THE GUARDIAN

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

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1948

Keep The Doors Open

The City Council would do well to avoid caucus huddles as much as possible. There are doubtless many matters on which preliminary caucus discussions are desirable, but it is in the interests neither of the Council nor of the public that such a practice be substituted for open debate on matters of general importance. Our Councillors have minds and opinions of their own, and it is is their duty to let their constituents know where they stand, and how they vote, on every issue affecting civic interests. That is what they were elected to do.

In late years there has been a lamentable tendency to sidestep this responsibility. The result has been to reduce enlightening discussion at Council meetings to a minimum and in many cases votes on important issues have been recorded without any open discussion at all. How have these matters been decided? Behind closed doors. This reversal to Star Chamber methods is unworthy of representative men, and subversive in the highest degree to democratic government.

We are inclined to believe that our civic fathers have drifted into this deplorable course unintentionally, and without quite realizing where they are heading. In any case it is the duty of the Press to sound a warning, and we do so in this instance in the hope and expectation that further comment will be unnecessary.

New Income Tax Forms

It is interesting to note, in connection with the new form of income tax schedules now being issued, that the information asked for is put in the simplest English. Even this is not very explicit so far as the average taxpayer is concerned. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that in the past year the responses on the part of our farmers have been admirable; they have assisted the Department in every way possible to make the returns complete. When it is borne in mind that there are some 12,000 farmers in this Province, all of whom must make returns, it will be realized that it is no simple matter for the officials to keep abreast with their examinations and reports. The new returns will be sent in before there is a clean-up of the previous years' reports.

It is announced that whereas in previous years the size of the income governed the form to be used, this year the source of the income will determine the use of the new form. Special instructions are provided for farmers and fishermen as an aid to stating clearly and simply their special expenses, but they will not be required to use a special form as was the case in reporting their 1947 income. Other advances in simplification of tax forms have been made, to which reference appears in a news article in today's issue.

Churchill's Prescience

Mr. Churchill has furnished the British House of Commons and the world at large with another example of his profound prescience in the matter of international relations. It is in the form of a letter which he wrote when Prime Minister, on April 29, 1945, to Marshal Stalin. The letter, which will probably become famous, was apparently in its first part a rather routine statement in which Mr. Churchill sought to smooth out with the Russian leader matters pending in Poland and in Greece. In both of those countries there had already arisen differences between the Western powers and Soviet Russia. He assured Stalin that Britain thought it fair that Moscow insist there not be an anti-Russian regime in Poland. In Greece, he wrote, Britain sought a democratically elected government.

Then in his last two paragraphs he made his appeal to Russia. "There is not much comfort," the letter read, "in looking into a future where you and the countries you dominate plus the Communist parties in many other states are all drawn up on one side and those who rallied to the English-speaking nations and their associates or dominions are on the other."

The final paragrapn of the letter read: "It is quite obvious that their quarrel would tear the world to pieces and all of us leading men on either side who had anything to do with that would be shamed before history. Even embarking on a long period of suspicion, of abuse and counter-abuse and of opposing policies would be disaster hampering the great development of world prosperity for the masses which is obtainable only by our trinity. I hope there is no word or phrase in this outpouring of my heart to you, Mr. Stalin, which unwittingly gives offense. If so, let me know, but do not, I beg of you, my friend, underrate the divergencies which are happening about matters which you may think are small but which are symbolic of the way the English-speaking democracies look at life."

As a New York Times commentator points out, there was certainly no crystal ball into which Mr. Churchill could have looked in the spring of 1945 and seen the picture of the blockade of Berlin, the rape of Czechoslovakia, the war in Greece, the seizure of Rumania and the warmongering charges of the Russians in the United Nations. Perhaps he could only have guessed at the East-West conflict of ideologies which has led to a conflict of national interests. But, if it was a guess it was a good one.

For the world is split just as Mr. Churchill hoped it would not be. Abuse and counter-abuse—there has been and is plenty of that. Soviet propaganda has been losing out of late in countries where the Kremlin has no military force at hand. But that has led to another and more real fear, the fear of the Russian Army, the largest in the world. As the fear of Red propaganda has decreased so the fear of direct use of Russian military might, the Kremlin's other weapon, has grown. Western Europe is organizing and arming because of that fear and with the help of the United States. In other words, the situation has gotten even worse than that the dread of which caused Mr. Churchill's "outpouring of my heart" in his effort to avoid it.

