

# REVACCINATION

The safety factor today is perhaps being emphasized more than in any time in the past. For the past few years one week is set apart as "Health Week." This is a special occasion when we should take "stock" and try and ascertain if we are doing as much as we individually and collectively can to make this Dominion, this Province, this City of ours as safe as we can from disease, which is our common enemy.

The consensus of modern opinion in the field of public health in Canada, in the United States and in Great Britain is that a single vaccination against smallpox is, in too many cases, not sufficient for a life time of protection. In order to play "safe", it is desirable and necessary to repeat this vaccination periodically. Every six years is considered an optimum time to seek this protection by a re-vaccination. It is the one and only way to banish this enemy and all school children from Grade VII upwards should avail themselves of this protection.

"Health Week" this year is observed during the first week of February and the Department of Health is making preparations for clinics in each of the City Schools the following week for this purpose.

Any school child, who has never been vaccinated and any who has been vaccinated six years ago or longer, in addition to those in Grades VII, VIII, IX and X attending the City Schools are eligible for these Clinics, which will be conducted by the City Health Officer, assisted by the City Public Health Nurse.

It should be pointed out that it is required by law that a child must be vaccinated before he or she can attend a public school, but the revaccinations are voluntary. Intelligent parents do not require compulsion when the health of their children is at stake.

The time and place will be later advertised in the press.

WATCH FOR IT.

B. C. KEEPING, M.D., D.P.H.,  
Chief Health Officer.

## Truman Hankers After Balcony At White House

By C.R. Blackburn  
Canadian Press Staff Writer  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (CP)—When President Truman wants a morning plunge he dives into the purified waters of a gleaming private pool; when Washington correspondents get inquisitive they crowd into the president's office and fire questions at him.

But it was not always that way and Truman took time off from more serious matters to tell the reporters about it the other day when they resumed queries about that controversial balcony he wants to hang on the south portico of the executive mansion.

It started when Truman denied any extensive travelling plans this presidential election year and someone suggested perhaps he planned a "back porch campaign" from the balcony the fine arts commissioners don't want him to put on the White House.

That wasn't a back porch, the president reminded the newspapermen. It was the front porch in reality because the south portico once was the main entrance to the White House.

It had a lawn as it has now and at the foot of it was the old Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the president said.

John Quincy Adams, when he was president (1825-29) used to go down to the canal every morning for a swim, the president said.

Warning to the historical subject he recalled that there was a woman reporter those days who had tried in vain to get an interview with Adams.

### She Got Her Story

One morning she went down to the canal bank while the president was having his before-breakfast splash, sat on his clothes and announced she would stay there until he gave her an interview. She got her story.

Now the south portico looks over a tree-shaped, enclosed lawn, with avenues and monuments and parklands beyond stretching half a mile to the Potomac. The canal is gone. The former back door is now the front entrance facing on Pennsylvania Avenue.

The president had more to say about that balcony he is determined to build on the south portico as a place to cool off in private during the heat of summer.

Everybody protests when a suggestion is made to change anything in the White House, he complained. It was the same when they decided to put in a cooking range. For a long time the servants refused to use a range and went on preparing meals at an open fire-place.

It was the same again when gas lights, then electricity and later a bathroom were installed. Committees viewed with alarm these newfangled alterations to the historic mansion now about 150 years old.

Last year the president had a rather elaborate plan to extend the executive wing and provide more office space. The commission of fine arts won that bout and the plan dropped.

But the president is determined to have his balcony hide-away which is estimated to cost \$15,000 and will be virtually invisible to the general public.

## Sees World Facing Serious Food Problem

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (CP)—Sir John Boyd Orr, chairman of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Council, today warn that the increase in the world's population and the decrease in fertile land were "as great a threat to human society as the atomic bomb." He told the F.A.O. conference of Near Eastern countries that the world population had increased by more than 100,000,000 since the beginning of the war.

### NEW ORGANIZATION

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika (CP)—Early this year the new Inter-Territorial Organization for East Africa came into operation. It comprises Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika and will be governed by a high commission of three governors.

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## British Spirit Of Tolerance

By ALLAN DREYFUSS  
WIESBADEN, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—A German journalist who has returned to the American zone after spending three weeks touring the British Isles believes that only British type "tolerance" applied to Europe can save the continent from sinking into a quagmire of inhumanity.

