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The Dairy Council brief estimated that one district with another—our severe Canadian winter caused a rise in production costs of about 10 cents a pound of butter fat as compared with the summer season. This figure assumed a winter production of at least 60 per cent of the maximum rate for the year. If, on the other hand, winter dairying was not practiced, then the costs in the season of low production would show an even greater increase over summer costs than the above figure. This made competition on any fair basis quite impossible.

Freight rates offered no protection in 1930, as it was found that the cost of moving butter from the producing centres in Canada to the big consuming markets was greater in many cases than the cost from New Zealand to those markets. Consequently the home industry declined, and it took years to put it back on a stable basis.

The butter market is, in the last analysis, the great regulator of the dairy industry, which in turn is vital to our whole economy of mixed farming.

Prince Edward Island helped to throw the King Government out when this issue was to the fore, twenty-eight years ago. We have no doubt that it would react in the same way against any administration foolish enough to follow a similar course.

A Good Sign

The Young Progressive Conservatives showed a refreshing departure from purely partisan politics at their convention here on Wednesday. They called upon "all responsible bodies" for an end to the inexcusable delay in payment of potato support prices, upon the Federal Government for action to provide unemployment insurance benefits to farm workers, and upon the Provincial Government for establishment of a system of farm credits. These are worthwhile objectives, deserving the support of all parties; and it is to be hoped they will be given prompt attention.

This attitude at the Y.P.C. convention is indicative of the changing times. The public is no longer interested in resolutions whitewashing politicians of one political stripe while damning everything their opponents have done.

Ruinous Competition

A report from the Commonwealth Trade Conference in Montreal reveals that delegates from Australia and New Zealand are worried over Canada's restrictions against their dairy products and would like this country to adopt a free-trade, unrestricted policy in these particular items.

There is really no secret about this country's limiting dairy products imports from Australia and New Zealand. The substance of the matter is that Canada produces much more butter and cheese than it needs and is finding it increasingly difficult to make sales abroad at satisfactory prices. Besides, Australian and New Zealand products cost less to produce than the Canadian products. Obviously, if there were no limitation on imports the Canadian industry would be seriously affected.

It is unlikely that any Canadian government would again permit this to happen. It was done by the King administration in 1925 with disastrous results. Before the general election of 1930 the Government had to rescind its preferential rate granted on butter, but by that time the harm had been done.

Britain has removed all restrictions on shipments of iron and steel scrap to Communist countries. Many Britishers, no doubt, will recall the use to which British scrap was put by Germany and Japan in the years before the Second World War.

History, says an American commentator, will accord to Mr. Dulles the title of practitioner of a diplomacy "so complex, so many-skined, so replete with complicated moves on a changing chessboard that the general public seldom understands what he is doing."

Why, it may be asked, cannot the Canadian dairyman meet the competition of his rivals in the southern hemisphere? This question was answered by the National Dairy Council in a brief presented to the Tariff Board in 1930. The chief reason is the climate. It enables the New Zealand dairyman to pasture his cows the year round and to use but little concentrated feed. Also, owing to the reversal of the seasons, it enables the dairyman of the Antipodes to sell their best and cheapest butter, made in the spring and early summer, in this country in our costly winter season.



TRYING TO CALL SIGNALS FROM THE SIDELINES

OTTAWA REPORT

Japanese Salmon Saga

By Patrick Nicholson Special Correspondent for The Guardian

Ottawa: This is the time of year when the mysterious appearance of our Pacific Coast salmon always comes to mind. I do not refer to that unexplained natural phenomenon of the huge spawning runs, when mature fish return from the depths of the Pacific Ocean and head unerringly for the very stretch of the exact river which they left as fingerlings perhaps four years earlier. I refer to the invasion of our groceries by Japanese salmon.

It is wonderful to read how well our B.C. fishermen are doing in this year of bumper catches. "West Coast fishermen reaping record harvest," proclaims a typical newspaper headline. Apart from the immense catches landed by the big fishing boats, we read that perhaps 1,000 fishermen working individually with their nets from small boats are hauling in more than one hundred Sockeye salmon each day. At around 28 cents per pound for fish which may average 12 pounds each, it is no wonder that those fortunate fishermen are blessing the four-yearly bumper Adams River run, and paying off their mortgages and their loans at the bank.

