

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa.
The Island Guardian Publishing Co.
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Associate Editor, Frank Walker

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink."

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1948

Duplessis Sweeps Quebec

At the time of writing, Premier Duplessis's
Union Nationale party candidates are reported
as being "easy victors from the outset of the
counting of the votes" in the Quebec provincial
elections yesterday. Their return with a greatly
increased majority is assured, with the Liberal
leader, Hon. Adelard Godbout, trailing the Govern-
ment candidate in his own riding.

There are 92 seats in the Quebec Legislature,
for which no fewer than 312 candidates entered
the contest, a record number in the Province's
history. The campaign was a spirited one all the
way, with Premier Duplessis and Mr. Godbout
both conducting vigorous appeals to the electors.
Lt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, as well as other
Quebec members of the Dominion cabinet and
liberal members of Parliament, were extremely
active at meetings in Mr. Godbout's interests.
On the Government's side, Premier Duplessis, in
his bid to break into the Montreal City area
where he failed to elect a single Union Nationale
candidate in 1944, was able to attract Mayor
Houde to his banner, who proved a potent cham-
pion.

When the Legislature was dissolved upon
calling the election, the Government party had
52 members in the House, the Liberals 34, Bloc
Populaire 3, C. C. F. and Independents, one each.
The Union of Electors also contested a few rid-
ings then but failed to elect any of its candi-
dates. In four by-elections held between 1944
and the present summer, Union Nationale won
all. Three were lost by the Liberals and one by
Bloc Populaire, the latter now having faded from
the political scene.

The prevailing issues in the campaign were
Dominion-Provincial relations, the perpetuation
of the free enterprise system, a continued war
against Communism, the maintenance of full
provincial rights and other issues of local im-
portance, which Premier Duplessis exploited
adroitly. He had the Liberal leader "on the spot"
in charging that Ottawa was trying to
deprive the Province of autonomy, and he had
ample evidence in the King Government's at-
tempts to set up a complicated system of social
security.

While it was generally expected that the
Duplessis Government would be re-elected, its
almost unprecedented landslide, involving gains
at the expense of Liberals in both urban and
rural sections, will be a disheartening prelude
to the forthcoming Liberal National Convention.
It may materially affect Mr. St. Laurent's chances
for the party leadership, and by his colleagues
in the King Cabinet generally it may well be
interpreted as the handwriting on the wall.

Promoting Fish Sales

The emphasis placed by Mr. J. Watson
MacNaught, M.P., on the need of more adver-
tising of fish and fish products in a recent ad-
dress at the Pictou lobster carnival is strongly
supported by the New Glasgow Evening News,
which remarks editorially:

"None should know this more than any-
one connected with the Fisheries Department
and none should have a better chance to do
something about this than the Parliamentary
Secretary to the Minister. He should push for
an advertising campaign—a useful one telling
how to cook and consume fish—and he should
be ever at it.

"Mr. MacNaught noted to the crowd that
a small jump in the average consumption of
fish in Canada would end the marketing troubles
of all our fishermen. That sounds reason-
able. Yet the fisheries continue to be an up-
and-down business with the fishermen, on the
lowest rung of the ladder, getting the bumps
when the foreign markets get tough.

"Right now there is reason to believe the
fisheries situation would be much worse were it
not for the fact much of the production along
these shores is being bought up and given
away in Europe. That is a poor foundation for
any large segment of our people. Required in-
stead, is the sure solidarity of a larger home
market; that we can be sure of because of its
dependability.

"There are many problems in connection
with fish marketing in Canada: distance and
transportation, for instance. But steadily these
problems are being beaten; they can be now
if the demand is sufficient. That is where ad-
vertising could come in—create that demand.
We had some Department advertising in Can-
ada before and in the early days of the war.
It helped. But in the later years of the war
the British people really showed us what ad-
vertising could do in re-educating a whole peo-
ple's food habits.

"Britain is today consuming more fish than
formerly—because fish is caught at home by
Britons, saves precious dollars and the people
have been taught how to present it on the table
in the most appetizing way. British govern-
ment ads were written recipe style; housewives
were encouraged to learn new methods. That
worked in Britain and it ought to work here. A
government campaign along this line in Can-
ada could do a lot for the fishermen."

