

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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U.S. Foreign Policy

United States foreign policy has been summed up—we think aptly—by Senator Theodore Francis Green, 91-year old Democrat from Rhode Island and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. At a political rally in behalf of a Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives, Senator Green said that the administration "is trying to muddle along with a policy that seeks to please everybody, pleases nobody and ends by accomplishing nothing."

In discussing the Formosa question in particular, Mr. Green said that "we were moved first by anxiety to avoid trouble with the Communists and then by anxiety to avoid offending General Chiang Kai-shek." He went on to say that the President and Secretary Dulles had "lacked the courage" to say that the United Nations should be brought into the situation and charged them with "a dangerous tendency to go it alone and appeasing both the isolationists and those who want to break the Grand Alliance with Great Britain and France." In the Middle East the administration had "given way to both the friends and the enemies of Arab nationalism and ended by offending both."

Senator Green approved the suggestion that the United Nations conduct a plebiscite on Quemoy and Matsu "to discover whether the Islanders preferred to belong to the Chinese mainland, to Formosa, or be neutralized under a U.N. administration." This proposal appears to be so fair and reasonable that it is difficult to see how anyone could oppose it; but Chiang Kai-shek has opposed it on the ground that people on the mainland have no way of making known their political preferences. But, surely, if he is right in his contention that the Islanders are happy under Formosan rule, his cause would be strengthened rather than weakened by an expression of the public will. The fact that he is opposed to a plebiscite under U.N. direction would almost seem to indicate that he is not quite sure just what the inhabitants of the islands would do if given the chance to choose for themselves.

Potato Values Boosted

Two articles underlining the value of the potato industry appear in the current issue of The Atlantic Advocate, which it is to be hoped will be widely read and assimilated. In one of these articles Dr. James Hasson, a distinguished physician of Harley Street, London, points out that it was not only economics that made the Irish eat potatoes, but also sound common sense. For people between forty and sixty-five, and troubled by excess weight, he uncompromisingly prescribes a potato diet. "Fashionable patients expect, and sometimes even demand, complicated and expensive treatments," says Dr. Hasson; "and I can see doubt in their eyes, when I tell them that a simple diet of potatoes will put them right. But, when I insist, they follow the regimen I lay down for them, and are surprised at its success. What is the regimen? A potato diet! Boiled potatoes or potatoes baked in their skins with butter, black pepper, salt and a few drops of lemon juice."

"Potatoes," he explains, "have the same quality in the stomach as they have in over-salted sauce—they absorb acidity. And one of the greatest dangers of continued indulgence in rich foods and alcohol is that the acids of the body, and particularly uric acid, become too plentiful for the organs to eliminate. A potato diet will rid the body of them and add years to one's life." It is to be hoped the potato industry will take full advantage of this expert recommendation and see that it is given the widest publicity.

In the other article referred to, the growing importance of the potato chip industry is emphasized. It cites the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as stating that 22,000,000 pounds of potato chips were manufactured in Canada last year. This production had an estimated retail value of \$20 million. The industry processed approximately 95 million pounds of Canadian potatoes. It takes a hundred pounds of potatoes to make twenty-two pounds of chips. This year residents of these Atlantic Provinces will eat the equivalent of more than 68 million five-cent packages of potato chips, most of them originating in one of the Maritimes' own chip plants, located in six towns in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Canadian chip manufacturers predict that within five years the average annual per capita consumption will double—hitting the four pound mark, or the equivalent of about 85 five-cent packages.

Here, as in other phases of the potato industry, quality is important. Chips that are light in color and pleasant to taste can be produced only from potatoes that are high in solid content and low in reducing sugars and moisture. One big problem that chippers and potato growers have to solve is that the varieties grown and the subsequent transportation and storage of table stock normally produce potatoes that won't chip. Potatoes stored for even short periods at temperatures below 45 degrees Fahrenheit, which is the temperature at which tubers slated for table use are usually stored, make dark-colored chips with a burnt taste.

This industry has come a long way since the first potato chips were cooked at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1853. The future looks bright, and it is one in which the Maritimes should find an increasingly profitable outlet for a major farm product.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Yugoslavia and Indonesia have signed an agreement "to develop more intensified economic co-operation". Well, if Indonesia is destined to go Communist, as is generally believed, no doubt Westerners would like her to adopt the Yugoslavian type rather than the Russian type.

A man in Virginia was taken to hospital after eating a half-bushel of apples at one meal. Someone should have told him that, while an apple a day keeps the doctor away, this does not mean that eating apples in large quantities will keep him away for several months at a time.

In a recent speech President Eisenhower said that one Democratic member of Congress introduced a bill to qualify everybody in the United States for a thousand-dollar loan from the Government. He thought that this was despicable. Chances are, though, that many in his audience would call it a very good idea.