It would be interesting to know what answer Mr. Churchill received from Marshal Stalin, if any. If there was one it may be surmised that Stalin spoke softly. But that would not change the matter. Stalin has more than once stated that communism and capitalism could work together in the world. He has just as often said the contrary. Certainly under his government the vast majority of Russians are led to believe that a war between communism and capitalism is inevitable at some time. That preachment goes back to Lenin and has never been renounced.

EDITORIAL NOTES

First Airplane Flight by the Wright Bros., this date 1903.

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The Mayor and City Councillors are realizing that their offices are not beds of roses, these days—at least without thorns.

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Catalogue businesses, with offices, and doctors, dentists, etc. without offices are to find that it costs them more to do business in the City than heretofore.

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Today, Friday, the S. S. Arabia sails from Saint John with the first bulk cargo of food from Canada to Britain under the United Emergency Fund for Britain.

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Waltzing Matilda, the best-known of all Australian tunes, is being adopted as a regimental march by the Queen's Royal Second Foot Regiment of the British Army. The regiment is at present stationed in Berlin.

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Be it noted that one reason why margarine is so much lower retailed in Newfoundland than butter is because there is a ceiling of 39c. Take off the ceiling, and up will go the price.

* * *

The Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, ex-Prime Minister of Canada, born this date 1874 has the proud distinction of having held the Premiership for a longer period than any other in the history of the British Empire. The only head of an administration who survived World War II and lived to tell the tale.

* * *

Ludwig van Beethoven, German composer born this date 1770: One of the supreme composers of all time, his earliest works were akin to Mozart and Haydn; his later works marked entirely new departures, characterized by amazing individuality of style and classical beauty and perfection of form.

* * *

The people of China are to have an opportunity of tasting, for the first time, herrings from Britain. The Herring Industry Board has just sent over 8,000 samples cured in brine. Several thousand more samples are also being sent to the West Indies. The method of dry curing in concentrated brine for 48 hours not only improves the flavour but eliminates the need for cumbersome packing.

* * * *

British butchers announce they will be able to sell an extra "third" of a sausage to each customer for Christmas. The season there may be merry, but not exactly bright. There will be a small additional ration of tea, sugar, candy and fat but except in the case of tea the Christmas bonus rations will be smaller than last year.

* * *

Two thousand five hundred manufacturers in the United Kingdom will probably be receiving, in the fourth quarter of 1948 and the first quarter of 1949, deliveries of industrial machinery and equipment ordered from the U. S. A. and Canada and now financed under the European Recovery Programme. The United Kingdom Treasury, announcing this, states that items scheduled for delivery include constructional and mining equipment, turbines, generators and motors, machine tools and textile machinery. Over $95 1-2 million worth of orders for such goods, scheduled for delivery before March 1949, have been approved by the Economic Cooperation Administration.

* * *

Nine years ago, on December 17, 1939, Britain joyously received an early and heartening Christmas present in the shape of some 7,500 Canadian troops — the vanguard of more than 335,000 she was to welcome before World War II was over and won. The first contingent of the 1st. Canadian Division arrived that morning in the Clyde River, unannounced and heavily escorted, in one of the most impressive convoys to make the Atlantic crossing during the war. There were the liners Aquitania, Empress of Britain, Empress of Australia, Duchess of Bedford and Monarch of Bermuda, and they were escorted by some of the most famous vessels of the Royal Navy — the battle-cruiser Repulse, the battleship Resolution and the aircraft carrier Furious. Several other ships of war, including four Canadian destroyers, were also in the convoy. The Canadians lost no time introducing themselves. From the crowded transports they loudly and unmistakably spelt out in unison "C-A-N-A-D-A" and concluded on a mighty crescendo "Canada!" The Canadians had arrived in Britain.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

PLEASED AND AMAZED

Sir,—I had not known that The Guardian was a daily. The purpose I had in mind in subscribing will be filled if I receive a Saturday copy each week. I am pleased and amazed at the advances made since I left in the '90's, as reflected in your columns. Our little Island seems to have received much of the blessings resulting from the great increase in knowledge of the past fifty years with less of those evils associated with them as a result of their misuse which is evident in other countries.

I am, Sir, etc.,
JAMES P. KELLY.
2407 4th Street,
Santa Monica,
California.

