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## Old Parties Do Not Die

WHAT happens to a once-powerful political party that falls into bad times? The answer to this question, which is applicable to the Conservatives federally and to the Liberals and Conservatives provincially, is that they may languish for a protracted period but they do not die.

That, at any rate, is the experience of Britain's Liberal party whose case undergoes an interesting examination in a leaflet turned out by the U.K. Information Office at Ottawa.

Observing that the Liberals have not held power since 1918 and that they now have but six members of parliament out of 625, the article still finds distinct signs of life in the old party.

"Out of 542 constituencies in England and Wales there are active political associations of Liberals, it is claimed, in no fewer than 458," the article remarks. "For the past 10 years the Liberal vote has ranged between seven and 10 per cent of the electorate."

"A recent Gallup poll in May put its strength at almost three million people or eight per cent of the electorate. And when the question was put in 1950 to electors, how many of them would vote Liberal if they thought the Liberal party would get a majority, 38 per cent said they would."

It appears that the Liberals have survived because, in the opinion of many, they have held fast to their beliefs and policies. Their supporters believe that alone through the years the party has been a defender of competitive free enterprise and bulwark against socialism. Writes Arthur Holt in the "Political Quarterly":

"All parties in Britain have been temporarily influenced to a greater or less extent by socialist thought emanating from Europe in the 19th century, but the Liberal party has never been guilty of advocating, like the Tory party in the 20's and 30's, the restrictive and protective policies which are the stock-in-trade of socialism."

If there is any lesson to be drawn from the Liberals' experience, it seems to be that it is better for a party to stick to its guns, no matter what course its fortunes may take. This may not bring power, but at least it keeps alive the hope of power.

## Ray REFLECTS and REMINISCES

Fifteen cent coffee will shortly be in effect in certain Ontario cities, but the outlook is less grave than what might be supposed. A new type of phonograph record is to be installed in the fifteen cent cafe. Each plays a full symphony of silence. That's a healing balm, well worth five cents of anybody's money. Other patrons are welcome to the noise.

Advice—About the only free merchandise people are overstocked on.

**TIME TO TELL**  
Canada imported 338,482 gallons of Scotch whisky in the first six months of this year. Meanwhile, this is the place and now is the time to inquire how much does that make after the Canadian water is added.



PRINCESS ANN, second in line for the British throne, stands at the window waving to crowds as the Royal train pulls out of Aberdeen station when Royal family was on way to Balmoral castle for vacation. Princess Ann's third birthday celebration of holiday was celebrated.

It was after daughter had married, and Father was consoling mother. "Dear," remarked he, "don't think of this as losing your girl. Suppose we agree a bathroom has just been gained." The truth is oft spoken in jest.

I hope that when they're grown my sons will love the silver they're putting in my hair. — Mary Albus.

Two Klondike camps of the gold rush era are being fashioned in northern British Columbia. They will be for Hollywood consumption. One suspects there will be a contrast between 1898 and 1953, but what does a few generations difference make? That's where the comedy should come in, but it's not intended to be there.

### THE WIND-JAMMERS

Sunday evenings, broadcasts are re-living Canada's wooden ship building days. The Maritimes sent their fleets to the ends of the earth, and many of these grizzled and aged skippers can still speak clearly and recall in detail experiences that were more like chapters from history than everybody's experiences. "We were in the East Indies in the spring of '98" remarked one mariner to his interviewer in his home in Yarmouth (Nova Scotia) "and when the Spanish-American war broke out and the Yankees were making for Manila in the Philippines, we managed to have our ship get there first. Admiral Dewey was in command of the squadron and the date was May 1, 1898. We saw the battle."



A WORKER AT A MONTREAL grain elevator pours a last few kernels into a nearly-full wheat bin. The elevators at Montreal, and others throughout Canada, are crowded to capacity in one of the greatest grain glut in history. This bin is one of 105 in No. 3 elevator, each at least 100 feet deep, and all filled. Record crops and dwindling exports are blamed for the situation.

## OTTAWA DIARY

By Norman M. MacLeod

The most re-assuring thing that this growing national capital has had happen to it in a long time is this week's visit of Field Marshal "Monty" Montgomery. It proved in a big way that world tensions really have eased, and that the danger of a third world war is at least less imminent.

For consider first of all just who Field Marshal "Monty" is. Then realize what he did—and didn't do—on his visit here. The

net result of such reflections will be an appreciation of the extent of the thaw that has taken place in the so-called "cold war."

