

Ancient And Modern Mingle In St. John's Rope Walk

By DAVID FREEMAN
Canadian Press Staff Writer

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. (CP)—When a Newfoundland fisherman hauls a cod from the Atlantic, chances are it dangles on a piece of cord from the Rope Walk in the southwest corner of St. John's. The Colonial Cordage Company is still going strong 75 years after it spun its first piece of fibre.

The factory is a low, sprawling building flavored with the odor of tar and the new hay smell of hemp. The ancient and the modern mingle freely.

One room is a bright, airy place where a slim woman watches big new machines spin cotton and nylon threads into rope and twine. Another room, where some of the yarn for rope-making is drawn through a long, black, dismal tub of steaming tar, smacks of witchcraft.

UNIQUE OPERATION
The works are never called anything but the Rope Walk, and they're located on Rope Walk Lane.

The appendage responsible for the name is the only rope walk left in Canada—a drafty, quarter-mile-long wing of the building where rope is drawn out and twisted by a time-tried method. Originally, says James Alderice, factory manager and a director of the company, workers trudged the length of the rope-walk, spinning the rope as they went and letting it fall behind them.

"It was all done by handspinning," he says, "and handspinning was an art."

Now tracks run the length of the rope walk. Heavy strands are attached to a revolving plate of hooks on a railcart and drawn out to the end of the walk. As the strands are spun they tighten around a wooden cone that separates them and maintains an even stress. The cone is attached to a second railcart. When the car is squeezed to the opposite end the rope is firm, fat, a quarter-mile-long, and finished.

A length of rope six inches in diameter was the largest produced. It was made last summer, and the company says it is Quebec, possibly for use on the St. Lawrence Seaway.

WINS OPERATION ON HEART BY MINUTE

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP)—A British surgeon has removed a tumor from a patient's heart in a rare operation in which the doctor worked against time and won by a single minute.

Withholding the names of surgeon and patient, a spokesman for the Southampton Chest Hospital said this is what happened:

A month ago the doctor discovered a tumor growing in the left side of a 25-year-old man's heart. "I decided to remove it," the surgeon was quoted as saying.

"Had I failed the man would have been dead inside two years."

An approach was made to the left side of the heart 10 days ago, and then the surgeon decided to end that operation and operate again from the right side.

The patient was "frozen" to 28 degrees and the heart circulation isolated. With the heart isolated in this way, the maximum time possible for the surgeon was 10 minutes.

The operation was completed in nine minutes—a minute between life and death.

"We believe this to be the first operation of its kind in the world—and definitely the first in Britain or America—in which the patient has survived," the hospital spokesman said.

It took place shortly before Christmas and the man's wife visited him Wednesday.

Marie Currie, died of leukemia incurred by work with radioactive materials. Among her other accomplishments, she was the first woman to hold a cabinet post in the French government.

Two well-known British subjects who died were Sir Alexander Korda, 62, Hungarian-born film producer, and Louis Oppenheimer, 85, founder, with his four brothers, of a diamond mining empire in South Africa.

U.S. POLITICIAN
In the United States, Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, 78, died while addressing a group of university students. Barkley was best known for his term as vice-president under Harry Truman from 1949 to 1953.

Fred Allen, comedian and humorist who often topped U.S. radio popularity polls in the '30s and '40s, died at 61.

Jean Hersholt, 62, Danish-born film actor for 50 years, creator of the radio and film role Dr. Christian, was another who died.

The golden trumpet of America's sentimental gentleman & swing, Tommy Dorsey, was silenced when the band leader died at his home in Connecticut. He was 52.

The career of Dr. Alfred Kinsey, whose name became almost a synonym for sex in the United States after his studies of sexual behavior were published, ended suddenly with his death at 62.

The death of Frank Hague, 75, recalled a colorful and sometimes sordid episode in American political history. Hague was mayor of Jersey City for many years and a powerful political boss.

Other personalities who died during 1954:

Mistiguette Jeanne Bourgeois, 82, French music hall singer and dancer known for the "most beautiful legs in the world."

"Peaches" Browning, 46, whose six-month marriage at the age of 18 to Edward Daddy Browning, 51, in 1928, and subsequent divorce litigation received widespread publicity.

NO CAMEL
A camel's hair brush had no camel hair; made of squirrel-tail, it was originally called Koni's hair after his German inventor.

Young Man Gets Transplant Eyes

MONTREAL (CP)—The transplant of the cornea of a dead man's eyes to a young near-blind man last Thursday became known Wednesday.

Eye surgeons at Maisonneuve Hospital in Montreal are anxiously awaiting results of the operation. The wishes of the dying man, that some sightless or near-sightless person benefit after his death were made known before Christmas. The man died last Wednesday.

The transplant originally was to be made for a 15-year-old Montreal boy, Jean-Paul Del Biondo, who is rapidly becoming blind. But it was found the boy's physical condition prevented the operation being carried out.

A patient at Maisonneuve Hospital was found by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, which has been co-operating with eye surgeons in setting up a cornea bank.