RURAL MAIL SERVICE

Sir,—The mail service from Charlottetown and return via North River, Cornwall, Clyde River, and further points west, is far from satisfactory of late, and that is putting it very mildly. People are waiting hour after hour to receive their mail, as well as to post their letters, parcels, etc.

To the writer's own knowledge, the residents along the Clyde River R. R. 1 received no mail at all last Saturday, December 11th, and again yesterday, Dec. 15th, there was no delivery along this route. Due to the mail arriving so late in the day at Clyde River, the courier refuses to undertake the twenty-five mile trip by horse and wagon via St. Catherine's, Long Creek, New Dominion, Nine Mile Creek, Rice Point and Canoe Cove, as the journey could not be completed before nightfall, and one can hardly blame him.

Are we living in 1948, or are we getting back to the olden days when mail was delivered to the rural areas only two or three times weekly?

At the Christmas season, when the mail is especially heavy, this lack of prompt and efficient mail service is doubly regretted, and if some one can furnish a reason why this condition exists, it had better be good.

I am, Sir, etc.,
WEARY WATCHER.
New Dominion, P.E.I.

(The explanation, as obtained from the district postal director's office, is that the regular courier on this route has been ill for the past few days, and there is a new man on the job. It is hoped to have the service functioning normally today.—Ed. G.)

Britain's Health Programme

(British Medical Journal)

No one expected that such a vast scheme as that outlined in the National Health Service Act of 1946 would begin in a way that would please everybody—least of all those upon whom the main burden of the work falls, the medical men and women of this country. The situation is still too confused to give anything like a clear picture of what is happening, but perhaps the most noteworthy fact is the eagerness with which the public has sought to take advantage of a service which, in effect, guarantees the supply, free of direct charge, of everything from wigs to iron lungs.

There has been an overwhelming demand for spectacles and dentures, and a run on the chemist shops so fast at times as almost to exhaust the supplies of certain pharmaceutical products. Presumably in time the novelty will wear off and the demand for such things as spectacles will decrease as the numbers of those apparently needing them diminish. This rush of the public for remedies and appliances has put an acute strain upon the medical profession, especially those in general practice. If the demand for the doctor's time continues at the present level we can foresee that in the event of an epidemic in the winter the life of the general practitioner in particular will become intolerable.

If medical men and women are to continue to give of their best the country at large must act in a more responsible manner and not create circumstances which will exhaust the profession and incidentally discourage those who may be contemplating taking up medicine as a career. Although no exact figures can yet be given, it seems that a large proportion of those who might well have been expected to pay direct for their medical treatment have, in fact, asked to be cared for under the National Health Service scheme. There has been a much sharper fall in private practice, specialist and general, than was expected by the profession. This is probably a reflection of the hard economic times in which we live, in conditions which fall with particular severity on the professional classes.

Our correspondence columns show that general practitioners from all parts of the country are critical of many aspects of the Service and are especially apprehensive about their economic position. It is not yet possible to assess the volume of discontent or to measure the extent of the economic distress. The Secretary of the B. M. A., in a letter to all practitioners gave a careful analysis of those factors which enter into the general practitioner's income, and recorded the fact that the total available income for general practitioners is now in the region of £45,000,000, as against £28,000,000 that was earned in 1938.

In an industrial country such as Britain the majority of general practitioners will receive the greater part of their income from what were formerly described as "panel patients". So, given the number which any one doctor may have on his list, it would seem fair to assume that the general practitioner in the big industrial area should be earning not less than he did before July of this year; but he is having to work very much harder for it, and in conditions which he deplores as unsuitable for the practice of good medicine.

The position of general practitioners in rural and semi-rural areas is, however, different, although it will not be possible accurately to assess their economic position until mileage and special inducement moneys have been paid out. Topographical factors alone make it quite impossible for doctors in this type of practice to secure an equivalent income if all those in their district decide to take advantage of the National Health Service. The economic position of medical men and women in such areas is causing concern, and is a matter which the B. M. A. is taking up with a full sense of the urgency of the problem.

Among the points that have come out in our correspondence columns are the proposals that the capitation fee should be increased and fixed, that separate funds should be established for mileage and basic salary, and that there should be a reduction in the numbers of persons any one practitioner should have on his list. Another point is that the maximum of £400,000 for special inducement payments should be reconsidered. It is well to recall that the Government gave general approval to the Spens Report on the Remuneration of General practitioners. In terms of the 1939 value of money, the Spens Report recommended that between the ages of 40 and 50 approximately 50% of general practitioners should receive net incomes of £1,300 a year or over, that 75% should receive net incomes over £1,000 a year, and that approximately 25% should receive net incomes of £1,600, that less than 10% should receive a net income of £2,000, and that it should be possible for a small proportion to receive net incomes of at least £2,500. These figures, it may be emphasized, are net figures and in terms of the 1939 value of money.