Officially, Field Marshal Montgomery is Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the NATO forces in Europe. That makes him the Number Two military man in all NATO. At the height of the "cold war" an official visit from anyone in his bracket of importance would have had top-level military significance and would have been sufficient to touch off a veritable powder-keg of speculation on the international situation. The top "brass" in the Department of National Defence would have scheduled day-long conferences. Defence Minister Brooke Claxton would have been the centre, with "Monty" of a battery of news photographers and television cameramen.

But nothing of this kind happened. "Monty" simply came to town as the guest of his old comrade-in-arms British High Commissioner Sir Archibald Hay. For the most of his stay he talked fishing and for the balance of it he went fishing in near-by Gatineau streams. There was a luncheon address to the Canadian Club and brief courtesy calls at National Defence headquarters. But these engagements were wholly incidental to the prevailing fishing theme of the visit.

Most significant of all, Defence Minister Brooke Claxton wasn't even in the Capital for the occasion. He was doing a little private fishing on his own hook at one of the resorts far back in the Laurentian wilderness where the finny species really do bite and aren't too particular about the angling skill of the individual with whom they do business.

Another relaxing touch about the visit was that "Monty" wore civies almost the whole of the time. He wasn't so impressive that way. The grey lounge suit and the polka dot tie didn't carry quite the glamor of the Field Marshal's uniform. But they made him a homelier, more informal figure—less official and somehow more friendly.

## Harvesting In Full Swing on Prairies

WINNIPEG — Clear skies and a warming sun brightened the crop outlook throughout the Prairies last week, as 1953 harvesting operations swung into high gear.

Crop reports issued today by the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway indicated that cutting and threshing are general across the West. In southern Manitoba about 50 per cent of wheat, 37 per cent of oats and 45 per cent of barley has been cut. Threshing and combining is also well underway.

Some districts in Saskatchewan have reported threshing and combining completed on 50 per cent of the wheat crop and 65 per cent on oats and barley. The average provincial figures were somewhat lower.

Wheat yields are estimated at 15 to 35 bushels per acre in Manitoba, 25 bushels in Saskatchewan and 15 to 32 bushels in Alberta. Appreciable rust damage has been general in all three provinces. In Saskatchewan, an infestation of wild oats may result in a considerable dockage, while in east-central Alberta about 7,000 acres were hailed out with damage ranging up to 85 per cent.

## Full Ceremony To Open Session

VICTORIA — The usual colorful ceremony that goes with the opening of parliament will be retained when the first session of the British Columbia's 24th Legislature opens on September 15.

Lieutenant-Governor Clarence Wallace will officially open the session at 3 p.m.

It was at first expected that the traditional rites would be curtailed because it's the second session of the year. But the government has designated it a regular session and considers that the opening of a new legislature deserves full ceremony.

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## Big Itinerary Lined Up for Canadian Chamber As Edmonton Convention for September 14-17

By FORBES RHUDE

Canadian Press Business Editor  
MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian business men, some 500 of them, will take a wide look at Western Canada next month.

Delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Edmonton, Sept. 14-17, they will visit more than a dozen western centres, and Fort William, Port Arthur and Sudbury in Ontario.

They will discuss the country's affairs, but are also scheduled to get the "full treatment" of western hospitality.

Eastern contingents leave Montreal and Toronto by special trains Sept. 10.

At Winnipeg Sept. 12, the Winnipeg chamber will take them on a tour of distributing and manufacturing centres.

At Saskatoon, Sept. 13 Sunday, the Saskatoon Board of Trade will take them to church services and a tour of the city and environs. A stop at Wainwright, Alta., will follow later that day.

After the four-day meeting in Edmonton, some delegates will go to Yellowknife, N.W.T., mining centre on Great Slave Lake, and others will go to the Peace River area.

The air trip to Yellowknife, Sept. 18-19, will include stops at Fort McMurray to see northern Alberta's oil sands, greatest known potential source of oil in the world, and at Fort Smith, N.W.T. At Yellowknife, delegates will visit principal mines and see the pouring of a gold brick.

The Peace River train party will visit Rycroft, Grand Prairie, McLennan and the town of Peace River, all in Alberta.

Returning to Edmonton, delegates will proceed to Red Deer, Alta., Sept. 20, and next day to Calgary, where the program lists "western entertainment—Calgary style," including "chuck-wagon-barbecue." Later in the day, Medicine Hat, Alta., will provide a "western autumn barbecue."

At Regina, Sept. 22, the vis-

itors will be guests of the Regina Chamber and, at luncheon, of the Saskatchewan government.

Port William and Port Arthur chambers will give a Lakehead welcome Sept. 23, and the final visit will be to Sudbury, Sept. 24. Canada's current "business outlook" will feature discussions at the annual meeting, with particular attention to the likely effects of any levelling off in defence spending.

