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## The Sausage is Freed

WITH the international scene bursting into wild and perhaps momentous tumult, it is comforting to note this contrasting English newspaper headline: "The Sausage To Be Given Independence."

It may be news to most Canadians that the humble sausage had entered into politics and acquired the dignity of government recognition. This distinction was bestowed upon it by the Ministry of Food in the early days of the war when it was put under strict control. According to ministerial decree, the beef sausage had to contain 50 per cent of meat (beef, mutton, lamb, pork, veal, or edible offals) and be sold at not more than one shilling and ten-pence half-penny per pound. Pork sausage had to contain 65 per cent of meat, of which not less than four-fifths had to be pork, and be sold at not more than two shillings and five-pence per pound.

Now all these restrictions have been swept away and the trade will be able to make the sort of sausages to suit local tastes.

This development has moved Toronto commentator Lewis Milligan to review the history of the sausage.

"One of the earliest was made from shrimps, crabs, oysters, prawns and lobsters," he observes. "The black pudding, according to one authority, is an ancient dish in England and Scotland, and is made of oatmeal, suet and hog's blood, variously seasoned with caraway, thyme, mint, garlic or onion, salt and pepper. The Scottish haggis, which was described by Burns as 'Great chieftain o' the pudding' race, is composed of the meat and brains of the sheep's head, combined with oatmeal, etc., in that animal's stomach. Haggis may be a good meal for a plowman who can work it off, or as a small side dish at Burns' dinners, but even with the latter the loyal Scot needs to take it with an anaesthetic in the form of Scotch whisky."

Presumably the haggis maintained its independence throughout the war, for it did not get into politics. Any attempt by the Ministry of Food to control the chieftain or prescribe its ingredients might have intensified the demand for Home Rule for Scotland. The proletarian sausage submitted without a murmur to dictatorship.

## OTTAWA DIARY

By Norman M. MacLeod

The most striking feature around Progressive Conservative national headquarters these days is the complete absence of the over-confidence that existed in 1949.

It isn't that Leader George Drew and his High Command are at all low in morale. They aren't. But the 1949 campaign gave them a lesson in political realism from which they profited despite its pain. They're not forgetting it.

The simple fact was that back in 1949 Leader Drew relied for his information on the campaign's progress nation-wide mainly on PC party workers. Not too unnaturally, the party faithful didn't emphasize in their reports anything that they thought their Leader mightn't enjoy hearing. The result was that Drew passed the entire campaign in an atmosphere of complete political unreality. The results on voting night constituted a shock awakening for which he was wholly unprepared.

This time the PC Chieftain is being careful to stay as close and as accurately to actual public opinion as is humanly possible. By so doing he is at least protecting himself against the over-confidence that helped to betray him last time.

That doesn't mean that the PC Leader doesn't expect to win. On the contrary, his hopes run exceedingly high. In a field as thoroughly confused by Social Credit and CCF pre-emption of the political domain West of the Great Lakes, he believes that he stands an excellent chance of matching the government's strength and crippling its power in Eastern Canada. But he knows he has a fight on his hands. He isn't making the mistake again of under-estimating Liberal campaigning strength.

It is stated definitely by PC sources that before the campaign is ended—and probably at a rel-

## As I See It

by

Elmore Philpott

### Pearson's Sharp Line

THE SPEECH made by Lester Pearson at Harvard University on June 11 was one of the most important ever made by a Canadian statesman.

Pearson spoke not only as Canada's Minister of External Affairs, but as the authentic world voice of democratic principle. He was candid in his description of the "world Communist conspiracy." But he stood foursquare on British tradition when he warned that "some of those who have gone about to eliminate the real menace of the Communist conspiracy have done so by methods which weaken our democratic concept of law and justice, which have threatened to destroy that feeling of community on which free society must be based."

That was a polite warning to the U.S.A. that Senator McCarthy's witch-hunts are doing harm to western unity.

HERE, is the nub of what Mr. Pearson said about intervention in Asia:

"New forces have swept across the Far East since World War II. Some of these reflect the pulsations of the international communist conspiracy. Others are primarily related to the awakening urge of millions of Asians for national freedom and a better life. If we of the west are not able to agree on the distinction between these two forces which require a different approach and understanding by us, our co-operation in this part of the world may disappear."

