

An 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.

Moscow Conference

ALL ORGANS of Soviet propaganda are beating the drums for the forthcoming international economic conference in Moscow April 3 to 10.

Europe's Stalinists are engaged in what appears to be their most important effort so far this year to lure business men and heads of small industries into rebellion against East-West trade restrictions.

Western observers do not underrate its propaganda strength, particularly in Asia where it appears bound to have some effect on trade-starved peoples.

There will be from 400 to 600 delegates from 23 countries. The agenda has been prefabricated so that Moscow will dominate it from start to finish.

The conference will attempt to build up pressure among western governments and business men against the United States to break down restrictions on strategic materials; it will try to get them to turn eastward for trade, and to persuade Asians that their future lies with Moscow.

Possibly there will be some sort of concrete offer to western business men, put out as bait in the hope that a single break in the dam will be followed by a flood. It will attempt to divide the United States and Europe.

Some observers think U.S. restrictions on trade with Communist countries have hurt the Soviet Union to the extent that Moscow is desperate to remedy the hurt.

Western Europe longs for a revival of normal trade relations with the East, so the Moscow theme has a strong appeal.

One long-range objective is an economic assault upon Japan, an attempt to wrest her from American influence in the end. This is regarded by competent observers as a serious threat.

The conference advertises itself as a "gathering of industrialists, traders, agriculturists, economists, technicians, trade unionists and co-operators."

It is not supposed to be on a governmental level but to devote itself, according to the published agenda, to such causes as "exploration of the possibilities of extending trade and other economic relations between all countries and improving, on this basis, the living conditions of the people."

The conference may boomerang in some respects. For instance, the Soviet Union never consents to on-the-spot inspection of goods it offers for export. Further, it probably will be unable to deliver many of the goods it promises.

Scripture Passage for Today

"Come, buy... without money and without price." —Isa. 55:1.

ray ...

Reflects and Reminisces

There are 600 cases of flu in and around Prince Rupert said a medical man at Terrace, last week-end. The story was left unfinished. He should have added approximately.

OF COURSE NOT

Framework of a bill to prepare a pension for every member of Canada's Federal Parliament is now being prepared. The need of an allowance of this nature is generally admitted. Nevertheless, we feel positive it will not be forty dollars.

Friend of ours with a bucolic complex recently moved to the country. He bought an old-fashioned farm home—just six rooms and a path.—Ex.

"Work for the night is coming!" "Work through the morning hours!" "Work while the dew is sparkling!" "Work 'mid springing flowers."

Good religious poetry, as well as good economics. But today the more appropriate version would be "Work for the boss is coming" or "Work, for the slump is coming." For this is the material age.

SO VERY QUIET

Says Bunny Saunders, who caters to fashion in "In Town

Tonight! Tastes have settled down a bit. But a quiet tie with a naked lady down the front is still a very popular theme.

ALWAYS WITH US!