In passing over the administration of the government of Pakistan to General Ayub Khan, President Mirza said: "An unfortunate impression exists in the minds of a great many people that General Ayub and I might not always act in common. I have therefore decided to step aside". This was a diplomatic and over-polite way of saying that he was resigning before Ayub took it into his head to push him out.

The subject of today's congressional elections in the United States is reviewed in an article on this page by Mr. Heath Macquarrie, M.P., who has had first-hand opportunity of viewing the campaign and sizing up the prospects. A keen student of politics in both countries, Mr. Macquarrie is always interesting and his article on this occasion is particularly timely. He shares, it will be noted, the general view that the Republican chances are anything but hopeful.

It has been suggested that the whole problem of disarmament be made the responsibility of the small nations in the U.N. The plan would be for a committee representing the small nations to draw up a program and present it to the big powers for implementation. There may be some merit in this. Indeed, it might not be a bad idea to let the smaller nations take over responsibility for all international problems. They certainly could not do any worse than the big powers have done; and they might do a little better.

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MOSCOW'S MADISON AVENUE

AMERICAN ELECTIONEERING

Down The Home Stretch

By Heath Macquarrie, M.P.

In the present political campaign President Eisenhower has played a new and for him an unusual role. Ever since he assumed office he sought to give the presidency a position above the hurly-burly of partisan politics. He came to the White House without a political background, and this lack was pointed to by his followers as an important qualification for office.

In the years since then President Eisenhower has at times appeared to function somewhat as a constitutional monarch might—as the unsullied and impartial head of the nation. Those closest to the President affirm that he prefers this role and has a distaste for the rough and tumble of partisan politics to which he had never become accustomed. But while the occupant of the White House is the Head of State he is also the leader of a national party and Mr. Eisenhower has now overcome his former reluctance to adopt this role. In the present election campaign he has entered the lists as a partisan fighter for the Republican cause and has gone into various parts of the country to attack the Democrats and laud his own party.

However, there is no widespread opinion that he has been very successful as a fighter in these partisan forays. A CHANGE OF MIND In making his decision to plunge into the campaign the President obviously had a change of mind as well as heart. In coming to his present stand he revealed the degree to which he is influenced by Vice-President Nixon who has long been the chief political shock trooper of the Republican Party. It must have been a difficult decision for General Eisenhower to make for his presidential term continues until January 1961, and he will therefore, in all likelihood, have to deal with a Democratic Congress for another two years.

In taking such a strong partisan line he has not only passed over the cooperation which he has received from Democratic congressional leaders in the past but has risked the future of such cooperation. In taking an active role in off-year election Eisenhower can point to many precedents. In 1946 President Truman worked very hard to defeat Republican candidates in congressional contests. He was, of course, unsuccessful and the opposing party won a victory in both houses. There is every reason to believe that Eisenhower's intervention in the current campaign will be similarly ill-fated. The Democrats already have a majority in the House and in the Senate and all the pollsters predict a substantial increase in their majorities in both chambers.

IN CALIFORNIA The first display of the new Eisenhower technique was seen in California, the home state of Vice-President Nixon, which is now the second largest state in the Union in terms of population and representation in Congress. California is also the place where the Republicans are in their deepest difficulties. The President's party, once strongly entrenched in the big Pacific state, is now sorely beset by internal quarrels. Senator Lyndon Johnson, one of the Republican leaders in the Upper House, resigned his Senate seat in order to run for Governor, a position which he regards as a better stepping-stone to a presidential nomination. But the present Governor Goodwin Knight wished to run for re-election and a fierce struggle rent the Republican party.

The upshot of the quarrel was a victory for Knowland who is now on the gubernatorial ticket while Knight is running for Knowland's Senate seat. Had both men sought re-election to their present post there would have been a good chance of both being suc-