The medical profession is at the moment doing its job in extremely difficult circumstances, and it is up to the Government to meet promptly the causes of discontent which now prevail.

The Age-Old Story

Lo! children are an heritage of the Lord, and the fruit of the womb is his reward. As arrows in the hands of a mighty man, so are children of the youth. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them, they shall not be ashamed, but they shall speak with the enemies in the gate.

AFRICAN COCOA

Two-thirds of all the cocoa consumed in the world comes from British West Africa.

TWO DOMINIONS SIGN ON THE DOTTED LINE TO THEIR MUTUAL ADVANTAGE.

The Poet's Corner

BLUE BLOOD

We thought at first, this man is a king for sure,
Or the branch of a mighty and ancient and famous lineage
—That silly, sulky, illiterate, blackavised boor
Who was hatched by foreign vulgarity under a hedge!

The good men of Clare were drinking his health in a flood,
And gazing, with me, in awe at the princely lad:
And asking each other from what bluest blueness of blood
His daddy was squeezed and the pa of the da of his dad?

We waited there, gaping and wondering, anxiously,
Until he'd stop eating, and let the glad tidings out;
And the slack-jawed booby proved to the hilt that he
Was lout, son of lout, by old lout, and was da to a lout!

—James Stephens.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

DEATH PENALTY FOR WRECKERS

For the security of navigation and the preservation of ships wrecked or stranded on the coast, the punishment of wreckers and plunderers of shipwrecked vessels and goods was an object of great importance to Island legislators in colonial days. The death penalty was deemed not inappropriate for such offenses, as appears from the following excerpt from a statute passed in 1829:

"If any person or persons whatsoever shall plunder, steal, take away or destroy any part of any ship or vessel which shall be in distress, or wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore . . . or any goods, merchandise, or articles of any kind, belonging to such ship or vessel, or which shall be wrecked, lost, stranded or cast on shore on the coasts of this Island, or shall steal or take away any kind of ship-wrecked or lost goods, wares or merchandise which shall be found floating in the rivers, bays or harbours of this Island, or contiguous to the shores thereof, except so far as it may be necessary to take possession of them for security, or shall beat or wound, with intent to kill or destroy, or otherwise wilfully obstruct the escape of any person or persons endeavoring to save his or her or their life or lives from such ship or vessel, or put out any false light or lights with intent to bring any ship or vessel into danger, then and in all such cases, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of Felony, and, being lawfully convicted thereof, shall suffer death, as in cases of Felony, without benefit of clergy."

If the amount stolen did not exceed the value of 20 shillings, however, and if there were no circumstances of "cruelty, outrage or violence," the punishment could be reduced to that imposed for Petit Larceny. Persons refusing to give assistance in cases of shipwreck or of ships in distress were liable to a stiff fine or imprisonment.

The death penalty was also imposed in cases of persons convicted of making "any hole or passage in the bottom, side, or other part of any ship or vessel, whether in distress or otherwise, if done with an intention wilfully to cause or increase the distress of such ship or vessel," or of stealing or taking away, or destroying, or in any way rendering useless the pump of a ship or vessel, if done with wilful intention to produce the loss or danger of such craft, or of "wilfully doing any other matter or thing whatsoever tending to produce the loss or destruction of any ship or vessel whatsoever."

Senators MacDonald

(Moncton Transcript)

Senator John A. McDonald whose death occurred in Toronto during the week-end is the second Senator of that name to succumb within the past six weeks. A few weeks ago the people of Prince Edward Island were called upon to mourn the death of Senator John A. McDonald. The Senator, who died Sunday was born in Shediac, and although his business career was spent in Amherst previous to removing to Toronto, he represented New Brunswick in the Senate. He had many friends among the older generation of this section of the country who will deeply regret his death.

For more than ten years there were three Senators John A. Mac or Mc Donalds in the Upper Chamber, all Conservatives, and all representing the Maritime Provinces. In addition to the two mentioned there was Senator John A. MacDonald, of St. Peter's, N. S., who died in 1945. And for the past three years there has been another Senator John A. MacDonald, from Kings County, N. S. A former minister of agriculture in the Nova Scotia cabinet he was appointed to the Senate by the Mackenzie King government. Incidentally he is the only one of that name still remaining in the Red Chamber.

