

British Election

THE "Festival of Britain" year suddenly has become a General Election year. Prime Minister Attlee is appealing to the country on Oct. 25.

With all the besetting difficulties Britain has faced during the past few years, and with a scant majority of from three to nine votes in the House of Commons, few Prime Ministers of any country would have had the temerity to carry on the government.

Whatever may be one's political opinion, none can fail to pay tribute to the steadfastness, courage and integrity of Mr. Attlee as Prime Minister of Great Britain during a most hectic period in her long history.

The Conservative party, led by that great wartime leader, Right Hon. Winston Churchill, will be the main opposition to the Labour Government. Notwithstanding defeat at the last election which followed the victory in which he played so large a part, the magic of his name still has tremendous appeal to the voters.

But problems in peace time, and in days of a cold war threatening to become another world war, are different to those when Churchill was heading a nation at war. There has been much publicity about the strength of the Tory party. It is our opinion such strength lies in the protest vote rather than in the party. Continuing food shortages, keener austerity than in war, reduction rather than increase of the family rations and inflation have undoubtedly made people become antagonistic to the government of the day.

On the other hand, welfare measures instituted by the Labour government, have eased many burdens upon the masses. Whether the remembrance of those benefits will counteract the protest against the existing burdens will be only known after the election.

Human nature is such that benefits conferred are quickly forgotten. We live in the present. Only our current problems are considered. People usually vote against a government which has not solved our current difficulties which we feel at the moment. And they vote for those who hold out the promise of benefits to come.

Hence the edge would appear to be with the Tories, who have not had to meet the staggering difficulties met by Labour.

Within the Labour party there is the shadow of Aneurin Bevan hovering over its destiny. Bevan wants a more vigorous Socialism and less re-armament which he thinks has been imposed upon the British by the United States, a country whose policies he dislikes.

The Liberal party, whose leaders are Mr. Davies and Lord Beveridge, famous for his monumental report on social security, has ceased to be a major factor in elections since it committed suicide by continuing the Liberal-Conservative coalition after the first war.

Nevertheless, it polled 25 per cent as many votes as did the Labour party, yet by the out-dated voting system got only nine members in the House. Should the alternative vote become law in Britain, the Liberal party could become a contender for office. It is unlikely however, either the Tories or Labourites will bring in such an act.

No matter which party wins, the government of Great Britain continues to face serious and perplexing problems.

Inflation; rising costs of living, of materials and consequently of export prices that will meet the competition of Japan and Germany in the near future; rations and austerity; wage increases; loss of oil and its huge investment in Iran; loss of gold and dollars and the financial difficulties of buying raw materials and food from the dollar area; the vultures all around the world who are picking at Britain in her extremities; all these and more will confront any government with problems that will test the wisdom and sagacity of her statesmen.

But after the election is over, we know the British people will continue in steadfastness, in quiet determination and in a grumbling sort of cheerfulness, no matter what further sacrifices they are called upon to make, to meet their difficulties and overcome them.

Britain, perhaps in false pride, declined further Marshall aid last year. The spirit of the younger Pitt still lives who said when Prime Minister in similar dark and sombre days of trial,

"Britain will save herself by her own exertions, "And Europe by her example."

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As I See It



by Elmore Philpott

MacArthur Menace

WHILE THE attention of the world was focussed on the San Francisco peace-signing ceremony, General MacArthur made an ominous speech in Cleveland which foreshadows a fight which is bound to affect us here in Canada.

In effect, MacArthur allied himself with Senator Taft in the "Stop Eisenhower" move now afoot in the U.S.A. The general was purposely vague as to whether he was backing Taft for the Republican nomination, or asking Taft to back him. But he left no room for doubt on the more important point — he is gunning for Ike.

A New York Times report of September 9 says:

"At Cleveland he specifically assigned responsibility for the rise of world Bolshevism since the end of the second World War to 'our political and military leaders' among whom General Eisenhower for several years was one of a handful of top leaders."

IT IS worth noting that Senator McCarthy's most frenzied smear-mongering of the past year was directed against one of the most respected figures in the entire world—General George C. Marshall.

That smear campaign fell flat, partly because the big newspaper chains of the U.S.A., which have not hesitated to publicize in full most of the fevered fomentations of the McCarthy mind, simply played down, or ignored altogether, the anti-Marshall blasts.

But let nobody run away with the idea that Eisenhower will be handled indefinitely with such kid gloves.