Our New Glasgow contemporary suggests
that the whole load should not be carried by
the Government. Cooperation among the
orange growers in California resulted in a big
fund for advertising being built up by a small
charge of a cent or so against every case of
the fruit sent out by the grower. It should be
possible to levy a small charge on every case

of fish; the various companies could work this
out among themselves. The dealers would ben-
efit just as the fishermen would from increased
demand and steady markets.

The Cost Of War

The full horrors of modern warfare are re-
vealed in the report on the cost of the Second
Great War by the Revue Du Droit, of Geneva.
According to the estimates of the Swiss jour-
nal, human loss was 78,000,000 lives—more
than six times the population of Canada. Some
32,000,000 men were killed on the battlefields;
26,000,000 men, women and children were mur-
dered in concentration camps and 20,000,000
persons were killed by air bombings.

This, of course, does not complete the
awful toll for in many centres veterans are still
dying from the effects of wounds and war-
contracted illnesses.

As for material loss the figure is beyond
the imagination of most people. It is estimat-
ed at \$375,000,000, about ten times the value
of all gold extracted from the earth since the
days of the Pharaohs.

Add to these costs the misery occasioned
to millions during the last conflict, the 15-
000,000 to 20,000,000 rendered destitute and
the countless moral and physical wrecks left
over as a legacy and it is nightmarish to think
about the possibility of another outbreak.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Governor-General in residence.

Twelve days till Old Home Week. Be pre-
pared.

The Fascist Party dissolved in Italy\* this
date, 1943.

The Dispersal of the Spanish Armada,
this date, 1588.

"The Navy's here" is as cheery a hail in
peace as it sounded in grimmer days.

Nova Scotia's Gaelic Mod opens today at
St. Ann's. Most of the Scotsmen to attend
were born in this country, presumably (says an
envious Sarsenach) to save the fare over.

Quebec election was marked by the usual
complaint about malpractices. We hear more
of them than we do in our own Province; at
least it is only after the event that members
of the Legislature protest.

Twenty-one-gun Royal Salutes will be fired
by Army gun-crews at traditional saluting bases
in all nine provincial capitals, and at Ottawa
and at Vancouver at noon, August 4, to mark
the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth.

We are frequently told that if the Domin-
ion government had jurisdiction over labour
matters disputes would be settled more effi-
ciently than is now possible. The unsatisfactory
progress of the lake seamen's strike certainly
does not bear this out.

Since Columbus discovered to his horror
that his compass needle did not continue to
point to the North Star, navigators and others
have been intrigued by the vagaries of the
magnetic North. Canadian scientists continue
to chart its peculiarities, one of which is that
the pole itself moves in a daily orbit near the
Eastern edge of Prince of Wales Island.

A noted wartime Red Cross Nurse, Miss
Marjorie Bell has returned to Halifax from
Toronto to organize special nutrition services.
Her chief duty in Nova Scotia will be to send
a Red Cross-trained worker into any home
where a mother is ill and there are children to
be cared for. This field worker will take the
place of the mother during her illness, taking
over all the tasks that the mother ordinarily
does.

Legal counsel for seven Provinces protesting
recent freight rate increases will hold a con-
ference in Winnipeg next month to discuss
their submissions to the Federal Govern-
ment's inquiry. Mr. W. P. Fillmore, spe-
cial counsel for Manitoba, said some
Provincial Premiers also may attend. Exact
date has not yet been set. The step follows
refusal of the Federal Cabinet to allow the peti-
tion by the Provinces for a Royal Commission
to investigate freight rates.

Government by plebiscite is contrary to
the principles of our form of representative
government, but it often seems an easy way
for politicians to escape responsibility. Our
Island Governments have been allowed to adopt
this expedient a number of times over the liquor
question. Now Alberta is having a plebiscite
along with their general election. The suc-
cessful party will be obliged to give effect to
the plebiscite result even if the members feel
the particular bill before them is unwise, a
most unsatisfactory situation.

If the report of the Speaker be adopted
by the House of Commons there will be a
change in the sessions of Parliament. The
Speaker suggested a three-section session—
Late October to Christmas, Early New Year to
Easter, Easter to June prorogation. For some
time past there have been three sections to
the session but only as a result of the emer-
gency requirements of legislative business, not
because of any agreement between parties or
its permanent recognition by a new standing
order or undertaking of the government. If the
three-section session were so established, its
certainty obviously would enable members to
better plan their year, and their accommoda-
tion in the capital.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to
the discussion by corres-
pondents of questions of
interest to the Charlotte-
town Guardian. The editor
reserves the right to edit
and to not necessarily endorse
the opinion of correspond-
ents.