"There are some who believe that Asian Communist is an implacable foe, bound hand and foot to Moscow, and that to negotiate with it in any circumstances is futile and perilous. Therefore, they argue, we must do everything we can short of all-out war—but even at some risk of war—to prevent the appearance of Asian Communist governments; and to weaken and destroy them if they manage to obtain power."

"There are others who will have none of this policy. They feel that Communism in Asia is a social, economic and political development, growing out of special Asian conditions and one primarily for Asians to deal with."

PEARSON'S proposition comes down to these hard-boiled policies:

1. Canada will stand by the U.S.A. to repel clear-cut military aggressions, such as occurred in Korea. Canada would probably enter a Pacific Pact to make such a policy effective.

2. But Canada will not support reactionary, social counter-revolutionary forces, such as that of Chiang Kai-shek, nor regimes which seek to perpetuate imperialism, in disguise.

Our policy must be, as he puts it: "Defeat Communism by doing more for the welfare of the underprivileged and undernourished millions of the East than Communism can ever hope to do."

THE PRACTICAL world peace-making of Lester Pearson over the past years has enjoyed the support of the overwhelming majority of Canadians. His sharp new line on Asia merits and should receive the continued support of the same majority—for any attempt to swing Canada behind the McCarthy "war for Chiang" line would split Canada from end to end politically.

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So next time you need money, don't hesitate to drop in and talk over your problem with Ernest Paulding, manager of the Prince Rupert B of M. You'll find him an interested listener and ready to help whenever possible. (Adv.)



TWO MEMBERS of the technical stores of B Echelon, 3rd battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, examine a Patchett 9mm machine carbine now on trial by the Canadian army in Korea. At left is Pte. Edward Earles of St. John's, Nfld., with L/Cpl. Donald Wylie, Toronto.

## White-Haired South Korean President Spends Many Hours in Spreading Garden

World attention is focused on strong-willed 78-year-old President Syngman Rhee of South Korea because of his adamant stand against a truce that would leave his war-ravaged country divided. What sort of a man is he and what is his background? Here are some of the answers—Editor.

SEOUL (AP)—Allied troops re-occupied Seoul in September, 1950, after landing at Inchon and routing the North Korean Reds. A throng of Koreans gathered in the battered capital city to hear an address by their white-haired president, Syngman Rhee.

It was a momentous occasion for the little man who had endured prison torture and 33 years of exile in his long fight against monarchists, Japanese militarists and now the Communists. Many present expected a dramatic, spine-tingling speech from the leathery-skinned graduate of Harvard and Princeton universities.

Rhee said: "We have returned to our beloved city. Now let's get the stink out of the streets and get some trees on those mountains."

The incident illustrated several points in the character of the 78-year-old president. He is a simple, direct man with no apparent affections, but stubborn in persisting for what he believes is best for Korea.

He is a passionate lover of trees and flowering things. He has a mania for sanitation.

Today, in the midst of the armistice crisis, he still is exhorting Seoul residents at least once each week to clean up and plant.

His love is for a country in which he was born under a monarchy March 26, 1875; which threw him in prison when, as a Methodist mission convert, he tried to stir up the spirit of democracy, and from which he was exiled, fleeing for his life soon after the Japanese took control in 1910.

He returned to Korea in 1945 after Japan's defeat only to be caught up shortly in a war which kept him moving in and out of Seoul as its fortunes swung.

Rhee lives in a fine concrete-and-tile mansion on a Seoul hillside. He spends many waking hours in its spreading, beautiful gardens.

When Gen. Mark Clark flew to Seoul recently for an urgent conference over Rhee's bitter opposition to a truce with the Reds, they held their meeting in the "garden office."

While talking with important guests, Rhee is apt to stop his conversation momentarily while walking over to pull up a weed. He prunes his own trees and hedges and attends to his flowers and shrubs daily.

After a 6 a.m. arising and a light breakfast, Rhee reads the newspapers for an hour, then sketches Chinese characters on paper with a brush dipped in heavy black ink. His characters spell out such mottoes as "Respect Heaven and love humans."