But what always puzzles me is this. Where do our Sockeye go to after canning time? As I walk around one of the super-groceries of the big chains operating here, I always use my 20-20 vision to help my wife to "buy Canadian." And one needs to have sharp eyes to spot the significant little words, tucked away down on the bottom of the familiar brand labels, proclaiming "Produce of Japan" or, which is probably untrue, "Packed in Japan."

And rarely a can of good Canadian sockeye native to the famous Fraser River and its tributaries. Our trade statistics tell some of this story. Last year, we exported about one quarter of a million "hundredweight" of canned salmon: sockeye, coho, pink and chum. This earned us around \$11,000,000.

But after this huge amount of salmon had been sold in the export markets, there was insufficient left to meet the demands of the Canadian market. So we imported Pacific salmon from Japan, caught by Japanese fishermen working in mid-Pacific and perhaps canned on factory ships.

There is another interesting angle to this saga of our salmon. Our so-called free trade policy does not mean that our private enterprise businessmen enjoy freedom to trade with other countries as they wish and as they consider economically advisable. The government may say that they can, but another factor is

THE FORMOSA RESOLUTION

By George Kitchen Canadian Press Staff Writer

President Eisenhower bases his pledge to defend the embattled China-coast island of Quemoy on congressional authority to take any steps he thinks necessary to keep Formosa, the main Nationalist stronghold, out of the hands of Red China.

Both he and State Secretary Dulles refer repeatedly to the almost unanimous support that authority—embodied in the so-called "Formosa Resolution"—received in the U.S. Congress and tend to speak of it as though it were something of fairly recent origin.

In actual fact, the Formosa resolution was approved almost four years ago—on Jan. 24, 1954—and it is by no means certain that the Congress today would be as willing as it was in 1954 to give to war over an island that lies less than five miles off the Red Chinese mainland.

A strong group of Democrats has criticized the president's stand in the current Formosa Straits crisis and one of them, Senator Theodore Green, Democratic chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, says Eisenhower should call Congress into session if he thinks there is any danger of war in the Far East.

Green's comment points up the fact the Congress actually has had no opportunity to indicate its collective viewpoint on the desirability of an American defence of Quemoy and Matsu, the other off-shore island under threat of Red invasion. Congress adjourned Aug. 25, the same day the Red Chinese opened their bombardment of the Nationalist-held islands. The crisis has developed since then.

The dissenting Democrats have been joined by a handful of doubting Republicans, one of whom—Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky—declared that he did not believe it was "in the national interest" for the U.S. to go to war over Quemoy and Matsu.

Situation differs. Eisenhower and Dulles make the point that the situation in the Formosa Straits today is similar to that which existed when Congress adopted the Formosa resolution in 1955.

They aren't telling the whole story. It is true that off-shore islands. The crisis passed. FORCE PLAY. In the 3 1/2 years since that last crisis Chiang has built up his forces in Quemoy and Matsu to the point where fully one-third of his army—an estimated 100,000 men—is stationed there and in danger of being cut off from the main Formosa base 100 miles away.

By stationing so many men on Matsu and Quemoy, Chiang has forced Eisenhower into a difficult position with respect to defence of the two islands which, were the circumstances the same as they were in 1955, he might be prepared to abandon to the Red Chinese without a fight.

Under the North American Air Defense Agreement (NORAD), for example, we are obliged to co-operate with the United States in the defence of North America. If Russian bombers strike at the United States from the North, crossing Canadian territory, the Royal Canadian Air Force must engage them. Similarly, if hostilities should spread to Western Europe, Canada would be involved through its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

These possibilities were doubtless present in Prime Minister Diefenbaker's mind when he addressed the House on the final day of the session last Saturday. After pointing out the success which the United Nations had had in composing, at least temporarily, the Middle East troubles, Mr. Diefenbaker went on to say: "Surely it is not beyond our capacity, in the light of the experience in recent months in other parts of the world, to find some means whereby in this dispute in the Far East the good offices of the United Nations might be invoked. I suggest the United Nations might have an opportunity

CANADA IS INVOLVED

Globe and Mail, Toronto

The Formosa crisis, with its continuing threat of war, has caused uneasiness all over the world, and perhaps nowhere more than in Canada. Our Government's attitude in the matter is therefore a subject of much concern.

