

I Cover the Waterfront

More Than Half of 1200 Jap Fishboats Have Been Released

Committee Is Making Splendid Progress; Real Fisherman

By DON MASON

More than half of the Jap fishing vessels seized immediately after the treacherous little yellow men bombed Pearl Harbor without warning have already been released. . . to bona fide white fishermen or to the armed forces.

The men who make up the Japanese fishing fleet disposal committee have done, are doing, and will continue to do, a splendid job. They have had— from the start—plenty of red tape to cut.

Believe me, they have cut some. Mark that first paragraph. I said that more than half of the fishing boats seized had been released.

And that fishing fleet—as far as this committee is concerned—numbered some 1200 boats of all kinds, all types and all sizes.

In other words, more than 600 of the Jap boats are in service now . . . in one capacity or another.

Many of them are serving in our armed forces. More than 80, I understand, have been taken over by the navy, army and air force.

But, for the benefit of those who have been criticizing the committee, more than 500 Jap fishboats have been released—and not to the armed forces.

I MEET A REAL FISHERMAN

I met a real fisherman today. He's from Norway—back in 1925—and he knows the business as well as anyone in this country or any other country. The name is John Olsen. He lives in Prince Rupert, but is going to build a home in the Capilano district.

John Olsen went fishing with his father—who was a fisherman all his life—at the age of 12. He fished cod, herring and sardine, off the Norwegian coast and off Iceland, 600 miles from his homeland.

Olsen had a 110-foot steam fishing boat when he fished off Norway and Iceland. Now he crew aboard a halibut, herring, pilchard or salmon seiner off the British Columbia Coast.

He came to Canada in 1925, and in 1928 went to Prince Rupert. He will fish out of Prince Rupert again this halibut season, and then he plans to move down here.

We could use more fishermen like John Olsen. He knows his job from start to finish. His opinion is . . . "We can do without the Japanese."

ELXWOOD LIFEBOAT

Coast Guard inspectors today—in Portland, Ore.—declared that a plywood lifeboat passed all tests satisfactorily, Monday. That raises the hopes of the Northwest for establishment of wooden boat industries.

Twenty-three hundred pounds of steel could be saved in the construction of each ship if plywood lifeboats were used. That's a lot of steel . . . and some experts say that the plywood makes a better lifeboat than does steel.

The boat tried out in Portland holds 31 persons. It is 22 feet in length and the beam is just over seven feet.

It uses 150 pounds of steel.

OTTAWA AND THOSE WOODEN FREIGHTERS

An item from Ottawa . . .

Union Plan to Train Seamen For Canada's Merchant Navy

MONTREAL, April 7.—A scheme to overcome "the impending, bottleneck of trained ocean seamen" by turning the Great Lakes shipping industry into a vast reservoir of manpower for the Merchant Navy was outlined in an address here Monday by Pat Sullivan, president, Canadian Seamen's Union.

Warning that the shortage of experienced sailors will increase as Canada's shipbuilding program progresses, Sullivan said at a banquet held in his honor that his labor organization has devised a plan which, if adopted, could supply the Allied Merchant Navy with 70 fully-trained ocean seamen every six weeks.

Guests of honor with him at the gathering of Montreal trades union leaders were two other officials of the union, Jack Chapman and Dave Sinclair. All three were released recently from internment. Earlier in the day they resumed the posts on the union executive which they left nearly two years ago.

Sullivan announced that an executive meeting of the union will be held, April 13, at Toronto to draw up plans for an early conference of representatives of every marine body in Canada, as well as several Government departments, to discuss the union's scheme for manpower.

He said that apart from the training of ordinary seamen "to help maintain the bridge of ships across the Atlantic" the union is willing and able at short notice to train 1400 experienced Great Lakes seamen for war service as first and second class officers, and as chief and second engineers.

There are nearly 1500 trained seamen on Canada's inland waterways who could be trained quickly by the union for more responsible work and sent either direct into Atlantic service or to release experienced men for ocean work.

Sullivan said that a similar scheme submitted to the government by the union during his internment "met with no response."

20 Per Cent Of Canadian Labor On Farm

By JAMES McCOOK

OTTAWA, April 7.—Canadians held on the farm by government selective service regulations represent about 20 percent of the working population, compared with more than 38 percent gainfully employed at work on farms during the First Great War, officials estimated today.

In spite of the smaller farm working force, production is high and may even be increased by reason of mechanized equipment developments.

By the selective service regulations announced March 24, the farm population was stabilized as at March 23, workers on the land at that date being considered sufficient to maintain food production for Canada and her Allies.

Through men joining the armed services and leaving the farm for industrial employment, officials estimate that up to 10 percent of all farm workers in Canada left this type of work in 1941. As the labor shortage developed in varying severity in different parts of the country, the need for mechanized farm equipment was reflected in sales figures.