LEARN TO SWIM

Sir—With the interest of human-
ity ever the predominant thought of
the Red Cross Society, it is com-
mendable to note that a representa-
tive of this organization is in Fig-
nish forming a "Learn to Swim"
class.

Mr. James Kelly of Charlotte
town is seeking the co-operation of
parents and guardians in this
worthwhile undertaking. It is hoped
all will rise to the occasion and
give their wholehearted support to
this movement.

Swimming should be a "must"
for every child in a community
and unless he can protect him-
self to the best of his ability from
death by drowning. And who
among us should say "I can't
swim" when the beaches offer
such a perfect opportunity for each
one to become proficient in this
art.

Parents and guardians should
take advantage of the undertaking
to protect their children's lives.
Many a life in Tignish and vicinity
has been lost due to lack of
this knowledge.

I am, Sir, etc.

A NON-SWIMMER

The Poet's Corner

REFLECTION

Beneath the silvered surface of this
pool,
A captivating country seems to lie
With gleaming, cloud-flecked,
morning-colored sky
And bending trees, low, shadowy,
and cool.
Why should the slightest incident
ripple
Create a tempest in the lucid scene
And change the pattern of its shin-
ing screen
That winds may ruffle, that the
rain may stipple?
By what strange planning, with
what clever cunning,
Could one in secret, steadily at-
tain
That land below the surface? First,
with plain
Clean dive, and then with over-
handed running
To slide down dreaming trees—at
last to stand
Alone, exultant, in an unknown
land!

—Sjanna Solum in The Poetry
Chap-Book.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

WHITE PINE IN ABUNDANCE

The following from a diary kept
by one Smethurst in 1763 is not
without interest. He says:
"I was the first Briton who
attempted a fishery on the Island
of St. John. I had raised two
storehouses at St. Peter's and had
employed most of the people on
the Island in the fishery; I had
likewise brought a crew from
Marblehead in New England to
assist me in the fishery. The land
on this Island is in general very
light land; will sooner make a
show of vegetation, but is not so
strong and deep as the land upon
the continent, which will last long-
er. There has been a fire about
seventy years ago which passed
almost through the whole Island
and burnt up a great deal of the
soil, so that you soon come to the
gravel; and their salt marshes are
good for little, being spongy,
mossy ground. Up some of the
rivers and in some of the bays
the land is better and the soil
deeper. I was called to this Island
to examine and put a stop to
degradations made in the white
pine timber, at a place called
Three Rivers. I found them
destroying the finest groves of
white pine that America can boast
of."

Several Acadicians had been em-
ployed to cut down white pine
timber at Three Rivers on the
Island of St. John, that they had
cut down and felled upwards of
twelve hundred white pine trees;
and that more than two hundred
of the said trees were more than
two feet through at the butt
where they were cut, which was
about two and one-half feet from
the earth; and that all the said
pine trees, so cut and felled, grew
within less than one hundred
and fifty yards of high water
mark.

This shows the excellent pine
that formerly grew on the Island,
and incidentally shows that the
great fire did not have over-
run the Three Rivers section of
the country, as the pine, in the
period that elapsed since that fire,
could not have grown to the size
described by Smethurst.

—Warburton's History.

GLAMOUR BOY

WILMINGTON, Kent, England
—(CP)—Girls may soon run into
stiff competition for glamorous
hair-dos. A 14-year-old boy here
won a prize for the most beautiful
head of hair.

LONDON —(CP)—The govern-
ment has refused a food firm's
application for permission to make
tinned horse-meat sausage.

Soil Erosion Knows
No Boundaries

(By Dr. H. H. Bennett,
chief of U.S. Soil Conserva-
tion Service, in an address
at a recent joint meeting of
the Maritime Branches of
the Agricultural Institute of
Canada.)

II

We still have left in the United
States something more than the 3
acres per person needed to main-
tain our standard of living; but we
—a still young country—already
have come all too close to the dan-
ger line. I shall have more to say
on this point. You, up here in the
North, are much more aware of the
problem with respect to available
productive land, but let me remind
you that soil erosion is already
under way in parts of Canada, and
also there are areas that have "run
down from overuse. I have seen it
in a number of places.