At the session of Parliament just ended, three official statements were made regarding Canada's position in the crisis. Two were delivered by External Affairs Minister Smith and the third by Prime Minister Diefenbaker.

On August 25, soon after the Chinese Communists began shelling the Nationalist-held offshore islands, Dr. Smith informed the House of Commons that this country "has no commitment to involve itself in a dispute over the territory between the two Chinese authorities."

On September 5, after the United States had indicated that it might intervene to defend the islands against a Communist attack, he stated further that "unilateral action on the part of the United States would not involve Canada in any possible conflict in that area."

WHAT THEN? These statements are quite correct as far as they go. Canada is under no obligation to defend Matsu or Quemoy or even Formosa, or to keep the Chiang Kai-shek regime in power; nor is it bound to support and U.S. action in the Far East. But if hostilities break out in the Formosa Strait can they be confined there?

Premier Khrushchev has warned Washington that "an attack on the People's Republic of China... is tantamount to an at-

Sinus Trouble Comes To All

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

NO ONE is immune to sinus trouble. It's fairly common among men, women and children of all ages. Persons who work outdoors, however, are less apt to fall victim to prevalent sinusitis.

Those of you who work indoors in crowded rooms where the air is cold and damp or hot and dry, probably are most susceptible. If the air is full of irritating dust or vapors, you are just that much more vulnerable to this complaint.

HOW IT BEGINS There are any number of ways in which sinus trouble can begin. A simple cold and other nose and throat infections, such as influenza, can set off a painful bout with your sinuses.

Poor diet, fatigue, infected tonsils, enlarged adenoids and other nasal obstructions sometimes are responsible. Bad teeth are the factor in some cases. In still others, sinusitis can be traced to whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and even measles and various allergies.

Admittedly it's a bit difficult to combat all of these possible sources of sinus trouble. However, there are other causes that might easily be avoided with a little more careful thought on your part.

For example, blowing your nose too violently might force infectious material into your sinuses. I've repeatedly warned you about this in the past. So I'm not going to dwell on it again.

Swimming with your nose under water also can literally force an infection into your sinuses. DROPS AND SPRAYS

Using nose drops, oils, sprays and antiseptics too frequently can injure the tender mucous membrane, providing all the makings for sinus infection. The best advice I can give you on this matter is not to use nose preparations unless they are advised by your doctor, and then use them only as often as instructed.

Any inflammation of your nasal passages can close the sinuses. This, naturally, interferes with the normal draining process. Moreover, it traps air in the sinus cavity.

Should a sinus be closed for any length of time, the air it holds is absorbed. This forms a vacuum and this means pain, and plenty of it.

QUESTION AND ANSWER Q: What is a tube baby and what is its cause? A: A tubal pregnancy is due to the fertilized egg being caught in one of the tubes leading to the womb. This may be caused by infection or narrowing of the tubes.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Sept. 19, 1933)

A large number of citizens witnessed yesterday the unveiling of the bronze tablet at the Provincial Building, commemorating the laying, on November 22, 1932, between this province and the mainland, of the first submarine cable in America. The guest speaker for the occasion was Professor D.C. Harvey, Archivist for the Province of Nova Scotia. Mr. J.M. Murley, Manager of the Canadian National Telegraphs for the province, read the congratulatory messages received.

Ernest P. Weeks, Rhodes Scholar for New Brunswick for 1933, and who has a host of relatives in Prince Edward Island, left yesterday from St. John for Boston and New York where he will board ship for England. At Oxford University, Mr. Weeks will continue his studies in economics, political science and philosophy.

TEN YEARS AGO

(Sept. 19, 1948)

A largely attended ceremony was held yesterday afternoon at Cornwall, when an imposing granite monument, dedicated to those who died in World War II, was unveiled. Addresses were delivered by Rev. T. Russell Somers, Rector of St. James Presbyterian Church, Charlottetown, and Major John A. MacDonald, Cardigan, Provincial President of the Canadian Legion.