Other topics will include foreign trade, economic education for freedom, developing board and chamber activity at the community level, taxation and immigration.

Lewis W. Simms of Saint John, N.B., is president of the chamber this year, and W. J. Borrie of Vancouver is national vice-president.

Speakers at the various sessions will include Andrew Stewart, president of the University of Alberta; Howard T. Mitchell, Vancouver; Lawrence Ball, Yorkton, Sask.; Ivo Wagner, Owen Sound, Ont.; K. W. Taylor, federal deputy minister of finance; John T. Bryden, Toronto; Alex Forst, Vancouver; E. G. L. Strange, Winnipeg; W. F. Bull, federal deputy minister of trade and commerce; Evar McCormick, Winnipeg; and Carl Bergthien, Montreal.

## Bargaining Between Spain and U.S. Holding Up Plans for Air Bases

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stubborn bargaining between the United States and Generalissimo Franco's Spain appeared today to be still holding up full agreement after nearly 18 months of talks on obtaining use of Spanish bases in return for U.S. aid.

Among the issues remaining, authoritative sources say, are control of Spanish base facilities and the way in which U.S. aid funds would be used in strengthening them.

Maj.-Gen. August Kissner of the U.S. Air Force, head of the negotiation mission to Madrid, is back in Washington this week reporting on progress.

He has not been available to reporters.

Despite the secrecy prevailing since the start of negotiations, it has become known that arrangements tentatively agreed on follow these lines:

There would be three main pacts—one on economic aid, another on military aid and the third on the use by the United States of Spanish bases.

## Decline Shown In Mine Output For B.C. in 1952

VICTORIA — British Columbia's mineral production in 1952 was valued at \$170,851,314, some \$4,800,000 less than in the record year of 1951, the provincial mines department annual reports.

Metals contributed \$147,792,865 to the 1952 total, industrial minerals \$2,182,864, structural materials \$11,596,961, and coal \$9,272,224.

Increases over 1951 figures were recorded for the miscellaneous metals and the structural materials groups, but decreases for principal metals and coals.

The report said the prices for silver, lead, and zinc fell in the second quarter of the year and thereafter were at levels considerably below the 1951 average prices.

Silver, lead and zinc were produced in greater quantity in 1952 than in 1951, but the lower price gave a reduced value to the 1952 production of each of these metals.

"Although silver, lead and zinc were produced in large quantities in 1952, silver-lead-zinc mining in B.C. experienced a serious setback," the report said. "The sharp fall in prices and the discount of United States funds that affected all producers, and restricted acceptance of concentrates at the Trail smelter affected those shipping to that smelter."

The agreement on the bases is expected to give the U.S. Air Force use of the Barajas airport at Madrid and several others, probably including those at Barcelona and Seville. The U.S. Navy has been seeking the use of bases at Cartagena in the Mediterranean, Cadiz near the straits of Gibraltar and El Ferrol near the northwest tip of Spain.

### GET AIRPORTS

It is understood that the bases would continue to be Spanish property, as U.S. bases in Morocco continue to be French-owned, but the extent of U.S. control is still being discussed.

The military aid pact would provide for spending about \$132,000,000 on modernizing Spain's out-of-date military equipment. Some Spanish tanks and planes still in use were sent by Germany and Italy between 1933 and 1939 to help Franco's forces overcome the Spanish Republicans. Other equipment was originally sent to the Republican forces by Russia and France, and captured by Franco's Nationalists.

### CHIEF NEEDS

Railroads, roads, and other communications are among Spain's chief needs, in U.S. eyes, if it is to become a strong ally. These are the items on which the United States wants aid money specified in the tentative agreements to be spent.

About \$215,000,000 would be released by signing of the pacts.

The agreement on economic help would follow the line of those between the United States and the Marshall Plan countries. A counterpart fund would be set up in which every dollar of U.S. economic aid would be matched by the equivalent in Spanish pesetas, deposited by Spain to be spent in that country. The United States has tended lately to insist on a bigger say in the spending of such local funds.

## CNR Revenue \$63,013,000

MONTREAL — Operating revenues for the Canadian National System, all inclusive, for the month of July, 1953, amounted to \$63,013,000. Operating expenses were \$57,376,000. The net operating revenue was \$5,637,000. In July, 1952, revenues were \$55,724,000; expenses \$53,525,000, and the net operating revenue \$2,199,000.

These figures are the operating revenues and expenses only and they do not include taxes, equipment rentals or fixed charges.

the Salvation Army

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