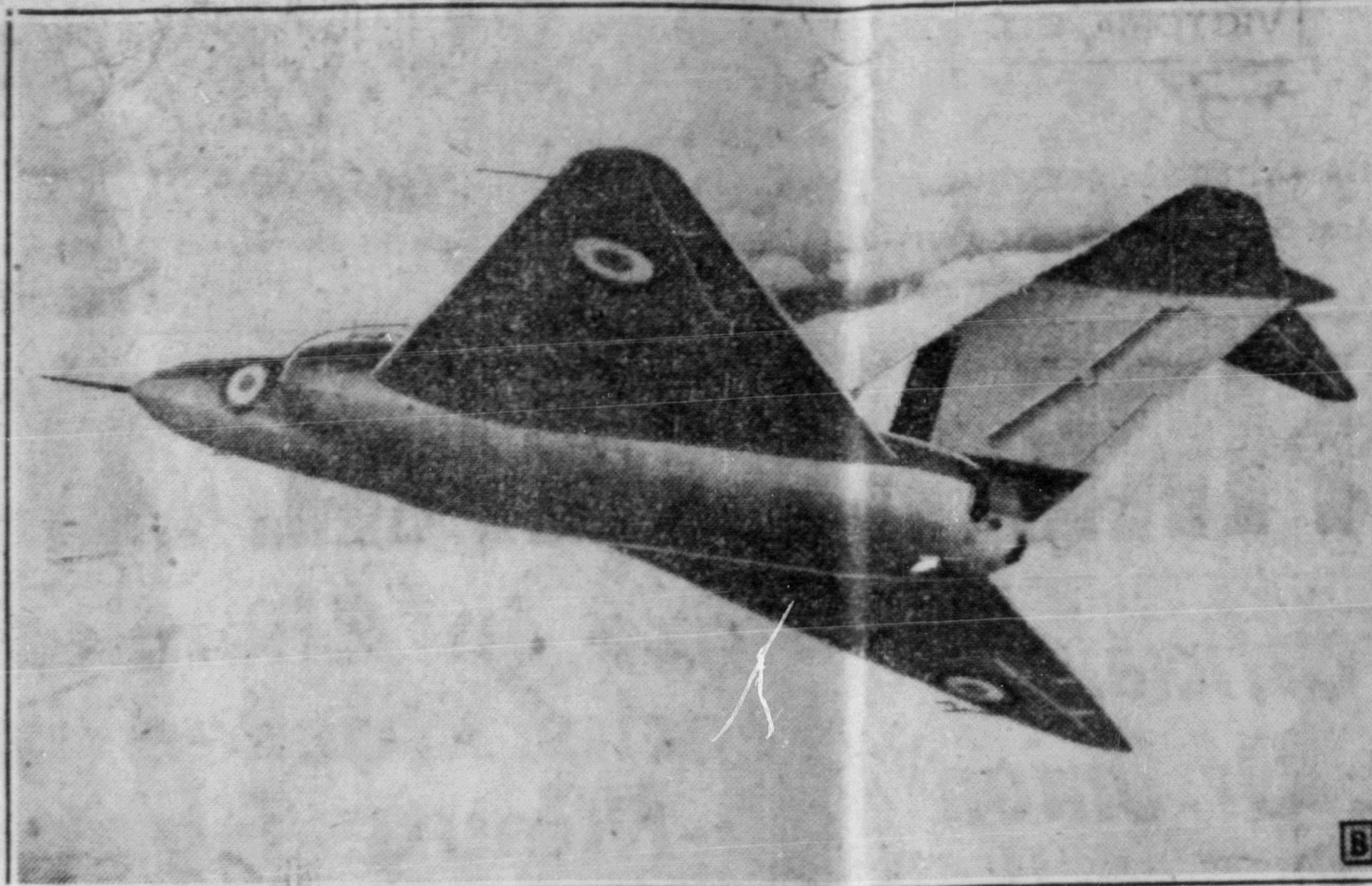
The great middle-class is to be pitied. The rich can take care of themselves and the government makes everyone able to do so take care of the poor.

It's fine to feel quick reaction to treatment. Escorted by a nurse into a semi-private ward, shivering and miserable we climbed into bed accompanied by flu. Later that night a trim figure emerged from the dim corridor light and a voice said "on the side, please." The lady in white had with her what resembled a needle and it was clear, use of the same was near. All we received was a sharp little jab in the ribs. Then came hours of undisturbed slumber and prompt commencement of undoubted recovery. And here we are back this afternoon.

Eddie Clapp Buys Pioneer Newstand

Eddie Clapp many years ago sold papers from Little's News Stand when that picturesque pioneer, dead these many years, was in his prime. Now Eddie owns the establishment and is doing business at the old stand on Second Avenue. Mr. Clapp has bought the business from the estate of the late Noel Jones who died recently. Ben Sampson, another pioneer, who has long been identified with the stand and once owned it himself, had his last day there Saturday, having now retired.