cessful. Now it is universally predicted that both will be defeated and the Democrats make sweeping gains in congressional and state contests over their divided rivals. BITTER STRIFE So bitter is the strife between the major Republican candidates that Knight has said he will not vote for Knowland and Mrs. Knowland has publicly described Mr. Knight as being possessed of a macaroni spine. (Mr. Adlai Stevenson in criticizing the President's California reference to the Democrats as dangerous radicals as beneath the dignity of the presidency, took a sly dig at the Republicans when he said, "The President has about as much chance of convincing the country that the Democrats are dangerous as he does of persuading Knight to support Knowland!") IN NEW YORK STATE One of the few bright spots for the Republicans is populous New York State where their candidate, Nelson Rockefeller, is said to be running ahead of Governor Harriman in the all-millionaire contest for the gubernatorial office. In the New York Senate race Democrat Hogan appears to be ahead of Republican Keating. Of course, the pollsters can be wrong. Both parties are putting up a strong fight with highly organized campaigns backed by good brains and much money. If Harriman's forces get out a big vote in the city of New York they might keep control of the governorship, but the Democrats suffer from the results of the break in their ranks which followed their state convention where Hogan was chosen senatorial candidate over the strong opposition of Governor Harriman but at the behest of Tammany Hall boss Carmine de Sapio. Then too, Harriman is not a colorful figure and his really good administrative record has not been dramatized before the voters. Rockefeller's big weakness is the conservatism which is identified with the Republican party. In a state where labor is so strong President Eisenhower's talk of fumigating unions is not very popular. So it is not surprising that Rockefeller wishes to concentrate on state issues only while Harriman tends to ask the voters to look at the overall records of the Democratic and Republican parties. PROFOUND EFFECT If Harriman is defeated in New York and the Democrats win in California the effect on the presidential nominations of 1960 cannot but be profound. The Governor of the largest state is always a potential contender for national leadership and Nelson Rockefeller might have a very large following in the GOP convention two years hence. An erosion of Californian strength would detract from the power and prestige of Richard Nixon, now regarded as the leading contender for the succession. On the Democratic front, Harriman's defeat could strengthen Adlai Stevenson and if his party were strong in California this would help still further for Democratic leaders in the big western state are stout supporters of the brilliant and able Stevenson. But while the strategy of the next presidential election is much in the thoughts of politicians the job at hand was the fighting of the 1958 contest and this has been carried on with all the noise and excitement which marks the American process of electioneering. Eisenhower, Nixon, Stevenson, Harry Truman, are among the big-name campaigners leading the battle but there were hundreds of lesser lights fighting it out all over the nation. (In Maine, of course, the election was held in September and the Democrats of that seaboard state are basking in the glow of their unprecedented triumph.) The campaign has become bit-

ter with the Democrats capitalizing on the economic discontent resultant from the recession through which the country has passed. Under the inspiration of Vice-President Nixon, who is accused of having an instinct for the jugular, the Republicans hit their opponent hard with charges of dangerous radicalism. Last week on the eve of voting Nixon called on his followers to pass it on. There was a tendency for some Republicans to dub their opponents as the war par-

Quiz To Test Health Knowhow

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.
I DEVOTED a column awhile back to a medical quiz, some of the answers of which I'm sure surprised you. Since then, I have received many letters asking that I have other question and answer quizzes every so often. So here's another one. It was circulated a few years back by the health magazine Blue Print for Health.

CHECK AND COMPARE Check your answers and then compare them with the correct answers given at the end of the them with the answers your young son or daughter of school age will come up with. You might be greatly embarrassed.

1. Eating about 500 calories a day less than you spend will reduce your weight each week a-

2. The work of the alimentary system is:

3. The adult heart normally contracts involuntarily and regularly—times per minute:

4. There are approximately—muscles arranged about the human skeleton:

5. The clavicle is:

NOTES BY THE WAY

It comes as a surprise to note that in the eyes of no less a person than Mr. Khrushchev the Soviet school system is far from satisfactory. In essence, Mr. Khrushchev's complaint is that Russian public schools prepare pupils only for going on to high school and not for really important jobs like digging ditches.—Winnipeg Free Press

OUR YESTERDAYS (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Nov. 4, 1933) Miss Jacqueline MacDwald was elected president of the Charlottetown Teachers' Institute at the annual meeting held yesterday at Rochford Square School. Other officers include vice-president, Miss Beattie Prowse; secretary, Miss Mary Callaghan; executive, Miss Gertrude McAtlay.

The approach of the Ross Corner side of the Red Bridge over the Dunk River has been repaired of the damage which was caused by the recent heavy tides. In the spring more permanent work will be done on this bridge. The main bridge is of steel and when the permanent approaches are made, this will be one of the finest bridges in Prince County.

TEN YEARS AGO (Nov. 4, 1948) Five vessels were loading potatoes and other produce in Charlottetown yesterday. They were the "Earl Trader," loading potatoes; the "Daphne-Phyllis," a two-masted schooner; the "Robert S. Dale" and "Thomas J. Carroll." The American Army Transport "FS-103" arrived yesterday and will load potatoes and other produce.

In view of the proposal to utilize a portion of the present Victoria Park as a naval building site, it was explained by Major T.E. MacNutt that this was once a part of the Government Farm and it in turn was at one time a part of the Common of Charlottetown. About the year 1783 a part was granted and another part was set aside for the use of the Administrator of the Government.

WHAT IS CLAVICLE? 1. (a) 1 pound; 2. a, b, ad, c all ate correct answers; the alimentary system performs all three duties; 3. (a) 65-75 times per minute; 4. (a) 500 muscles; 5. (c) the collar bone.

QUESTION AND ANSWER D.K.: How long should one wait before allowing children to go swimming after eating? Answer: Preferably at least two hours, depending on the size of the meal the child has eaten.

The Age Old Story No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life; that he may please him who hath chose him to be a soldier.

MAXIMS

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