an optimism for which no warrant can be found in the highly vocal record which the wheat bloc has established for itself in these parts in the past. Hitherto no time things have ceased to go altogether to the liking of the prairie farmer, the federal authorities have heard about it with a speed comparable to greased lightning and with no gentleness of impact.

The prospect of the westerners being patient in the stormy marketing period which may lie ahead is, therefore, one of Parliament Hill's more novel developments. It clearly suggests an explanation. And this is the story the government gets:

The reason many of the westerners aren't going to be too concerned about cashing in this year's crop is because they already have provided for this year's income—with last year's wheat!

It seems that out on the prairies the wheat growers are no more reconciled to paying income taxes than are any other of their fellow-citizens. But last year the heavy sales of wheat which it had been impossible to market in the fall of 1951 provided them with slightly more than a normal annual income in the early months of the year. Consequently, when the 1952 crop was harvested, many growers simply delivered it to the elevator for storage, not for sale. Their intention was to hold it until after January 1, so that its proceeds wouldn't drive them into near-confiscatory tax brackets.

That wheat has moved to market at a good pace in the first half of the present year. The balance of it almost certainly will be cleaned up before Christmas. And that will satisfy the western grower, with the possible exception of the small operators who are not in the same happy financial position as the big producers. But it isn't the small operators who cause the government trouble at any time. It's the big and influential growers.

Any idea that farmers—wheat farmers, at any rate—don't pay income taxes to amount to any considerable sum is strictly a legend created by city slickers. A couple of years after World War II, when the Wheat Board made a final 20-cents-per-bushel payment in settlement of deliveries during the war years,

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