Jet Fighter Spells Death for Atom Bombers



ATOM BOMB KILLER is the name given to Britain's "mystery plane," the Gluster GA 5, claimed better qualified than any other aircraft in the world to destroy atom bombers. Powered by two record-breaking Armstrong-Siddeley Sapphire jets, the GA 5, manufactured by Hawker-Siddeley, is a radar-equipped, all-weather, day-and-night, long-range Delta wing, claimed the first of its kind.

Report From ...

Parliament Hill

By Edward T. Applewhaite, M.P., Skeena

Fisheries Convention Important Event—Subsidy For Co-op—St. Patrick's Day

A number of outstanding personalities will be addressing the seventh annual meeting and convention of the Fisheries Council in Vancouver on April 28 to 30. One will be Mr. Mayhew, minister of fisheries, who is so well known to both Canadians and Americans that he will require no special introduction.

Another will be H. R. MacMillan who, among other positions, is Canadian representative on the Defence Production Board of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in London. Vergil D. Reed, vice-president, J. Walter Thompson Company, New York, will speak at the luncheon on Tuesday, April 29. Canada's Deputy Minister of Fisheries (and a good one, too), Stewart Bates, will be one of the featured speakers at the conference, on April 30. The Fisheries Council of Canada and the National Fisheries Institute in the United States have many similar objectives and work harmoniously, on a number of mutual problems, so it is fitting that Royal Toner, President of N.F.I. should be one of the speakers.

It was a great satisfaction to me to be advised that finally the subsidy for the Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-operative additional cold storage space had been approved by Council. I anticipate that the final formalities will not take long. We have done a lot of work on this project, and I hope the Co-op. will be able to get its building program completed this year.

Robert Fair, a Social Credit member, born in Ireland, on March 14, asked the Prime Minister if he would give consideration to the adjournment of the house over St. Patrick's Day, to enable "us Irishmen and all our frinds" to properly celebrate Monday, March 17. The P.M. replied that he hoped he was one of Mr. Fair's Irish friends but the best tribute to St. Patrick would be to fulfil our parliamentary duties. On St. Patrick's Day, the P.M., Mr. Fair and Rev. Danny McIvor (born in County Tyrone) all appeared with brilliant green hats, supplied, I expect by some Irish well-wisher.

The foot-and-mouth disease may be pretty well under control in Saskatchewan but it continues to crop up in the House of Commons (and I don't want to hear anyone say its all "mouth" down here). John Diefenbaker of Lake Centre, Saskatchewan, keeps the subject alive with questions to the Minister of Agriculture. Lately, the subjects of discussion have been largely about the compensation payable to owners as there are likely to be different types of herds involved, particularly if there should be any extension of the area under quarantine.

In the discussion on federal aid to education, P. G. Gauthier of Portneuf put on the record an excellent summary of the thinking of that section of Canada which he represents; this was on a motion introduced by R. R. Knight of Saskatoon. Mr. Pouliot had stressed the fact that the matter of federal grants to the provinces in the field of education is a matter coming under provincial jurisdiction and that provincial autonomy, of which they are so jealous in Quebec and elsewhere—which is as it should be—must be respected. Gauthier had with him a pamphlet, presented by the movement "Education Week in Canada," which he used in order to prove that we have not yet reached the point where we should feel

disinterested in the matter, but that we must, on the contrary, further encourage our young people to get a better education, provided however, that the grants, if any, are made by those authorized to do so. His whole argument tended to the conclusion that there must be worked out a satisfactory working agreement between the provinces and the Dominion, before the federal authority should enter any phase of the education field.

Minnesota Likes Ike

MINNEAPOLIS (CP) — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower won strong backing in last week's presidential primary in Minnesota — a state that was expected to give overwhelming support to its former governor, Harold Stassen.

The vote count early showed Eisenhower only 8,000 votes behind Stassen, an impressive performance for the general because his name was not even on the printed ballot and had to be written in by voters wanting to express a preference for him.