The thing to do is to attack the
job now, because the sooner you
do, the easier and cheaper it will
be. Don't wait too long and then
be surprised as we were, when we
had to start soil conservation work
in Alaska.

We have heard about the wind
erosion in the grain-growing prairie
provinces of Western Canada, just
as the drought and wind erosion of
the 1930's brought national and
international attention to our own
Great Plains under "dust bowl"
headlines. But I was interested in
the 1947 "Report of the Meeting of
the National Committee on Soil
Conservation," held at Lethbridge,
Alberta, to note the Committee's
references to water erosion and
land damage in the eastern prov-
inces as well as in the western.

This report points out, for ex-
ample (p. 21), that approximately
106 thousand acres in Prince Ed-
ward Island is susceptible to severe
erosion damage. Already there has
been both sheet erosion and gully-
ing locally as the result of in-
tensive cropping without protec-
tion. Even in the absence of de-
tailed erosion surveys, the report
indicates that several areas in the
Province of New Brunswick have
been so severely eroded as to hin-
der economic production of farm
crops. I have been interested par-
ticularly in the New Brunswick sit-
uation, because of the similarity
of conditions there to those in
Maine, where we are having such
good success with soil conservation
measures in the Anse-aux-Loup
potato-growing area and elsewhere,
even though we sometimes have
to blast out rock in order to get
enough depth for terrace channels.

The Soil Conservation Commit-
tee report, you may recall, also
speaks of the erosion which occurs
in Nova Scotia in the potato and
vegetable producing areas, espe-
cially in the area that you have made
so significant an erosion and gully
erosion measurements right here
at the Nappan Experimental Farm,
getting results which are strikingly
similar to some of those we
have found at our erosion experi-
ment stations in the United States.

The Royal Bank of Canada in
August 1946 published booklet—
"Conservation of Soil"—which
some of you doubtless have seen.
Emphasizing the pressing need for
soil preservation and restoration in
eastern Canada as well as in the
Canadian West, the publication,
you may recall, cited reports from
New Brunswick that one week of
heavy rain in the Saint John Riv-
er carries down enough silt to
cover more than 3,000 acres to a
depth of one inch. It told how
the workmen had to go through 30
feet of mud to reach a solid foun-
dation for bridge piers at Char-
lottetown—"mud" which was once
the fertile topsoil of crop-growing
acres.

The Royal Bank's leaflet cited
numerous other examples of land
erosion damage and farm aban-
donment across Canada's fertile
Provinces. It pointed out, for ex-
ample (p. 12): "In 1941 there were
more than 4 million acres of aban-
doned farms in the Prairie Pro-
vinces, an acreage which, at the
long time average yield of 15 1/2
bushels per acre might produce
82,400,000 bushels of wheat a year.
If the land had been saved." And
it mentioned, around Drumheller
in Alberta, areas that had been
severely damaged by gully erosion.

My purpose in emphasizing these
erosion and land damage facts
should be clear enough. Although
we in the United States, as I have
pointed out, still have an adequate
supply of productive land, despite
our past practice of thriftless land
use, and although you in Canada
have several times more propor-
tionately than we have, each of our
countries in its own degree has
started down the disastrous road
toward land depletion and econ-
omic and social decline of the
people before us. I could use up
the rest of my time relating what
has happened to other parts of the
world, to other civilizations, be-
cause of erosion. Our histor-
ians likewise seem to have missed
completely these land facts, which
deal with processes that probably
have undermined the fortunes of
the human race more than any-
thing else. The lives of rulers, the
dreary details of wars, have been
recorded meticulously, but little or
nothing has been chiseled on his-
tory's stone tablets or inscribed on
its parchments about the health of
the land that fed the kings and
warriors—so long as food could be
grown on it.

Many of our traveler-writers still
fail to see—rather, they fail to
understand—the disastrous effects
of erosion. They either fail to see
or don't know how to interpret
what they see. Too often, I am
afraid, they spend their time just
writing.