To distinguish the Senators of the same name it was necessary for their colleagues and friends to resort to the use of nicknames. For instance Senator MacDonald of St. Peter's was popularly known as "Dr. Jack" because of the fact he was a medical doctor by profession; Senator MacDonald of Prince Edward Island was affectionately known as "Cardigan Jack" because of his birthplace, Cardigan, and Senator McDonald who died during the week-end was known by his old friends as "Tinny." It is said he was given this nickname because of a long standing reputation of being a specialist on the tin whistle in his younger days.

- Notes By The Way -

An incorrigible youngster was hauled before the principal for having told his teacher to go to that four-letter place which we shall not mention. The principal explained to him that such language could not be tolerated, but that if he would apologize to his teacher, she might give him another chance. The boy was too stubborn to back down completely. Finally, however, between sniffles, he managed to make some concession: "Miss Frost," he said, "you don't need to go there now." — The Canadian Teacher.

Some weeks ago, the Edmonton Community Chest asked Edmonton's approximately 130,000 men, women and children for $148,500, or about $1.15 each. After a campaign in which all were given an opportunity to do their share, the Chest fell short of its objective by $10,000. It isn't that there's any shortage of money. Last Summer, a few thousand people went out to the horse races and wagered just over $100,000 a day for 19 days! In the past month alone, several million dollars have changed hands in Edmonton in buying and selling oil stocks. — Edmonton Journal.

Representative O'Toole, a New York Democrat, thinks this would be a good time to do something about our ex-Presidents, since we have only one and are unlikely to have another for at least four years. O'Toole proposes a pension of $37,500 a year—half pay. This would permit them to live in dignity and comfort. Such a sum wouldn't be much of a strain on a budget that runs into the billions every year. President Truman obviously isn't going to be able to save enough from his salary to permit him to retire comfortably when he leaves office. He has enough worries connected with his job, and deserves to be freed of concern about his future livelihood.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Since last February, citizens of the bottom lands of Dixie County, on Florida's west coast, have been stirred by reports of 15-inch, four-foot-apart tracks. These have been measured and studied by Dixiecrats and other investigators, including one serious dinosaur fan and natural history expert from New York. After sufficient checks of both spoor and local gossip, it has been decided that the tracks were man-made — simulated dinosaur feet having been ingeniously strapped to the legs of some one who produced the alarming marks by prancing three-toed and largely on wet sand. —New York Herald Tribune.

Florida, a pleasant place to measure how much extra money Americans have to spend, seems to be registering low pressure. Early indications—the season is barely beginning—are that there is less cash to finance Miami's 1948-49 gay months than was devoted to the 1947-48 Winter, which didn't quite measure up to the lavishness of 1946-47. The horses have noticed the difference. The first five days of racing, which opened here this month, have drawn 33,437 people—last year 43,376 spectators appeared in the five earliest days. Wagering is down, too. The figure for the five days this year is $1,760,737, compared to $2,535,868 last season. Last Friday only about a quarter-million dollars was placed on the nags at Tropical Park—smallest betting for any day of recent years. But don't get the idea that tourists will get many bargain rates when they arrive. Choice ocean-front rooms in the finer hotels will set visitors back some $40 to $50 daily. One of the newer hostelries is reported putting a $5 tab on its rooms. Meals, of course, are extra.—Wall Street Journal.

Two wars have taken a heavy toll of Britain's trees, because she was forced to cut all possible for pit props and other essential needs. This drain on her forest resources was made more serious than it would have been for many other nations, because her forest acreage is necessarily limited by the size of the country. For this very reason, however, her forests are extremely valuable and she has entered upon a program of reforestation. Over the next 50 years it is planned to establish 5,000,000 acres. More than 25,000 acres were planted in 1947. With what once appeared to be limitless and inexhaustible forests, Canada has been wasteful and careless of a great national heritage. Our dissipation of this great asset is a cause of shame and, if it continues, will be a cause of great regret later. We have been depleting a valuable asset without sufficient thought or constructive action to replenish it. Future generations may well hold us responsible for the wanton manner in which we have misused this national resource.—Windsor Star.