At 8:30 a.m. he goes to a large pond and feeds bread and rice to more than 100 goldfish.

Then he walks to his office and receives reports on the war. He consults with his ministers. By 9:30 a.m. he is back in the garden receiving visitors and giving instructions to his secretaries.

Just before noon, he sits down to his typewriter to bang out personal letters or statements. Often they are appeals to his people to plant trees, use coal instead of wood for cooking and heating.

Rhee deplores the barren hills of Korea. He flies often to the battlefield in light army planes, scanning the terrain closely.

On several occasions, President Rhee has discovered tree or brush fires during his trips. Said his secretary, Chang Ki Song: "On each occasion the president made note of the exact location and sent out fire fighters immediately."

At 12:30 p.m. daily, Rhee lunches with his Austrian-born wife, Francesca, 20 years his junior, whom he wed in 1934. He eats what he likes, including chicken, fish, beef and pork. He prefers western food but occasionally eats rice and some Korean dishes.

After receiving visitors from 2 to 4 p.m. and a 7 p.m. dinner, he listens to the radio. Before retiring, Rhee opens his Christian Bible and reads passages aloud to himself and his wife.

One of the world's great ship canals, the 16-mile canal from the North Sea to Amsterdam, was opened in 1876.

## Alberta Man Finds Water With Branch

COWLEY, Alta. (CP)—An 81-year-old south Alberta man is one of the few persons who cling to the ancient practice of "water witching."

Ernest Cooknell of Cowley says he can locate an underground water supply by walking over the ground clutching a branch of a willow tree.

When the wand is over a water source it waves violently, he says, and sometimes the bark is torn away. Only a green willow is used. The wand, a three-foot slice of a young willow tree cut in the shape of a prong, sometimes will bend upwards and sometimes down. But whenever it "wiggles," there is water underneath.

### ENGLISH ANCESTRY

Mr. Cooknell discovered his "witching" talent in his boyhood days in Oxfordshire, England, after watching some water searchers from London.

He says four of his family could make the wands wiggle over water, but four others could not. He doesn't know how or why he possesses the talent. He says it may have something to do with the individual's body chemistry, and possibly is inherited.

Mr. Cooknell claims he has found water at depths ranging as much as 230 feet.

He has never taken money for a job, believing the charm might be broken if used professionally.

## Independent MP, John L. Gibson, Quitting Politics

OTTAWA (CP)—John L. (Jack) Gibson, 47, Independent member of the Commons since 1945 for the British Columbia riding of Comox-Alberni, said he will not contest the August 10 general election.

Gibson, who generally voted with the Liberals in Commons but often criticized the government's policy on specific points, told reporters he is leaving politics on his doctor's advice.

A wealthy British Columbia lumber executive, he bought a home here and moved his family to Ottawa a few years ago. He said they will move back to the west coast, but he was not sure where they would live—possibly somewhere on Vancouver Island.

Japan's deeply-indented coastline has been measured at more than 17,000 miles.

## Ray REFLECTS and REMINISCES

Vancouver is having a good old fashioned wet June, and that's that. No one is hurt or catches grievous disease. There are brides and rosy cheeks, beautiful complexions and fresh, pure air. God bless June, wet or dry.

### HALTON'S DISPLEASURE

Matthew Halton, London correspondent who hails originally from a little town in southern Alberta—Pincher Creek—made a few remarks to Soviet Russia yesterday. He wasn't thinking of diplomatic language when he called Moscow "helpless and half-hearted." A good line and maybe handy to the truth.

A diplomat is a chap who, when asked what his favorite color is, replies "Plaid."

At least part of the post office lobby is offering more space as the process of change-making continues. Undoubtedly, the business is going to take time. Men, for example, are different. There are those who, having lived in Prince Rupert have always enjoyed a mail box service. And the last thing they desire is a change.

Near Hollywood, some time ago, dogs living in large airy kennels with their own beds were discovered. Their owners, being out of town, they were being boarded. Incidentally (the dogs) have a swimming pool. Board includes cottage cheese, eggs, meats and whatever vitamins are needed.

In Vancouver last week, something else was found. This was

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