In the eastern end of the Medi-
terranean Basin and across North

The Desanctification
Of The Holy Land

(By Claris Edwin Silcox in The
Presbyterian Record)

When the Balfour Declaration
was published by the British Gov-
ernment, World War I was going
rather badly. True, the United
States had entered the war and
was building its bridge of ships to
carry men and supplies to Europe,
but there was still some doubt over
its ability to bring the needed re-
inforcements in time, or the capac-
ity of hastily-trained troops to
overcome a seasoned and veteran
enemy. What was more, the East-
ern front was rapidly disintegrat-
ing.

Russia had experienced one revolu-
tion, and it is not insignificant that
the Balfour Declaration was
issued on the very day (Nov. 8, 1917)
that the Bolsheviks overthrew the
Kerensky government. Sifted
rightly or wrongly, it was generally
believed that Russian Jews had
been a powerful element in the
Bolshevik revolution, it was felt
that such a declaration might
wake up the ancient hopes in the
hearts of the Russian Jews and prevent
them from getting out completely
to the Germans. The one bright
spot in the whole war was in the
Middle East where General Allenby
was nearing Jerusalem. The
war against Turkey had required
more than 1,400,000 British troops,
assisted by perhaps 100,000 Arab
fighters, but Jerusalem was to fall
in another month.

Most people in the English-speak-
ing countries heard the Declara-
tion with hope and satisfaction. To
the biblically-minded, it seemed
like a fulfillment of prophecy. The
promise of the establishment of
Zion, City of our God, in the land
restored to the three great mono-
theistic religions of the world. Be-
yond that, it seemed to offer some
solution to the age-old Jewish
problem. Perhaps, if a national
homeland were established, the
period of persecution and discrim-
ination might be over.

By the Jews, the Balfour Decla-
ration was greeted with great
enthusiasm, interspersed with war-
like Jewish unity was to be found
who believed that the true centre
of religion, not in nationhood. But
the declaration had not promised
a Jewish State; it had promised
a national home. Had it spoken of
the Jewish State, the protests of the
religious Jews would have been
greater. And, of course, the declara-
tion also explicitly stated that
nothing should be done to dimi-
nish the civil and religious rights
of the existing inhabitants of Pal-
estine.

This Declaration was kept from
the Arabs as long as possible, and
when the news leaked out, there
was immediately bitter opposition.
They felt that they had been sold
down the river, since in the agree-
ment with Hussein in 1915 they had
been promised the independence of
Arab countries south of latitude 37
North. Nor had they been told of
the "foolish" Sykes-Picot agree-
ment made in Petrograd in 1915
until the Soviet regime, having
come into possession of the files
of the foreign office, publicized it.
France, for reasons of her own,
was also annoyed. Even the Crane
King commission sent by President
Wilson in 1919 to study the situa-
tion on the ground, reported that
the proposed scheme was only pos-
sible if the Zionists greatly mod-
ified their hopes and aspirations. It
would be well for all students of
the present situation to read this
report again for it shows that in
1919 these two Americans sensed
the whole difficulty with accuracy.
Here are some few extracts:
"For a national home for the
Jewish people is not equivalent to
making Palestine into a Jewish
State; nor can the erection of
such a Jewish State be accom-
plished without the gravest tres-
pass upon the civil and religious
rights of existing non-Jewish in-
habitants in Palestine. The fact
of erosion damage and farm aban-
donment across Canada's fertile
Provinces. It pointed out, for ex-
ample (p. 12): "In 1941 there were
more than 4 million acres of aban-
doned farms in the Prairie Pro-
vinces, an acreage which, at the
long time average yield of 15 1/2
bushels per acre might produce
82,400,000 bushels of wheat a year.
If the land had been saved." And
it mentioned, around Drumheller
in Alberta, areas that had been
severely damaged by gully erosion.

"No British office, consulted by
the Commission, believed that
the Zionist programme could be
carried out except by force of arms.
The officers generally believed
that a force of not less than 50,000
soldiers would be required even to
initiate the programme.

"Only a greatly reduced Zionist
programme should be attempted by
the Peace Conference and even
that only very gradually initiated.
This would have to mean that
Jewish immigration should be
definitely limited, and that the
project for making Palestine dis-
tinctly a Jewish State should be
given up."

But the Jewish groups were al-
ways on the job at the Peace Con-
ference, seeking to make sure that
the Balfour Declaration would be
implemented and that the new

Africa, there are great areas of
desert and soil-stripped land to-
day where in Roman times there
was productive land. Great export
cities and a flourishing agriculture
have fallen into ruin long since.
Some of these cities were buried
with eroded soil, so that archaeol-
ogists have had to dig down 20,
30, 40 feet to excavate them. Cur-
museums contain numerous inter-
esting items that were dug up. Dig
down from what you might ask;
and the answer so often is: From be-
neath the products of erosion.