Forced off the ballot when his filing petition was found to be defective, Eisenhower had his name written in by 88,722 voters in 2,018 of the state's 3,769 precincts. Stassen, three times governor, polled 95,874 votes.

Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, who didn't bother to campaign what was considered a Stassen stronghold and whose name was not on the ballot, received 18,500 write-in votes.

TRUMAN FAVORED

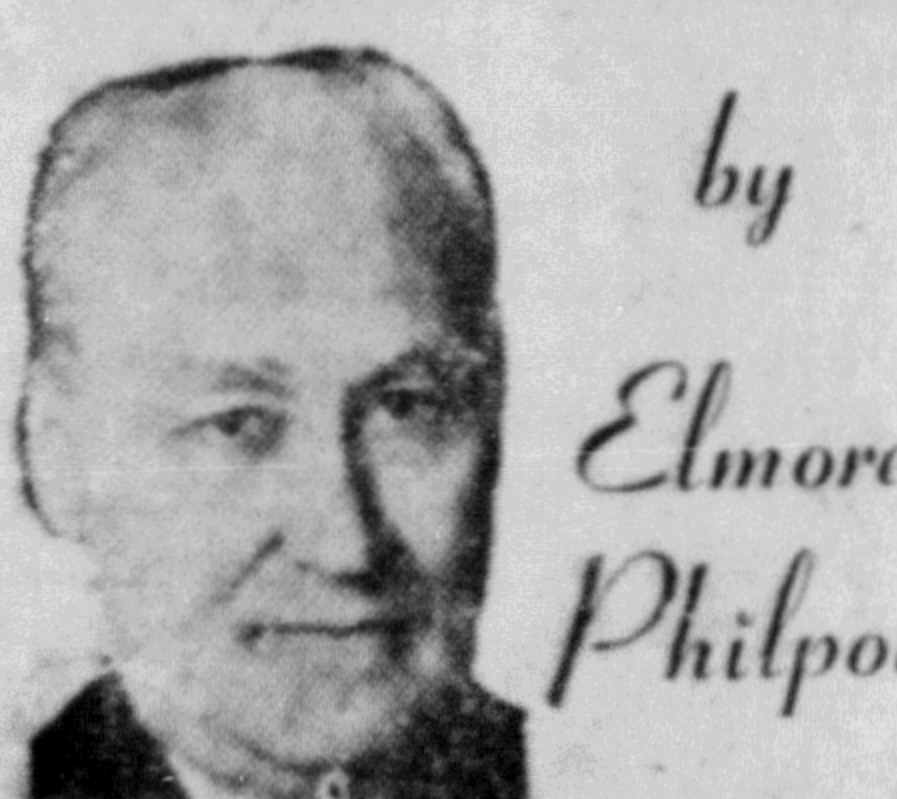
On the Democratic ballot, Senator Hubert Humphrey, who has promised to turn his delegation over to President Truman if he decides to run again, polled 30,155 votes. Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee won 15,691 write-in votes; President Truman, 2,858; Senator Richard Russell of Georgia, 33, and Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, 18.

Fifty-four votes were written in for "Douglas." This could be either Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas or Illinois Senator Paul H. Douglas. Edward Slettedahl, St. Paul school teacher and Stassen's only opposition on the printed Republican ballot, got 17,612 votes. Minnesota is one of 16 states in the U.S. which hold presidential primaries — popularity votes in which members of the two major political parties can indicate who they would prefer to see as president.

This is one of the few states where delegates selected to go to the national nominating conventions are bound to support their presidential aspirant until released by him or until his convention vote drops below 10 percent.

There is no provision in the primary law for convention delegates to be chosen for write-in candidates. Thus, even if Eisenhower's vote total should be larger than Stassen's, it would not automatically mean that he would have any supporters among Minnesota delegates to the Republican nominating convention in Chicago in July.

As I See It



by Elmore Philpott

Black Time-Bomb

WHAT happens when an irresistible force meets an immovable object? The schoolboy answer is, something busts.