FAMOUS PORTRAIT

Earliest portrait believed done from life in London's National Portrait Gallery is that of Henry VII, dated 1505, by an unknown artist.

Raises New Obstacles To Suez Canal Clearance

By WILTON WYNN

CAIRO (AP)—An authoritative Egyptian source said today Egypt will no longer consider negotiating a settlement of the Suez Canal dispute with Britain and France on the basis of the six principles agreed upon through United Nations mediation.

One of these principles was that the canal should be insulated from the political policies of any one nation. The six points were accepted by the UN Security Council as a basis of negotiations last October.

The informant said Egypt would no longer accept them because of the British-French attack on Egypt. He said Egypt will never negotiate with Britain and France, and will discuss the matter only with the United Nations.

Egypt also has raised new obstacles to clearing the canal of sunken ships and other obstacles.

SIX PRINCIPLES

The foreign ministers of Britain, France and Egypt notified the Security Council in New York Oct. 12 they had agreed on the six principles. The Egyptians said

delegates of the three nations were scheduled to meet in Geneva Oct. 29 for talks aimed at settling the canal problem. The six principles:

1. Open transit without discrimination.
2. Egypt's sovereignty shall be respected.
3. Canal operation shall be insulated from the politics of any country.
4. Egypt and the users will decide on fixing of tolls.
5. A fair proportion of the revenue shall be allotted to the canal's development.
6. Persistent disputes between Egypt and the old Suez Canal Co. shall be settled by arbitration.

But the Israeli attack on Egypt started on the day the proposed three-power conference was supposed to get under way in Geneva. Two days later British and French planes opened a bombardment of Egypt.

EGYPT WON'T FORGET

"We cannot forget what happened," the Egyptian source said. "We cannot enter negotiations with those who attacked us, particularly since we have broken relations with those powers."

Though a spokesman for Egypt Suez Canal authority only Tuesday night reported Egypt had raised a new obstacle to speedy clearance of the canal, the Cairo informant said the Egyptian government has reached an agreement with UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld to begin the clearance as a result of meetings between Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi and Hammarskjöld in New York.

"The necessary instruction have been given regarding this," he said, without revealing any details.

The canal authority spokesman had said President Nasser's government ruled out any work clear the waterway of wrecked ships and debris until Israel forces get out of Egyptian territory.

It may be weeks before Israel forces complete their withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula and Israel's government has announced its intention to hold onto another captured territory, the Gaza Strip.



FACING EVICTION

EDMONTON, Doris Lewis, six-months-old Indian child, is among 118 Indians facing eviction from their homes on the Hobbema reserve 40 miles south of Edmonton. The eviction notice from the registrar of the federal Indians Affairs branch, followed a decision by officials who reviewed a complaint that the forefathers of those affected accepted scrip, a land grant many years ago which involved relinquishment of treaty rights. The protest is permitted under a section of the Indian Act. The 118 Indians ordered to leave the reserve have about six weeks to appeal the order to the district court.

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DRAMATIC CLIMAX

Mining Has Had A Record Year, Tops Two Billion

By FORBES RHUDE
Canadian Press Business Editor

Announcement of a \$175,000,000 nickel-mining industry for northern Manitoba gave a dramatic climax to a record year in Canadian mining.

It confirmed that Canada's mining industry is only now swinging into its full giant stride it filled a gap in the cross-country advance into the north; and it added one more assurance that Canadian prosperity—largely based on development of natural resources—will continue.

The development announced Dec. 5 by International Nickel Company of Canada will be in the Mystery Lake and Moak Lake area, 400 miles north of Winnipeg and about half-way between the Saskatchewan border and Hudson Bay.

SECOND LARGEST
It will be the second largest nickel operation in the free world, second only to International Nickel's long-established operation at Sudbury, Ont. With expansion at Sudbury it will lift company production by about 50 per cent to about 385,000,000 pounds a year.

An increase of 9½ cents a pound in the price of nickel was also announced, an encouragement to all other nickel exploration and development.

Canadian mining this year topped \$2,000,000,000, up more than \$200,000,000 from last year and about double the dollar value of six years ago.

In this growth oil, uranium and iron ore have become almost clichés in public speeches on Canadian prosperity.

Ten years ago Canada had little oil. This year she produced 17,000,000 barrels, worth some 400,000,000 and up about 100.

This production could be doubled in a year if markets and transportation could handle it, in an emergency, Canada's complete oil resources, including Alberta's oil sands, are beyond any demand that can be made upon them.

CHANGING PICTURE
Ten years ago Canada was about 9-per-cent dependent on imported oil. Since then her consumption has quadrupled but she is supplying 60 per cent of her needs—and could supply all.

Partly as an offshoot of oil discoveries, natural gas pipelines are being built from the prairies to the Pacific coast, Toronto and Montreal. Within two years nearly every city and town from Vancouver to Montreal can be served by natural gas.

Ten years ago Canada was a small producer of iron ore. This year she produced more than 20,000,000 tons in a fast-ascending production curve.