J. M. Armstrong, technical adviser to the agricultural supplies board, said purchase of farm equipment in Canada in 1940 was nearly 40 percent more than in 1939 and sales during 1941 held up nearly as well.

"It is estimated there are about 150,000 tractors in use in Canada, and of these more than 50,000 have been purchased within the last three years," Armstrong said.

Freighter Escapes Japs; Crew Sues

SEATTLE, April 7.—The crew of the steamship Wilhelmina, which dashed from Jap waters to Alaska after the attack on Pearl Harbor, filed suit in Fed-

Use Treasury Silver in War

By British United Press

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Arrangements have been made to use 40,000 tons of silver—more than four-fifths of the Treasury's uncollected supply of the metal—in place of other metals more vital to the war production program, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson revealed today.

The 40,000 tons cost the Treasury \$580,000,000.

Nelson said the silver will be used as a substitute for tin in solder and for copper in bus bars—bars used to conduct heavy loads of electrical power. Bus bars usually run underground in a conduit or tunnel for relatively short distances. For example, a 2½-mile bus bar carries electricity at Muskego Shoals Dam.

There would be no necessity to guard the silver in a bus bar because it carries such a tremendous load of electricity that anyone who touched it would be killed.

Walkout Continues At Quebec Shipyard

QUEBEC, April 7.—Work remained almost at a standstill today in the Davie Shipbuilding Yards, which closed Saturday after workers complained about the enforcement of a new scale. Construction of naval and merchant ships was held up.

Spokesmen of the company's 2500 employees agreed at a meeting late Monday night to return to work on the morning shift, but officials said that only 120 men clocked in this morning.

(At Montreal, R. G. Thompson, vice-president of the firm, said that under the wage scale, now in dispute, every man had

Gov't Backs Fruit Export In Australia

Takes Financial Responsibility for 41/42 Pack; Controls Apricot Distribution

OTTAWA, April 7.—The Commonwealth Government of Australia has decided to accept financial responsibility for the export surplus of the 1941-1942 pack of canned fruit, involving a liability of £750,000 Australian currency, it was learned here this week.

On the assumption that the normal surplus of canned fruits is reduced by diversion to pulp, it is expected that there will still be an export surplus of 900,000 cases to which the Government's guarantee will apply, the Commercial Intelligence Journal reports.

Action has also been taken by the Australian Department of Supply to requisition the present season's pack of canned apricots in order to control the distribution of supplies against specified requirements.

The arrangements recently entered into between the Commonwealth Government and the canned fruits industry provide for a diversion from canning to pulp in order to meet the demands of the British Ministry of Food for substantial quantities of fruit pulp instead of canned fruits in 1942.

Under the scheme a maximum output of apricot pulp was required and, to achieve this result, the canning of apricots is restricted to the quantities necessary to meet service requirements and certain export markets. No apricots would be canned or marketed for Australian civil requirements.

Slave Lake Nets \$20,000

By Canadian Press

TORONTO, April 7.—Slave Lake Gold Mines, Outpost Island, N.W.T., today reported net profit for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1941, was \$20,807. Production and exchange returns totaled \$145,230. Of this \$1386 came from United States funds on concentrates shipped by the company.

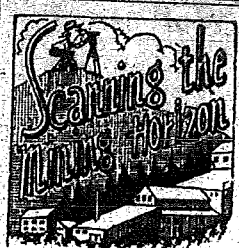
The report proposes the name of the company be changed to International Tungsten Company Limited. Shareholders would receive one new share for each 10 of Slave Lake. Meetings of creditors and bondholders are called to consider the proposal and a proposal to issue new non-cumulative income debentures to cover claims of the company creditors. Bondholders will meet April 9.

London Stocks

LONDON, April 7.—British stock closings, in sterling: Austin "A" 125 5d. Babcock and Wilcox 44s. Bost 39s. Coal Mining 10½. Consol Gold 32s 6d. Courtaulds 32s 6d. Crown 28½. De Beers bid 7½. East Geduld 28½. HBC 24s. Metal Box 72s. Mex. Eagle 12s 6d. Mining Trust 2s. Rand 21½. Springs 20s.

BONDS British 2½ pc. Consols 293 3-16. British 3½ pc. War Loan 108 13-16. British funding 114½.

received an increase and that there had been no decreases.)



James Underhill, Vancouver, who will be in charge of exploration work for Ventures, Ltd., at the Zeballos iron property optioned recently, has been at the property, but because of a heavy snowfall in that area exploration work could not be carried out as planned. It is understood that both Mr. Underhill and Benjamin Meens, who optioned the property following examination for Ventures, will return to the property and with a small crew proceed with exploration as soon as weather conditions will permit.