Already the whole United States and Canada is being flooded with anti-Eisenhower scandal sheets, some of which brazenly peddle the anti-labor, anti-Jewish line, that characterized the Hitlerite propaganda in pre-war Germany.

Eisenhower is dangerous because he is "the man most wanted by the Zionists" says one California smear sheet. "General Eisenhower's first political speech after the war must have surprised many Americans for he chose a CIO convention at Atlantic City, for his audience."

THERE SEEMS to be two broad trends in American life today. These are not absolutely distinct, for they slop over and intermingle at the edges. But they are moving towards different destinations.

Both currents are determined to "block Russian expansionism." But it seems to me that the one current, typified by Marshall, Eisenhower, Acheson, is sincere when it declares that the above is its whole aim—and that it is willing to negotiate a sincere world settlement with the Communists—but one which would derive from western strength, not weakness.

THE MacARTHUR school frankly believes in a go-it-alone policy, based on a forced, even aggressive military showdown with Russia and China, and, consequently an utter indifference to the wishes and interests of the present allies of the U.S.A.

Mark Gayn, in his masterly book "Japan Diary," came to the conclusion that for MacArthur, liquidation of Britain's interest in the Far East was an ever more primary objective than was his zeal for checkmating Russia.

If the Eisenhower school of thought wins out we can work out a real Atlantic Union, and the nucleus of democratic world government—world peace under world law.

If MacArthur wins out—look around for a nice dry cave, you Canadians—for you are going to need them in the war his policy would surely force.

Wonderful Flavour



Contest Winners Arrive at U.N. Headquarters



Three of this year's 10 winners of the international essay contest organized under the auspices of the United Nations Department of Public Information are greeted upon their arrival at U.N. Headquarters by Benjamin Cohen, U.N. Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information. They are, left to right: Dr. Amil Chilaty, Teheran, Iran; George A. Bull, Oxford, England; and Charles A. McGee, Monrovia, Liberia. The theme of their essay was "The United Nations and the Evolution of the Concept of International Solidarity."

LETTERBOX

WATER AND POWER

Editor, Daily News:

We note statements appearing in your issue of September 17 re the above. These are at variance with the reports prepared by Mr. Bonnycastle and Mr. Stewart, consulting engineers engaged by the city.

After consideration of records, flow sheets and inspection, Mr. Bonnycastle's opinion was that the limit of gravitational flow to the city distribution system would not exceed 225 million gallons per day. If as stated the diameter of the 18" city water main has been reduced by blisters and accumulations to 16" the estimate arrived at by Mr. Stewart of two million gallons per day appears quite liberal.

From Mr. Bonnycastle's report it is asserted that the Shawatlans plant could carry 700 K.W. continuously and still leave for delivery through the 18" line 1.75 million gallons per day. Mr. Bonnycastle further stated that if waste and leakage were eliminated in the city system the power plant should be able to operate at 750 K.W. and that booster pump operation would not be necessary.

The records of this company show that, except in emergency, the plant does not operate continuously or carry maximum

load. Our average is below the 700 K.W. mentioned by Mr. Bonnycastle during the operative period per day and at each normal daily inoperative period maximum flow to the city system is available. The available flow should therefore normally be well in excess of that mentioned by Mr. Bonnycastle providing frictional losses and demand in the city water main will allow such flow.

Both consulting engineers have stated that it is difficult to determine the actual city usage per day and could not give definite figures.

The proposal advanced of laying a new main 30" in diameter from the recently installed 24" section to the 45" penstock is estimated by Mr. Stewart to cost approximately \$307,500 or \$492,500 to the dam. The proposal to acquire dam, penstock, plant, etc., could definitely not be considered as more economical than the difference in cost of the extension to the dam.

If this proposed 30" main is installed there still remains the problem of increasing the underwater crossing at Shawatlans passage otherwise the flow according to Mr Stewart is limited to 3.8 million gallons per day. The next difficulty is the city system. Mr. Stewart states as follows:

"I feel it might be advisable to emphasize the fact that the pipe through the city and between the supply line and the

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Reflects and Reminisces

I don't like to talk with people who always agree with me. It is amusing to coquette with an echo for a little while but one soon tires of it.—Carlyle.

While there may be another somewhere, we do know of a seven inch carrot with circumference of about ten inches grown in Prince Rupert. It is from the Ninth Avenue garden of a pioneer citizen whose unalterable modesty cannot permit publication of identity. The ground is just muskeg, after having had a few years of simple attention, and results are commencing to surpass fondest expectations.

