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EDITORIALS, CONTINUED

in Moscow's Pravda that the Tito boys are nothing but "contemptible Trotskyites" and tools of "imperialism." Also, he says, the Yugoslavs have "sacrificed *the international* interests of workers of all countries" to the "interests of the upper crust of their own nation."

Liu, who speaks highly of Henry A. Wallace, believes that the United States is "constructing fantastic plans for future establishment of the slave system by American imperialism in the Soviet Union and other liberated countries." While the United States is "the stronghold of all the world reactionary forces," according to Liu, Russia is "the bastion of all the forces *of progress,*" and *neutrality* between these two camps is "impossible."

Another top Chinese communist theoretician is Tsien Chun-sui. He is *a professor of economics at Peiping* University. He went to Prague by way of Moscow recently, *doubtless* picking up a few pointers on the way. He told Czechoslovak newspapermen categorically, "There is not, will not and cannot be any Tito in China."

Professor Tsien said that China's communists are going to make substantial changes and added, "In all this we shall learn from the experience of the Soviet Union."

And that will be all for the day. Okay, boy, sweep up the lotus petals!

British Prospects Looked Terrible In 1849, After Marx's Manifesto

PEOPLE who are disposed to write off Great Britain as a world power, on the basis of her present difficulties, may ponder with profit the fact that she has turned some tight corners before this.

Just a hundred years ago, an editorial in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, based on a gloomy article in an English magazine, drew a dark picture of Britain's future under the title: What Will England Do?

It was the year after the Communist Manifesto, and the whole Continent was aflame with revolutions and counterrevolutions. Yet Great *Britain stood aloof.* Why? "Torn by conflicting factions," said the writer, "beggared by *former excesses,* and in hourly danger of revolutionary explosion *within her own bosom,* she does not dare, as of old, to tyrannize *over other nations,* but is anxious only to heal the wounds of her lacerated and bleeding body."

The trouble, he thought, was chiefly economic, *and from this point of view,* England's plight looked hopeless. He set down *the facts soberly:*

"Nor has the abolition of the corn laws been as favorable *to the manu*facturers as was expected. English statesmen *confidently* urged that *the* free trade in breadstuffs would lead to a reciprocity in *manufactured goods,* and that, in consequence, the consumption of *the latter would be* greatly increased. Although the duties on English goods *have been, as was* expected, reduced in the United States, chiefly to reciprocate the reduction of the English duties on our corn, the imports into this country from Great Britain have not been as great as the English statesmen hoped. . . .

"In consequence of the large importations of grain into England, since 1846, the balance of trade has turned fearfully against her. One of her statistical writers has computed, from official sources, that the excess, for the last three years, has been 54,000,000 pounds sterling—a frightful sum. Moreover, by crippling the agriculturists, a large home market for manufactures has been cut off, and that, as we have seen, without increasing materially the foreign demand. . . .

"The clear annual product of the industry of Great Britain has fallen off two thirds. In addition, the state burdens have increased, and the proportion of paupers has risen from one tenth to one seventh of the population. With such her condition, how can England venture on war! Her statesmen see that to assume her old attitude as arbiter of Europe is impossible, burthened as she is with increasing pauperism, and crippled by such a terrible decline in her resources."

The observer of a century ago *found plenty of logical reasons for his* belief that Britain was washed up, *and none to support what proved to* be the fact, that her greatest power, wealth and influence were still before her.

Belcher's Law of Welfare Dynamics

IN galloping through a business analysis by Paul E. Belcher, published by the First National Bank, of Akron, Ohio, we ran into a sentence which ought to go places:

"The trend toward a welfare state . . . will end whenever more than half the voters are required to pay for benefits they themselves do not get."

This statement ought to be dignified as Belcher's Law and be put into textbooks on economics. We are now *in the phase where the good shep*herds of the welfare state hope to keep *the majority contented by ex*tracting the bulk of the dough from *the minority. When the minority runs* out of funds, the test of Belcher's Law will be at hand. THE END