Over much of Asia and Africa,
in Australia and New Zealand, in
southern Europe—and in the Amer-
icas, too—there are people today
living in poverty and bare exist-
ence on lands that once supported
in good estate much larger num-
bers.

(To Be Continued)

Notes By The Way

It must be recorded from the
Northern Ireland standpoint that
until an approach is made by Eirc
along the line of full adherence to
the Commonwealth, with a renun-
ciation of neutrality and the safe-
guarding of a free entry to the
British market, no plan for the
ending of the partition of Ireland
can have even a distant prospect
of success.—London Round Table.

Potatoes are again being import-
ed from the United States and no
part of the country should be more
interested or concerned than the
Thunder Bay district which has
won prizes for its potatoes in world
competitions. This district ought to
be supplying other parts of the
country with potatoes all the year
round. There are so many articles
which Canada requires from the
United States and which it cannot
economically produce, including
fresh green vegetables during the
summer months, that it seems
nothing short of criminal to fail
to provide articles like potatoes,
which the Canadian climate is ad-
mirably suited.—Port Arthur
News-Chronicle.

The U. S. Weather Bureau is
distributing month-ahead prophe-
cies on an experimental and select
group of industries and government
agencies. This district ought to
be still far from acceptable accu-
racy, officials are keeping a tight
rein on their project. Yet, for
rougher guess as to what tem-
perature and rainfall will be over
a 30-day period can save money
and help boost profits. Undaunted
by epithets heard from the popula-
ce when in Windsor, Ontario, the
Bureau's prediction of a "drying
spell" can't pan out, a bold group of
civil servants is squinting into the
future.—Wall Street Journal.

There is the young American
brunette, who placed fourth in a
beauty contest then went home
and drank a bottle of poison. Her
last words were: "I could never
face my friends again. In Mon-
real, a girl who was beaten out
for top honors, suffered a mental
breakdown and was under doctor's
care for the better part of a month.
On her father, whose daughter
was ignored by the judges, sued
pageant officials on the grounds of
"prejudice," thereby making a
fool of himself and a scapegoat of
his child. In the year last year
the number of contestants annu-
ally of the winner of "padding" her
clothes, while judges in Quebec
City were embarrassed no end
when they discovered the girl they
had selected as queen for "charm
and refinement" was a street-walk-
er.—Winnipeg Citizen.

There are times of the year when
man with his collection of intricate
convivances, competes with his
environment and even occasionally
seems superior to it, but not in
June. Here he is definitely reduced
to a spectator, fortunate any-
how to be on hand at all. Nature
is probably neither kind nor un-
kind, but in June it looks kind.
At least it looks beautiful. The
sum of wisdom is to get most one
can from this. To accomplish it

States being created in Europe
should be forced to sign treaties
promising rights to all their vari-
ous minorities. These activities,
together with the suspicion that
the Jews had been the major force
of the Bolshevik revolution, were
largely responsible for the outbreak
of anti-Semitism that swept much
of the world after World War I, its
history to repeat itself?

Britain has honestly tried to ful-
fill the terms of an impossible man-
date. At long last, she has had to
acknowledge that it was impossible.
It is clear in now it looks kind.
Never have made the Balfour Decla-
ration in the first place, but
having made it, she tried to be fair
both to the Zionists and to the
Arabs. And of course she felt that
she needed Palestine to guard the
main arteries of her Empire. But
she has failed, and has handed
back the mandate to the residuary
legacies of the old League of
Nations, the United Nations.

Unfortunately, the United Na-
tions was not yet strong enough or
ready to have so thorny a prob-
lem left to its decision, and it was
sadly bungled the whole matter.
Normally, the obvious thing would
have been to turn Palestine over
to the Trusteeship Council to ad-
minister until such time as the
united conscience of the world
could be brought to bear on both
Arabs and Jews, and a Via Media
discovered. But this would have re-
quired in the interim an interna-
tional police force, the creation of
which had been prevented by the
intransigence of certain great pow-
ers.