H. R. Greenlee, Tacoma, Wash., who is at Zeballos preparing for the development of the Beano group, recently optioned by a Tacoma syndicate, has completed about two miles of road from Little Zeballos beach in the direction of the Beano property. Work at the mine is expected to start in earnest just as soon as the remainder of the road is completed, which will permit of equipment being transported to the scene of operation.

A 1941 profit of \$4,916,250, equivalent to \$6.20 per share of common stock, compared with \$5,950,175 in 1940, or \$8.16 a share, is reported by the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. Net earnings for the first two months of 1942 after deductions for all charges except preferred dividends, is estimated at \$585,605 compared with \$370,344 in the same period of 1941.

In the annual statement of American Smelting & Refining Co., just issued, 1941 net income was \$15,742,662, equal after preferred dividend requirements to \$5.59 per share common, compared to \$12,735,204 or \$4.21 per share in 1940.

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company reports net profit of \$730,000 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, equal to 49 cents a share, compared with \$721,698, or 48½ cents a share, for 1940. President Bradley, noting that 1941 dividend payments equalled only 37½ cents a share, stated action on the last quarterly distribution was deferred and future payments would be suspended until the available cash surplus justifies resumption of dividends.

A scheelite showing at the head of Dublin Gulch, Mayo, Y.T., which was partially developed by Treadwalk-Yukon Corporation Ltd., late in the fall of 1941, reported as having an excellent showing of scheelite, is to be developed this spring, according to reports from Mayo. During the fall of last year a substantial amount of development work was carried out by Treadwalk-Yukon.

Federal Mining and Smelting Co., Wallace, Idaho, announces net income of the company for the year 1941, after deducting federal taxes, but before depreciation and depletion, was \$1,161,399.92, compared with \$1,109,402.22 in 1940.

During the year 1941 the company produced 33,341 tons of lead and 43,392 tons of zinc, compared with 37,047 tons of lead and 45,663 tons of zinc the previous year. The cash position of the company was increased during the year, cash on hand Dec. 31, 1940, being \$1,232,631.55 while on December 31, 1941, it stood at \$1,511,194.15. Distributions on the common stock of \$4 per

Gov't to Raise Prices by 10, Federal Program to Increase Under Recently-Formed Take Over Clip for Dura

Federal Program to Increase Under Recently-Formed Take Over Clip for Dura

OTTAWA, April 7.—Canada will receive returns from her higher than in 1941, under a federal program to increase wool production, it was learned here today.

On March 15 the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced that Canadian Wool Board Ltd., a new government-owned company, would take over the entire Canadian wool clip for the duration of the war and for a year after.

It was intended that wool growers, no matter where they were located, should receive a proper price for their clip each season, with fair and uniform charges for collecting, handling, grading and transportation. The Wool Board was authorized to set prices for all grades.

To encourage producers to retain as many sheep as possible for wool purposes, it is learned, the Wool Board now has decided prices should be from 10 to 15 percent in advance of market prices prevailing last year.

This would mean that an average clip of clean Ontario wool worth \$25 a hundredweight in 1941 would be worth about \$28 at the nearest warehouse in 1942.

SET CHARGES

Set charges payable to middlemen are being established by the Wool Board for protection of the farmer, who will receive the entire amount of the set price when he delivers his wool at the nearest warehouse.

If the program is successful the possibility is seen that the Canadian mature sheep population available for shearing in 1943 will total nearly 3,000,000 against 2,000,000 in the present year.

The program is part of government precautions against the possible cut-off in imported supplies due to war developments. Canadian wool requirements have grown enormously since the war started, and the prospect is seen that supplies normally imported from Australia and New Zealand will become more difficult to obtain.

The Canadian sheep population has grown only slowly in the past because farmers have sold most of their animals, apart from small basic flocks, for mutton. Meat consumption had risen substantially since the war started, and the incentive to sell has been increased.

STEADY GAIN

The population of both young and mature sheep was 3,550,500 in 1941, 3,452,100 in 1940 and 3,327,000 in 1936.

Agriculture Department officials estimated 2,000,000 lambs would be born in 1942. About 50 percent of these will be males and farmers will dispose of them as soon as they will bring the best value for sale as mutton. Of the 1,000,000 ewe lambs a large proportion will also go to market if past practice is followed, but officials hope increased wool values will encourage farmers to hold larger numbers on the farm.

It is not anticipated that Canada will be able to meet her own wool requirements even with increased flocks, spokesmen said. Home production in 1940 was 18,127,000 pounds and 19,200,000 pounds in 1941. But in 1940, 56,170,000 pounds were imported and 80,000,000 in 1941. Vast quantities of wool are required for military uniforms and other war requirements.

In its statement on behalf of the Wool Board, the Prices Board said there is assurance the recognized channels of trade in wool will not be disrupted and that payment will be made to every grower on the basis of grade and

Sun Crossword Puzzle

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