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The Great Alliance

At the beginning of the panel discussions at Dartmouth College in Hanover, N.H., a plea was made to "avoid pretty platitudes" in considering the great issues in the Anglo-Canadian-American community.

There is very little, if any, comparison between the problems which confront Britain, Canada and the United States and those which trouble the rest of the world; and it is unrealistic to suppose that the measures which the three allies find useful in airing their disputes would be equally effective in bringing peace and tranquility to, say, the Middle East or the Indian-Pakistani border.

It is possible, too, to take too much for granted in the generally amicable relations that exist in the Anglo-Canadian-American community, though of course the importance of these relations in the overall picture of international politics cannot be too highly stressed.

There may be a little exaggeration here; but there is no doubt of the soundness of the premise. Whether the alliance would be any weaker than it is if there were no fear of Soviet aggression to give it significance and power no one can say.

What will happen when—and if—the present Soviet threat has been lifted? The hope is that relations among the three nations will continue to be cordial and mutually satisfying; and, no doubt, everything possible is being done to that end.

Fighting Adjectives

In an editorial devoted to the big agricultural fair which is to be held in Newfoundland's capital city this fall the St. John's Daily News opens up to its readers visions of "monster heads of crisp cabbage, huge turnips, oversize pumpkins and squash, meat on the hoof bearing the promise of succulent joints and row upon row of the finest potatoes that land ever grew."

"But after the fair," asks the News, "what then? We can't compete with Prince Edward Island on a price basis throughout the year. But we can provide premium flavor if people were prepared to pay a little more to enjoy home-grown quality food. That suggests to us that the first positive step after the fair is the provision of a central market in St. John's for the sale of local produce. We must produce

more of the things we consume. And a central market would offer a magnificent opportunity to develop this important industry. Time and again people have gone to their grocers in search of Newfoundland winter-keeping potatoes only to be offered the pale and pallid substitute from P.E.I."

It seems a little strange that a city the size of St. John's does not have a large and central market where local farmers might display their products and where buyers might find an adequate supply of home-grown vegetables; since there is no doubt that the land on the Avalon Peninsula and especially in the Conception Bay area is capable of high and rich production.

No Revolt In Syria

Those Syrians who do not take kindly to the pro-Communist leanings of their Government are not likely to be over-enthusiastic about President Eisenhower's appeal to them "to act to allay the anxiety caused by recent events." They will remember what happened to the Hungarians when, believing that the Americans would come to their aid, they attempted to throw off the shackles imposed upon them by the Soviets.

Whether these dissident Syrians be few or many, there is not a thing they can do to stop the course of events or to allay anxiety in Washington or elsewhere. They have no arms, no influence with the Government, no power whatsoever. The only thing they can do is to "lie low"; and it would seem that President Eisenhower would be better occupied in trying to crush Governor Faubus' revolt in Little Rock, Ark., than in encouraging Syrians to risk their lives to no purpose.

The sending of arms to Jordan and Iraq may—though there is no certainty of it—keep the Communists from attacking these countries, but it will have no effect on things in Syria. The only thing that might save Syria from becoming a chattel of Moscow would be direct United States intervention in force; and that, as everybody knows, won't happen. The Eisenhower Doctrine is not applicable in this instance. And, even if it were, judging by anything Mr. Eisenhower or Secretary Dulles has said on the subject, the chance of its being put into operation would be very slight.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Delegates to the annual convention of the Canadian Bar Association resolved that a lawyer should never turn down the offer of a judgeship. Has any such action ever been reported?

A report from St. John's, Newfoundland, says that as soon as facilities had been provided for canning tuna, which had been so plentiful in the Conception Bay area last summer, the fish suddenly took their departure. This means, of course, that while tuna are perfectly willing to co-operate with sportsmen, they simply will not consent to being exploited commercially.

Not to be envied is the committee of six named to make up a guest list for the dinner to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, the night of October 21 in honour of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip. The event has been arranged by the English Speaking Union which has a membership of 8,000 in New York City alone. The Waldorf's dining room can handle 1,812.

The late Mr. W. J. Brawders was a fine citizen in every way. He will be remembered particularly for his work with the Children's Aid Society and later as welfare officer with the Department of Health and Welfare, in which he performed invaluable service to the community. He has left the stamp of his own high principles on the lives of many of our younger citizens, and he will be remembered by all for his warm human sympathies, his integrity and conscientiousness.



SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR

Combating Asian Flu

By Alton L. Blakeslee, Associated Press, Indianapolis

Twenty astounding weeks have fashioned a near miracle. For the first time in medical history, an epidemic has been predicted and a counter-weapon fashioned. Vaccines are giving us a head start in a race against time and Asian flu, threatening to explode soon in an epidemic that in North America alone could strike up to 35,000,000 people.

It's a drama of many parts. . . day and night work in laboratories to identify a virus and find a vaccine effective against it. . . new buildings thrown up in big time to manufacture the virus killers. . . the biggest omelette in history. . . housewives and farm girls quickly trained to staff vaccine production lines.

In the United States, between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 doses of Asian flu vaccine are being made ready for shooting into as many human arms. Next month, drug firms in a huge crash program will be turning out 5,000,000, maybe even 10,000,000 or more doses every week.

In Canada, a vaccine is being produced at Connaught Laboratories, Toronto, and the Institute of Microbiology at the University of Montreal. It will be distributed to provincial health authorities who will be responsible for carrying out immunization programs.

Will there be enough shots before the virus, slowly gathering speed. Bursts into action? How bad is Asian flu? Should you worry? What are the chances of a repeat of the virulent 1918 epidemic, when flu struck 20,000,000 in North America, killing 850,000? Some of the answers lie in the timetable story of Asian flu.

April 17—Flu outbreak in Hong Kong, 250,000 ill, reported in newspapers. The virus expert wonders: A new strain of flu? Let's check. The U.S. army sends a man from a laboratory in Japan to Hong Kong to recover virus from a victim. A ship arrives in Japan from Hong Kong, with flu-sick men aboard.

May 13—A courier flies in from Japan with frozen virus. Experts in Washington quickly identify it. It really is a "new strain of influenza, type 'A'." The influenza centre of the World Health Organization in London confirms the identification.

By late July, vaccine making has swung into mass production. One firm put up a new building in two weeks, with great in-

cubated for two days, kept warm, automatically turned as a hen turns her own eggs. Again they are candled, and those with dead embryos — and 10 per cent or more are lost — are discarded. Girls lop off the tops of the eggs with a cutting machine, send them to other women who puncture the inner membrane, and siphon off the fluid inside the egg.

Billions of live viruses are concentrated and harvested by whirling the fluid around in a centrifuge. Then the virus is killed with formaldehyde, as is done with polio virus. Flu virus larger than polio virus, is much easier to kill.

Finished vaccine is tested for potency and sterility, packaged for use. Then vaccine — milky white or reddish in color depending on production technique — is shipped out.

It takes 10 to 14 days for vaccine to become effective. It does no good to take it after flu strikes you. The vaccine is safe, it cannot give you flu.

Judging from experience with past flu vaccines, the first tests on volunteers of the new vaccine this one is expected to be about 70 per cent effective in giving protection.

Two large potato warehouses were burned to the ground last night at Emerald from fire of unknown origin. One was owned feather meal promotes chicken growth.

Experts discourage harassed businessmen who want to chuck their jobs and "raise a few chickens." To be profitable, chickens must be grown on a large scale. Additionally, the future of eggs may not be bright, due to substitutes. An egg white substitute from codfish has been used in bread, cake, ice cream and mayonnaise. Nonetheless the average American ate more than one egg a day all last year.

Reports of cholesterol deposits in some diseased hearts have given eggs bad publicity. But Dr. A. W. Brant of the U.S. Department of Agriculture says: "The cholesterol content of eggs is not higher than that of many other popular foods. Nutritionally, eggs are one of nature's most complete foods."

The egg comes before the chicken in dollars earned for poultry. Producers received nearly two billion dollars last year for their eggs — nearly twice as much as chickens meat brought. But broilers have become increasingly popular in the last 20 years, and chickens are economical in converting grain into meat. Judging by the recent trend, it might be that — in terms of dollars — the chicken may some day catch up with the egg.

Private cages allow poulterers to check closely on individual output, and enforce the produce-or-fry rule. A sloped bottom causes eggs to roll out of the cage for cooling and collecting.

Electric eyes separate brown from white eggs. Although shell color has nothing to do with food value, New Englanders pay more for brown and New Yorkers prefer white. Housewives object most to mixed eggs.

Plastic jackets replacing the costly broken shells have been designed. Another modern development is grinding up feathers into a meal. Mixed with feed, the

Watch For Signs Of Eye Trouble

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D. You can see through your child's eyes. Furthermore, you can't expect him to complain about any visual difficulties that might be developing. How, then, can you determine whether he has eye trouble?