Something must bust now in South Africa. The entire Supreme Court of that country has declared invalid the Malan government's laws which deprived colored citizens of their vote. Colored mixed-bloods had some rights, Negroes virtually none.

In the past few years the race segregation policies of the Nationalist party have brought the South African government into direct conflict with the great majority of its people. Unfortunately, the great majority, being native African, now has no rights or lesser rights based on outrageous "white supremacy."

The Malan government has come into conflict with India and Pakistan, whose racials in South Africa have also been grossly persecuted.

It has come into conflict with the United Nations, which time after time has passed resolutions taking direct issue with the South African government on Trustee Territory.

It has come into conflict with the fair-minded white minority in South Africa, led by the redoubtable airman, paradoxically called Sailor Malan, who plainly warns his namesake, the Premier, he is driving the country toward civil war.

AT THE UN in New York in 1946 I got a close-up on "things to come" in South Africa.

Even before the formal Assembly opened there was a sharp fight in the small steering committee to decide whether India's complaint against South Africa should be on the agenda.

Mrs. Pandit was representing India and South Africa's Prime Minister Smuts was on the other side.

Mrs. Pandit beat the venerable statesman and he laid his problem before our own then-Prime Minister King.

"If the UN openly rebukes South Africa my government will soon fall, and then the extremists will come into power. What is a bad situation now will become extremely dangerous. What would you do in my place?"

Mackenzie King's advice was characteristic but wise—to wait and see, to relax tension, to "cool down" hot tempers.

FROM the short range point of view it seems to me that Premier Malan and his race-hating, race-baiting Nationalists may win. The court based its decision on the Act of Parliament passed by Britain in 1909, which protects racial minorities.

But the obvious move for the Nationalists will be to fight on the principle of full sovereignty. They will ask: "Is our constitution to be made for us in England or by ourselves?" The real government of South Africa is a powerful secret society, the Bruderbund, which is fanatically "white supremacy." It is by no means sure that an election would putset the Malan government as the cards are all stacked.

TWO AND A HALF million whites live at the southern tip of Africa with its hundred million blacks.

MURRAY REPORTS

Doing Ottawa with Cariboo's M.P.

Sees Merit in New Pacific Fisheries Treaty—Delves Into History—Trusts Applewhaite

OTTAWA.—One of the important items to come before Parliament is ratification of the fisheries treaty to which Canada, United States and Japan are parties.

Certain groups of fishermen along the British Columbia coast have violently attacked the proposed treaty. A close study of it, however, reveals that the document has great merit. As it is explained to the rank and file, opposition to it seems to grow less. The history of North Pacific fishing, whaling and sealing involves many nations.

When Sir Allen Aylesworth, a member of the Senate of Canada, died the other day, an outstanding figure in Canadian public life and a link with Pacific diplomacy of fifty years ago disappeared.

Sir Allen was a member of the Alaska Boundary Commission in 1904 when Canada, the United States and England negotiated for a settlement of a long standing dispute involving the Alaska Panhandle. Sir Allen stoutly maintained that Canada was being "sold down the river" in the negotiations. A glance at the map today will show that the entire coast line on the Pacific down to 54:40 is under the Stars and Stripes of the United States. Sir Allen pointed out in 1904 that to cede this vast area of foreshore to the United States meant blocking all of northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory from access to the Pacific Ocean. It was during and immediately after the famous stampede to the Klondike that the Alaska Boundary Dispute raged on. Because the Americans controlled the ports of the north such as Skagway, Anchorage, Juneau and Wrangell they took rich tribute from all the gold that was found—and that gold came mostly from Canadian territory. From Canada's northern mines up to date has been produced more than \$200,000,000.

Sir Allen Aylesworth was so disgusted with the proceedings of the Alaska Boundary Commission that he resigned and made many strong speeches condemning the Award. He continued to condemn it until his dying day. He was 98 when he died.