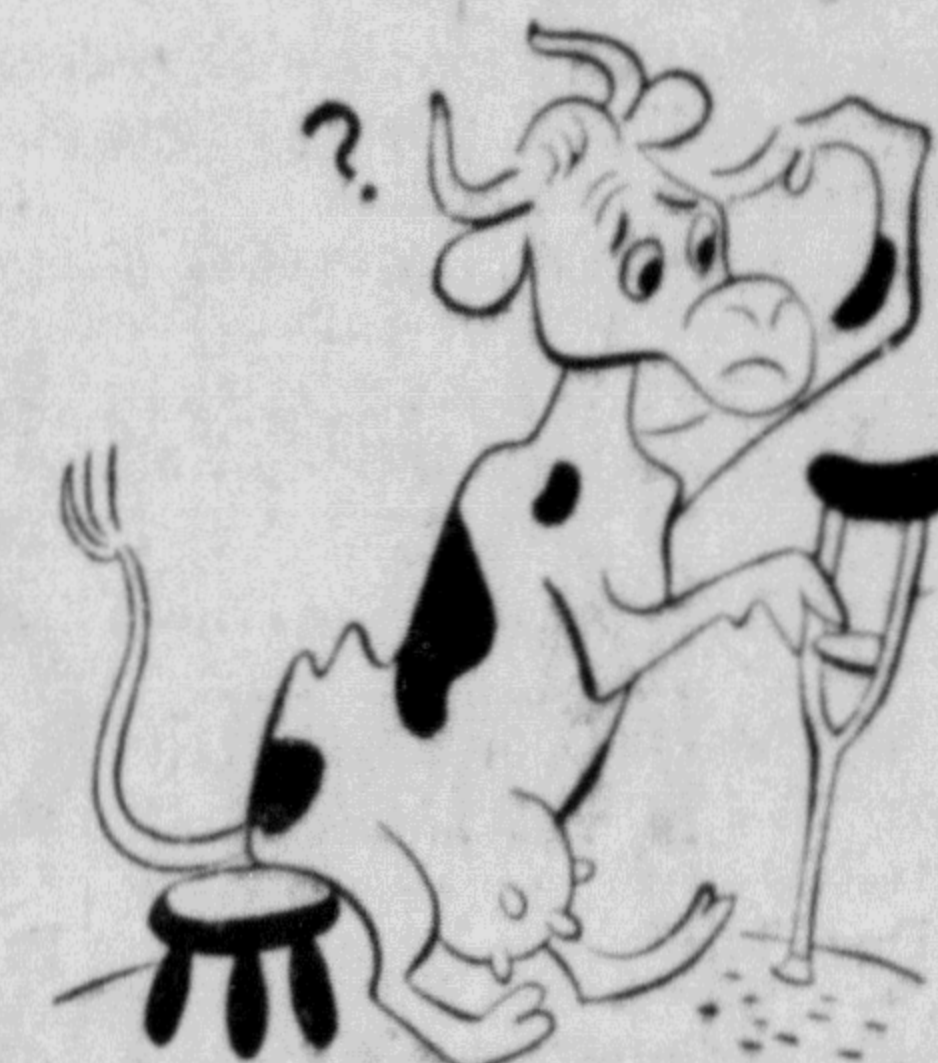
RELIEVING A FRACTURE

William Andrews returned home yesterday from the hospital where his left leg had been placed in a cast following a fracture of the right ankle. —Malone (N.Y.) Telegram.

FEELING LANGUID?

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, one learns, plan on visiting Alberta sometime along in mid-winter. It's only when there and at that season, they are really in the north. Other times, it's France or the Mediterranean, anywhere so long as it's south. In time, however, will come a craving. There will be thoughts of a ranch, a good bracing blast from the Great Bear Lake and hotcakes for breakfast.

It may not be realized that in the second great war, more civilians were killed and injured than were soldiers. Meanwhile, the fact remains that today more civilians appear to know more about the expected approach of another struggle than do the soldiers themselves. Anyway they talk and write more.



Cows can't use crutches

We've heard from Denmark that a cow over there had to have its leg amputated, but gets along quite nicely now on a new one made of aluminum.

Whether or not this artificial leg was made of Canadian aluminum, we wouldn't know. Perhaps it was, because we do produce one quarter of the world's supply. That's quite a big thing for Canada. It means jobs for Canadians, and money from abroad to pay for Canadian imports. Right now we are hard at work on extension projects in Quebec and British Columbia; for we intend to go on playing our part in helping Canada grow. Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).

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