Imagine being robbed of your trousers and then being arrested for improper exposure! The hero or villain of this "Who Done It" is a corporation that owned land and buildings that cost $159,000. When our scene opens, this property has been depreciated through the years to $114,000. However, it was saddled with a mortgage of $150,000, plus another $1,800 for accrued interest. It failed to meet its obligation and so the mortgagee foreclosed on the property. At the auction, $100 was bid for the property. No deficiency judgment was obtained nor was one applied for. Along comes the Tax Court and tells the corporation that it really made $37,800 on the property that it had lost. The reasoning is something like this: A foreclosure is a sale or exchange of property. The fact that it was forced does not alter the essential idea that it was a sale. The $37,800 "profit" enters into the calculations because the mortgage of $150,000 plus accrued interest of $1,800 was $37,800 more than the depreciated value of the property at the time of the "sale." —New York Times.

Custom has changed a good deal in the matter of naming royal children. In the past one Christian name was generally considered sufficient, especially for princesses — as, for instance, Queens Elizabeth and Anne and the two Marys,—but in the Hanoverian period names were sometimes more generously bestowed and George IV was given three font names. Queen Victoria was not very lavish with names: Her eldest son was christened Albert Edward though he had six godparents, Melbourne, it may be remembered, objected to Albert Edward and suggested Edward Albert. Queen Mary had been amply provided with names, for she is Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes. The Duke of Windsor is Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. The Princess Royal is less heavily burdened with names than her mother, for she has only four. Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary. The Duke of Gloucester is Henry William Frederick Albert, and his sons William and Richard have each four names. The young Duke of Kent has five. The King is Albert Frederick Arthur George, and Princess Elizabeth is Elizabeth Alexandra Mary. — Manchester Guardian.

GENEVA, Dec. 16 —(Reuters) — The widespread influenza epidemic in Italy is a mild form of the disease and gives no cause for alarm, the United Nations World Health Organization reported yesterday, quoting Italian health authorities. The disease now is on an epidemic scale in Rome

U. N. In Recess

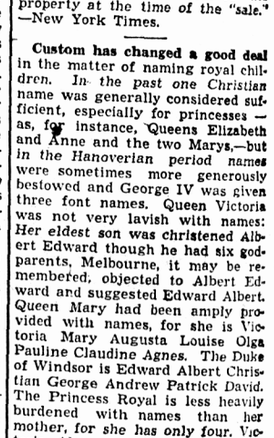
(Halifax Chronicle)

After a 12-week session, the United Nations General Assembly has once more prorogued. It will vanish from the front pages of the newspapers, unregretted by many who have come to think of UN as another failure, just as emphatic as that of the old League of Nations. UN has been described as little more than a sounding board for Communist propaganda. It has been spoken of as nothing more than an interminable debating society, rarely quite sure of the proposition before it and never able to arrive at a firm conclusion. It has been accused of not having fulfilled its function of producing a firm world peace.

Yet UN was not devised to make a peace, but to enforce one. The fault lies primarily with Russia that no peace has been negotiated for the world, and it has been Russia's intransigence that has benumbed the efforts of the other nations of the world to get on with their legitimate business. It is going too far to brand UN as a failure. Even the old League was not entirely a failure. Its ideals never quite died, and it was only because they continued to live that UN was ever thought of at all.

UN continues to exist as a symbol of that desire for peace which animates the minds of all peoples and governments, except the governments of Russia and her satellites. While that symbol exists, hope cannot die, and hope still has great validity in this sorry world.

Moreover, though the General Assembly has gone into recess, the Little Assembly will continue to meet. This Little Assembly, or "interim committee", was formed in 1947 to carry on between the regular sessions of the UN. Rather fortunately Russia which has filibustered General Assembly sessions with monotonous regularity, has entirely boycotted the Little Assembly. That has given the Little Assembly the opportunity at least to continue discussions of important matters and of helping to form non-Communistic opinion on them. There are growing signs that time has turned again in favor of the democratic world, and UN and its various committees help to give time and more time to fend off war. Even in such hot spots as Palestine, Berlin and Greece, UN has kept the brakes to a degree on rising tempers on both sides. While it provides even such an indeterminate service as this, it cannot be dismissed as worthless. It is the only world organization we have working toward universal peace. It is, therefore, something to be fostered, rather than disparaged, and supported rather than abandoned simply because it cannot work the miracles we want as quickly as we should like to have them.



FROM
The Arnfast Coal Co.
Phone 2498
Provincial Agents
for
Iron Fireman Equipment