Sir Robert Borden was one of those who greatly applauded Sir Allen and joined in condemnation of the Alaska Boundary Award. One of Borden's greatest speeches—one of the greatest orations ever heard in the House of Commons—was on this subject.

The tenor of Canadian condemnation of the Alaska Boundary Award was that the Old Country diplomats had failed as usual to protect the interests of a mere colony. It was said that they toadied to Washington. Those who years before had condemned the Oregon Treaty of 1846 and the Ashburton Treaty of 1842 said it was merely a repetition of the selling out of Canadian interests to placate the United States of America. Time in its progress clears up the record and the facts of the case are more clearly revealed. When the English diplomats gave the Alaska Panhandle to the U.S.A., they cunningly contrived to force the Americans to become responsible for the naval protection of the entire Pacific slope of this continent. They no doubt wisely foresaw that the British Navy in a crisis with Russia or any other enemy power in the Pacific, would not be able to defend both coasts of America along with most of the rest of the world.

All this is bound to come under review today as the new Fisheries Treaty comes before the House of Commons for ratification. We Canadians have but 600 miles of deep water on our west flank—from Victoria to Prince Rupert. The U.S.A. has at least ten times the length of coast running to the deep sea.

Under the new tri-partite treaty the conservation of fish is anticipated and fishing activities are limited to the three signatories. Hon. R. H. Mayhew, Minister of Fisheries, Member of Parliament for Victoria will succeed, no doubt, in selling his treaty to Parliament. As debate proceeds upon it there may be many references to the speeches of other days of Sir Allen Aylesworth, Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Allen was an outstanding Liberal and Sir Robert, leader of the Conservatives, Sir Wilfrid, peerless Liberal leader in 1900, was accused of serving Downing Street more than Canada. His opponents at that time charged Sir

Wilfrid with being a Tory among Tories. When the Japanese were at the height of power in the Pacific, they raided Bristol Bay and other coastal fisheries regularly. They brought floating canneries over to process the stolen fish. This will be stopped hereafter if the treaty goes through and the Japs must stand off all along the North American coast, save in the waters beyond the Bering Straits.

Russia is not a signatory to the treaty, but her friends will likely insist that she has certain fishing rights in the North Pacific Ocean. She had a big hand in the sealing industry in the old days. Rudyard Kipling once wrote a poem about the "Three Sealers." That was around 1900.

"When not a law of God or man Runs north of fifty-three," Kipling's poem has to do with piracy and much killing of man and beast around the Pribiloff Island. He told of craft from Russia, U.S.A. and Canada in conflict and a catching observation was:

"You may set a thief to catch a thief
"But a thief's hath caught them twain."

The newest Fisheries Treaty is expected to bring peace among North Pacific fishing interests for many years to come. A. Tokyo with the Hon. Mr. Mayhew as an advisor was E. T. Applewhaite, M.P., Skeena, who is a resident of Prince Rupert and should know at first hand the viewpoint of the Canadian fishermen.

RUSSIAN SALMON FOR CANADIAN TROOPS

With fishery matters before the House, some one is bound to bring up the matter of Russian salmon. When Hon. Douglas Abbott, author of the four billion dollar budget of 1952-53 was in Germany recently visiting Canadian Army headquarters, the Canadians in Germany served him some salmon—out of a Russian tin. The Opposition got hold of the story and the matter was aired in the House of Commons. Why Russian salmon for Canadian troops? The answer may well be that the salmon was purchased through the British Food Ministry. There was a time not so long ago when we were buying "B.C. Salmon" right in Canada which bore a B.C. brand but had been canned in Japan from fish illicitly obtained on the west coast.

ANCIENT NAME

The village of Gimli, first Icelandic settlement in Manitoba, was named after the legendary residence of Odin.

DANGEROUS PLANT

The "Jack-in-the-pulpit," a perennial plant common from Nova Scotia as far west as Ontario, has a very poisonous root.



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