The journalist, Fritz Von Woodtke, who is well known for his theatrical writing, stated in a report published in the "Wiesbadener Kurier" that during his trip he discovered the spirit of England was best epitomized in Voltaire's saying: "I may disagree with your opinion, but I will fight to the death for your right to express it."

Von Woodtke said that he was unable to discover whether the average Englishman's love of tolerance sprang from self-discipline, lack of passion, or was simply the consequence of a 800-old democracy.

"Anyone fortunate enough to be able to visit England from Germany in these times," he wrote, "no matter what the ostensible purpose of his trip, could only leave the scene with only one price-less commodity—the spirit of England. If you transfer it to your children, it is like medicine. It has chlorides and the formula of the drug is—tolerance."

Von Woodtke declared that during his brief visit to the "cloud and crisis-curtained" island, he found people living with a mixture of self-discipline and liberty, which resolved itself into the spirit of British tolerance.

Through the hungry eyes of a German accustomed to gazing at the bomb-jagged ruins of his country's cities and its discouraged inhabitants, London became a magic kaleidoscope.

### Drove Through London

Describing his arrival at Liverpool Street station, Von Woodtke said: "Mist and fog cloak us as we drive through the city of 7,000,000. We, a group of Germans riding in a taxi through the town, drive fast on the shiny asphalt of the main streets. Huge double-deck monsters (London buses) congregate nightly in front of the red traffic lights like herds of hurrying, heavily-breathing metal animals."

When he arrived at his hotel in Kensington and found a hot bath waiting, Von Woodtke decided: "It must be a dream. I think of my poor home in Germany and I am sure that it is all a dream. But there I am in a huge, still-shining brilliant cosmopolitan city and I am happy at being in the world again and at home in it."

During a trip to a post office, Von Woodtke was surprised at "the good left in the world"—as typified by two persons altruistically sending gift parcels to needy persons abroad.

"There are two persons ahead of me in line who want to dispatch parcels. A woman and an English workman with a pipe and a healthy-colored skin. I catch a glimpse of the addresses on the parcels. The woman is posting a gift to Hungary, containing used clothes. The workman is sending his to a woman who has a German address which I cannot read. I see the good left in the world. Strangers: A workman and a woman sending clothes."

Von Woodtke concludes his article with the statement: "From London the invasion was planned and the war made and won. It is here that men are trying to puzzle out the enigma of Germany and it is from here that they want to win the peace."

### NOTABLE AIR RECORD IN PACIFIC SERVICE

By LESLIE BRODIE  
Canadian Press Correspondent  
SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 3—The Japan Courier Service—the longest air route in the world operated with twin-engine aircraft—has been discontinued by the Royal Australian Air Force.

Qantas Empire Airways have taken over the 7,000-mile route under charter to the R.A.A.F. and replaced the C47s with four-engine Lancasters.

During the two years the R.A.A.F. operated the service from Australia to Japan over 4,000,000 miles were flown over desert, jungles, mountains, and some of the most hazardous stretches of the Pacific without a single accident.

Last plane back to Australia was flown by Sqdn. Ldr. J. D. Baile, the pilot who flew the first plane to Tokyo.

Baile told reporters that the best tribute to the service came from United States troops at Okinawa. Because of their punctuality in getting in and out of Okinawa in all kinds of weather the Americans gave them the same service priority as they did Pan-American Airways, which was higher than their own army and navy planes got.

Baile said that all airmen in Japan, Americans and British, agreed that the R.A.A.F. courier service had a better record than any civil or military airline in the world.

Reason for the government's decision to discontinue the service was stated to be the smaller cost of operating Lancasters under charter for the long run, and the fact that the Dakotas would eventually be banned from the long ocean hops. Apart from that it is believed the government wants to operate a civil route to Japan and sees this as an opportunity to get in on the ground floor before others begin to operate.

### DANISH EEL INDUSTRY

The Danish fresh-water fisheries produce about 150 tons of eels annually for food.

## Former Manager Of Noranda Mines Dies

TORONTO, Feb. 2 (CP)—Col. Ernest Hibbert, 66, retired general manager of Noranda Gold Mines, died today.