Making sure that he has periodic examinations by an eye specialist, is the best way of course. All children should have eye exams before they enter school.

But there are other ways of finding trouble, too. There are many, many signals which might mean your child is having some sort of visual difficulty. Recognize these signs and get prompt — professional help for him and you'll help protect his reading ability and his school grades.

A child who has trouble with his eyes might: Hold books too far away or too close to the face when reading — the ideal distance is about 18 inches; make frequent changes in distance at which the book is being held; have difficulty in sewing, knitting or other work requiring close use of the eyes; confuse the letters o and a, e and c, n and m, h and n, and r, f and t in reading and spelling.

He may be inattentive during reading periods or blackboard work; have poor alignment in written work; skip or reread lines; lose the place when reading; read slowly or aloud; use finger as a marker or pointer; shut or cover one eye when reading; can't remember what he has read.

He may also become irritable when attempting to do close work; blink continually; stop reading after a brief period; tend to reverse words or syllables; tend to look cross-eyed; frown a great deal; tilt the head to one side; thrust his head forward when looking at near or distant objects; develop other peculiar postural habits.

LACK OF INTEREST He may have no desire to participate in games requiring distance vision or visual accuracy in handling balls. Maybe he will withdraw from group activities.

by John McEntee, the other by Peter McEann. Another, the property of J. W. Fyfe, caught at the west end but was put out by the efforts of the firemen. The estimated loss and damage could not be ascertained last night but it is expected that it will be considerable.

TEN YEARS AGO (Sept. 12, 1947) Following several other provinces in Canada, Prince Edward Island yesterday became directly affected by the meat packers' strike when approximately seventy employees of the Canada Packers Plant here went on strike yesterday morning.

The plant was picketed by strikers all day, but there was no show of violence. Farmers arriving with livestock were advised that the plant was closed.

A special meeting of the Summerside Town Council was held yesterday to meet a committee of the S.Y.C.I. who announced their intention to suspend operations with regard to the High School playgrounds and asked the Council to take over the supervision of the equipment at last night's meeting. Council agreed to take the project under special consideration at another meeting.

OUR YESTERDAYS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Sept. 12, 1932) Action from the Utility Board in the matter of the dispute on light rates between the Maritime Electric Co. and the City of Charlottetown may be expected in the course of the next few weeks, Coun. Holman informed the Council at last night's meeting. Coun. Kennedy presented the external audit report in which Mr. Donald Hart, Auditor, stated that tax collections were in good condition as were the City Treasurer's books.

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MAXIMS If any man seeks for greatness, let him forget greatness and ask for truth, and he will

NOTES BY THE WAY

We note that even in Canadian papers many things become finalized when "terminated" would have been clearer. And that meetings are "chaired instead of being "presided over." —St. Thomas Times-Journal

become unfriendly and have a general lack of interest. And perhaps he'll have recurring headaches at the end of the school day or in the evening. Any or all of these things might be found in a youngster with eye trouble.

Is it any wonder then that his school work is apt to suffer, that he is likely to become unsociable — and that he might eventually wind up a delinquent — unless his visual difficulty is corrected?

QUESTION AND ANSWER M.A.: I had a coronary heart attack about six months ago. Are there any known cures for this disease, such as some type of a surgical operation? Answer: You should have adequate rest and eliminate possible contributing factors, such as overweight, high blood pressure or stress.

The Age Old Story Though the Lord be high, yet hath he respect unto the lowly; but the proud he knoweth afar off.

Officials in Ipoh, Malaya, who have closed a girls' school because its students suffer a strange malady which causes them to scream, laugh, jump and dance madly, should have searched the place first for Presley records before taking such drastic action as closing down. —Edmonton Journal

The election results should bring to an end one of the costly customs that flourished during the last Parliament. Those Thursday-to-Tuesday week-ends that became so common under an overwhelming Liberal majority will be politically hazardous now that the parties are more evenly matched in the Commons. M.P.s. will have to stick around to vote, if nothing else. —Winnipeg Tribune

Three boys 14 and 15 years of age went out in the lake from Port Dover and after they had gone a little over one mile the motor went dead. They drifted into the lake, and were not found till the next morning when a plane gave the news and they were rescued. Their emergency equipment consisted of two oars, but as there was only one oarlock, only one oar could be used at a time. That of course was useless. These boys will no doubt have been welcomed home, but they should be well "paddled" in another respect. —St. Thomas Times-Journal



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