REVEALING THAT A TOTAL OF 68,936 VISITED THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NATIONAL PARK IN THE FIVE MONTHS ENDING AUGUST 31ST, AN INCREASE OF 14,000 OVER THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

THE AGE OLD STORY

For me to live is Christ.

SAYS INDUSTRY THRIVES

MONTREAL (CP) — President H. Greville Smith of Canadian Industries Limited said Tuesday the Canadian chemical industry has a brilliant future based on the country's abundant natural resources.

Mr. Smith, retiring president of the International Society of Chemical Industry, told the annual meeting that Canada's resources "are so abundant they offer the chemical industry endless opportunities."

RUSSIAN TOUR

MOSCOW (Reuters)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Wednesday returned to Moscow from Leningrad where she spent several days on her current Soviet tour. She expects to spend 10 days here.

With these sentiments, all Canadians will agree. But, feeling thus, should Canada not make sure that the issue actually does go before the United Nations, as quickly as possible. Can we leave it to some other nation to see it gets there?

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Russian newspaper complains that tipping has not yet been stamped out in the Soviet Union. If they succeed, that would be the first attractive feature of life under Communism. — Edmonton Journal

Lord Montgomery puts the emphasis in the struggle with Russia in the right place. Not on the prospects of nuclear war—or on a shooting war of any sort. He puts it on the cold war which Russia is opening on the economic front. — Vancouver Sun

The most expensive jam is made out of the kind that is known as forbidden fruit. — Brandon Sun

The question as to whether the middleman is receiving too big a slice of sales in Canada and so making the price spread between producer and consumer too wide is one of the serious problems faced by the Royal Commission on Price Spreads. The answer could be in suggestions for more economical ways of handling the finished product. — St. Catharines

There is a new theory about what causes people to gamble. It now appears that people don't gamble to win. They gamble to lose, to satisfy some deep-seated need to punish themselves. Gamblers, the theory goes, have never completely related to the adult world. They are still in adolescent rebellion and still feel the need to be punished for it. They are striking back at Papa, who would be displeased and unhappy. — Port Arthur News-Chronicle

The city should enact a law to prohibit the erection of new buildings on the edge of the property line. These buildings should be back far enough so that if the street needs to be widened and improved it will not be necessary to tear down buildings. Only the purchase of the land would be necessary, making the costs much more reasonable. Authorities certainly must realize that traffic problems are bound to increase. They should make sure that these problems do not strangle downtown districts. — Windsor Star

Big automobiles still hold first place in the battle of the highways and they are cheaper. A.J. White, Director of Motor Vehicle Research of the state chapter of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in an address at the University of New Hampshire, the research authority said American cars cost 50 cents a pound, whereas the small foreign cars cost \$1.15 per pound. And when a big car crowds him on the road he wants to be in a big car too. If there are many converts to this line of reasoning the Army should be able to dispose of all its obsolete tanks in short order. — St. Louis Post-Dispatch

What makes a clam bake? People! Young people and old people digging clams, catching fish, shucking corn, and melting butter. Menfolk gathering seaweed, laying the fire. Womenfolk boiling onions, peeling larders, baking pies. Little folk hustling sizzling food from the steaming bake to table. And hungry folk making a lip-smacking New England banquet disappear. "Never be a n to a clam bake!" exploded Julius T. Smith jovially. "Where've you been all your life!" — Christian Science Monitor

The Dominion government's decision to assist the provinces in providing free Salk polio vaccine for adults is a constructive and welcome one. Its continuing contributions to vaccine for children are doing much to prevent the spread of this disease among the young where the incidence is highest. But until adults, too, are vaccinated, polio remains a distinct threat to the national health. Under the new arrangement Ottawa will pay half the cost of vaccine for adults, as it is now doing for children, if the provincial governments will pay the other half. — Toronto Globe and Mail

MAXIMS

Efficiency: the ability to do a job well, plus the desire to do it better.

The Post's Corner

Partaker of the afflictions of the Gospel according to the power of God.

Seeing then that we have such hope, we use great plainness of speech.

Our vile body...fashioned like unto His glorious body.

Ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest.

I will very gladly spend and be spent for you.

The Lord is thy keeper.

I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord.

But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection.

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