He was known as "O.T."—a nickname gained in France in 1915 when he became known among junior officers, most of whom were younger than he, as "old timer."

Born in England, he worked on mining properties in Peru, S.beria, Italy and finally in Canada. He was general superintendent of the old British American Nickel Corporation's mine in Sudbury, Ont., when he enlisted in the First World War.

## Former New York Financier Dies

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Thomas W. Lamont, 77, a country clergyman's son who became head of Wall Street's famed "House of Morgan," died last night at his winter home in Florida.

Death of the board chairman of J.P. Morgan and Company was announced in New York early today by R.G. Wasson, a vice-president of the banking firm.

"His heart finally gave out," Wasson said. The financier and philanthropist had been in poor health for more than a year. He had been in Florida since early January.

Wasson said the slight, genial banker died peacefully in his sleep; at his bedside were his wife and two of their four children.

Lamont's almost legendary role in the financial world began in 1903. Then 33 years old, he became secretary and treasurer of the newly-organized Bankers Trust Company. His reputation as a shrewd organizer and astute financier spread rapidly and eight years later, J. Pierpont Morgan invited him to become a partner in J. P. Morgan and Company.

For two decades before the death of the younger J.P. Morgan in 1943, he was second only to Morgan himself in guiding the destinies of the international banking house. With Morgan's passing, Lamont succeeded him as chairman of the board and senior officer of the firm.

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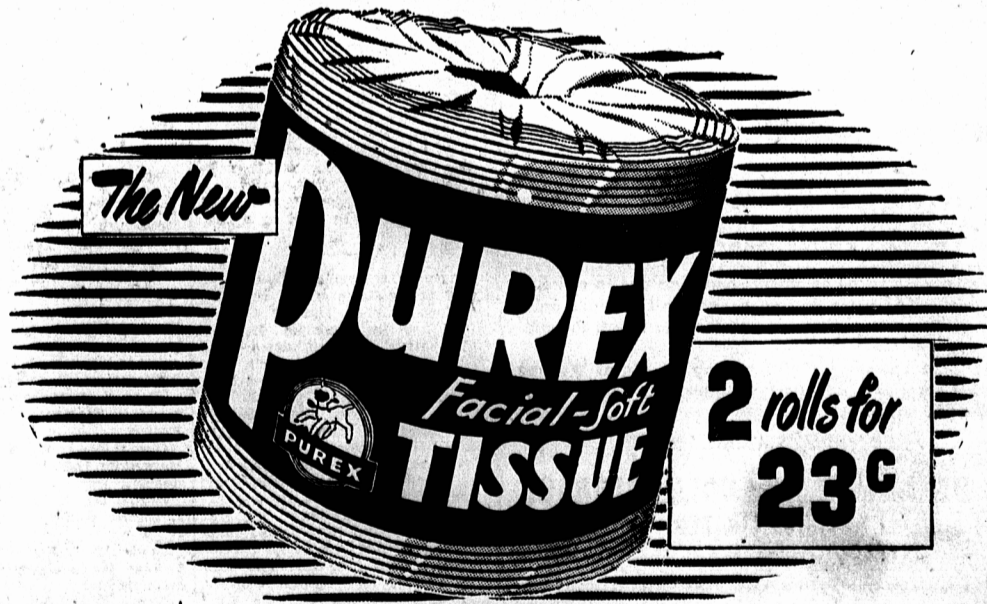
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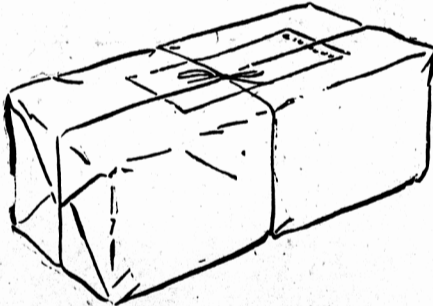
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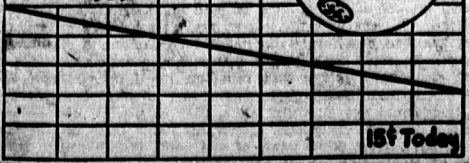
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