The Assembly voted without en-
thusiasm in favour of a silly par-
tition with an overriding Economic
Council since it recognized that by
no stretch of the imagination could
the two proposed states be consid-
ered viable. All the Mohammedan
countries voted "no," including Lib-
ya, Iraq, Pakistan, and some of the
great powers, e. g., the United
Kingdom and China, refrained
from voting. Had the members of
the Assembly felt free to believe
the Arabs when they said that
they would risk battle rather than
accept partition, they might have
voted differently, but high-powered
Zionist propaganda sought to out-
step all the blocs, and a few "fas-
cist" who could never cooperate
with one another in fighting parti-
tion! The Assembly even refused
the request of the Arabs that the
right of the Assembly to partition
a country and give a portion of it
to relative newcomers should be
referred to the International Court
of Justice. In all this, the course
of American diplomacy was incredi-

ble. It was not accessible to mil-
lions of forgotten surges of spirit." And
there is the chance of new and un-
imagined ones. These continue pos-
sible to all who have not committed
emotional suicide by means of in-
difference or cynicism.—Printing
World.

A few days ago Earl Mountbat-
ten admitted he was one of the
unemployed. Just back from India,
and one of the finest diplomatic
achievements of the century, he
found no other post available. He
tried the Admiralty. It had no
place for him. A good man was
at a loose end and it didn't seem
right. But now all that is changed.
The former chief of the Common-
wealth is returning to his first love.
The Admiralty has reconsidered,
and in October he'll take command
of the First Cruiser Squadron in
the Mediterranean. That's more
like it, and it bears out the old
sage that you can't keep a good
man down.—Windsor Star.

In Great Britain, the prime min-
ister's residence at No. 10 Down-
ing street, and its upkeep, are pro-
vided by the nation. South Africa,
Australia and New Zealand like-
wise maintain official residences.
As Mr. King told the Commons:
"Ours is one of the few countries
where a word is said and it is done.
There is in fact, no one who is not
a single argument against an of-
ficial residence for the King's
Chief Minister in Canada, who-
ever he may be. Parliament should
take up this matter soon after it
resembles for the next session.
It should see that the residence
is appropriate to the office and a
credit to the nation.—Toronto
Globe and Mail.

There is a right and wrong way
to ride a bicycle. Progress does
not merely consist of pushing
round the pedals. The obvious
fault of many people is pedalling
with the middle of the foot, toes
pointed outward, and ankles rigid.
For easy riding, there should be
smooth pedalling with the ball of
the foot on the pedal, the ankle
in constant use, and the foot paral-
lel with the frame. I. e., pointing
directly ahead. For easy riding, the
body should be slightly inclined
forward from the hips, and in a
more pronounced stoop for higher
speeds.—London Recorder.

In the British Isles land devoted
to food production has increased
by nearly 500,000 acres since last
year. This was revealed by the
minister of agriculture, Mr. Wil-
liams, in the House of Commons
in reply to a question about this
year's harvest. He said that next
year's objective is to have just
over 2,000,000 acres under tillage.
2,340,000 will be cultivated in
wheat with just over 1,000,000 for
potatoes, 392,000 acres will be under
sugar beet and 200,000 under
linseed. Mr. Williams also envisaged
a big increase in livestock pro-
duction. During the past twelve
months the number of breeding
sows has grown by 80 p. c., and
the number of poultry under one
year old by 95 per cent. Altogether
there are at least 10,000,000 more
hens in Britain now than there
were a year ago.—Moncton Times.

By tortuous, sordid, and even stu-
pid. "That will be, will be, and one
has no desire to prophesy what
the immediate future will bring
forth beyond the desanctification
of the Holy Land. But of one thing
the writer is only too sure. Even
if the Zionists should win the bet
against Arabs, even if the son-
of-a-bitch who wrote the Balfour
mandate is the majority of nations
in the world, the Jews will
have created a new focal centre of
anti-Semitism for themselves and
will face a rising tide of hatred
and antagonism beside which the
anti-Semitism which followed World
War I will be inconsequential.
They will also have created them-
selves as a people scattered over
the world the problem of a di-
vided loyalty which will make
next to impossible the solution of
the Jewish question in some of the
very lands which have been most
considerate of the Jews. And in
tend, they may hear with bitter
gret the quip of the words of Mi-
caiah: "The Lord will scatter you
over the world the problem of a di-
vided loyalty which will make
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