Current production is centred in the Quebec-Labrador area, Newfoundland, Ontario and British Columbia. Apparently iron ore is fairly common across the country. A rich and accessible supply lies in the tailings of the lead zinc mine of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Kimberley, B.C.

Uranium production in Northern Ontario and northern Saskatchewan this year is valued at about \$50,000,000—almost double last year's figure—and is expected to reach 300,000,000 or more by 1958.

gold, about 155,000,000; asbestos \$104,000,000, and lead \$58,000,000. New mineral production is taking two directions. One is an advance into the Pre-Cambrian shield—the rock formation covering half of Canada to the north. The other is southward, picking up production from deeper formations overlooked or only partly exploited in earlier activities.

In Newfoundland old copper workings are being brought to life in the Tilt Cove area. Exploration is taking place in Cape Breton for zinc. In northern New Brunswick, health steel mines—in which American Metal Company has an interest of 75 per cent and International Nickel 25 per cent—is building a mill and plans to start a zinc-lead-copper-silver operation in the spring. Research is proceeding on ways to process other large New Brunswick ore bodies.

Across Quebec from Noranda through Chibougamau and into the far north an attack by prospector and drill is being made upon the southern fringes of a wilderness of unknown riches.

UNGAVA DEVELOPMENT
The iron-ore belt now being mined at Schefferville by Iron Ore Company of Canada extends north to Ungava Bay and apparently westward.

At least two companies are thinking of shipping ore from Ungava Bay to Greenland during the short navigation season, for stockpiling and winter shipment to Europe.

Companies active in northern Quebec and Labrador include Iron Ore Company, Canadian Javelin, Steel Company of Canada, United States Steel Corporation and Jones and Laughlin and Pickands and Mather of the United States.

Ontario, with about one-third of Canada's mineral production, is active across its whole north. Uranium production is expanding in

the Blind River area and iron ore at Steep Rock and Sault Ste. Marie. At Manitowadge, in northwestern Ontario, Geo Mines is bringing a copper-zinc property into production at a cost of 20,000,000.

Manitoba now has two northern nickel developments—International Nickel's new project and that of Sherritt-Gordon Mines at Lynn Lake—and its shares with Saskatchewan the Hudson Bay mining and smelting copper-zinc-gold operations at Flin Flon.

In the southwest, Manitoba and across Saskatchewan and Alberta the big emphasis is on oil and gas, but Saskatchewan appears also to be entering upon a major mineral phase.

OTHER RESOURCES
In its north it has uranium. Potash deposits across its middle are described as extremely rich. A 125-mile length along the southern fringe of its Pre-Cambrian shield is being prospected and explored for base metals.

British Columbia has an array of projects, including natural gas and oil in its Peace River area, iron ore for shipment to Japan on Vancouver Island and Texada Island, copper around Stewart, asbestos in the far north and many others.

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway is completed from Vancouver to Prince George. When extended into the Peace River country, it is expected to open up vast areas for intensified exploration.

The province's present major mining operation is Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's giant lead-zinc-silver production at Kimberley and Trail.

In the Northwest Territories, Pine Point on Great Slave Lake—about 600 miles north of Edmonton—will apparently be a big zinc-lead producer if and when it gets rail transportation.

Many Noted Men And Women Died During The Past Year

By PETER MAITLAND
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Babe Didrickson Zaharias, the world's greatest woman athlete, lost the final round of her three-year battle with cancer in 1954. Although the disease had wasted away the superb body of the 42-year-old Babe, it never touched her spirit.

"I ain't gonna die honey," were the last words she spoke to her husband George.

The Babe excelled at every sport she tried. She attracted worldwide attention with her feats at the 1932 Olympics. And in her later years, she became a great golfer, winning all major women's titles.

TAR BABY DIES
Another loss to the sporting world during the year was the death of Sam Langford, 75, Boston's famed tar baby. Born in Weymouth, N.S., he was rated one of the all-time greats in prize fighting (642 bouts from 1902 to 1923) although he never held a title.

Baltimore mourned its most famous resident when Henry Louis Mencken died at the age of 75. Known as the sage of Baltimore, he was managing editor of the

Baltimore Herald at 25 and later was drama critic and editor-in-chief of the Baltimore Sun. With George Jean Nathan he took over the American Mercury in 1924 and made it a strong critical influence in U.S. literature.

The author of some two dozen books and thousands of essays, Mencken's scholarly inquest into the origins of American speech, *The American Language*, stands as a monument to his towering intellect.

In England, two authors of a more gentle school died: Alexander Milne, 75, author of *Winnie The Pooh*, and other children's books, poems and plays; and Walter de La Mare, 83, poet noted for children's verse.

EDWARDIAN WRITER
Sir Max Beerbohm, 83, English satirist and caricaturist of the Victorian and Edwardian eras, died in Italy where he had lived since 1910.

One of the few remaining leaders of Italy's fascist regime, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italian chief of staff who led the 1935 invasion of Ethiopia, died at 82.

Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie, 58, physicist daughter of the co-discoverers of radium, Pierre and

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