

A Great Opportunity

Noted in these columns last week was the fact that the four Western Provinces had agreed on a joint plan for participating in the 1967 World's Fair at Montreal, with Manitoba and Alberta contributing \$250,000 each, and Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan some \$200,000 each.

The Atlantic Provinces have done well to adopt the same idea, as announced in the Legislature this week by Provincial Secretary J. David Stewart.

It will be a million-dollar exhibit, with this province contributing \$50,000 toward a pavilion, Nova Scotia \$450,000, New Brunswick \$350,000 and Newfoundland \$150,000. A joint fair planning committee has been appointed, of which Mr. Stewart is a member.

Even \$50,000 may seem a big sum for a province with our financial difficulties to raise for exhibition purposes; but this is a unique opportunity for gaining the kind of publicity that could pay off handsomely in the future.

Nothing like this has ever happened in Canada before. We may never see the like again in our lifetime in this country. There was vision and sound common sense, therefore, in deciding to have an Atlantic Provinces showing that would be really worth while.

We do not wish to end on a partisan note, but we can't help thinking that if Mr. Stewart were still at his post in 1967, still representing us on the fair planning committee, we mean, it would be a good thing all around. He's got the experience and the drive that is needed to do a first class job of this kind.

Question And Answer

There should be no doubt, Prime Minister Pearson said in Parliament the other day, as to the government's attitude toward the monarchy. Its policy is to maintain and cherish this institution, which has earned "our loyalty and respect."

Apparently, however, there has been doubt about Liberal policy in this regard, and it was not by Opposition spokesmen but by the Liberal member for Victoria, David Groos, that the issue was raised.

What basis was there for the "speculation" to which Mr. Groos referred? He may have had in mind a recent statement by a Conservative member, Hon. George Nowlan, in a speech in Nova Scotia, expressing alarm at a Liberal trend towards undermining the Crown in the Canadian Confederation, or to a prior statement by Mr. Diefenbaker to the same effect.

The developments which aroused concern appear to have begun with the growth of Quebec separatism and its appearance among Quebec Lib-

erals, and with the prediction of Auguste Choquette, Liberal MP for Lotbiniere, that Canada would be a republic within 15 years. But there were other symptoms.

As a recent meeting, the Ontario section of the Canadian University Liberal Association passed a resolution urging that the monarchy be abolished and that a Canadian republic remain within the Commonwealth with the governor-general as chief of state.

More recently, demands of the same kind came from meetings of the Toronto and District Young Liberal Association and the Quebec Student Liberal Federation. Still more recently Charles Templeton, vice-president of the Ontario Liberals and an unsuccessful contender for his party's provincial leadership, said he was glad to see young Liberals urging the abolition of the monarchy because it is a cause in which they believe.

In the circumstances, perhaps it was well that a Liberal member should put the question to Mr. Pearson as to where his government stood in the matter, and that the Prime Minister should give his answer in plain terms. Evidently it was not before time.

N.B. To Experiment

As a sign of the times, it is interesting to note that breath analyzers are to be introduced in New Brunswick on an experimental basis this year, to determine their effectiveness in curbing drinking driving. A government member made the announcement in the legislative debate on the Speech from the Throne, but gave no indication of whether the tests would be voluntary or compulsory.

It is presumed, however, that Saskatchewan legislation will be the model for the New Brunswick legislature to follow. This legislation, which has been upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada, permits the suspension of an operator's license for up to 90 days when a person suspected of impaired driving refuses to take a breath test.

This law got by the court because it was held to be "in relation to the administration and control of the travelling public" and did not, therefore, infringe on criminal law. The Criminal Code, while it permits chemical analysis of blood samples to be used in evidence in cases of impaired driving, does not require anyone to submit to such a test.

Most expert opinion agrees that breath analyzers are almost completely accurate in registering the amount of alcohol in the blood—provided they are in the hands of qualified operators. There is still a strong feeling against persons being forced to incriminate themselves in this manner. But after all, traffic safety is more important; and the drinking driver is becoming more and more a menace on the highways of every province.

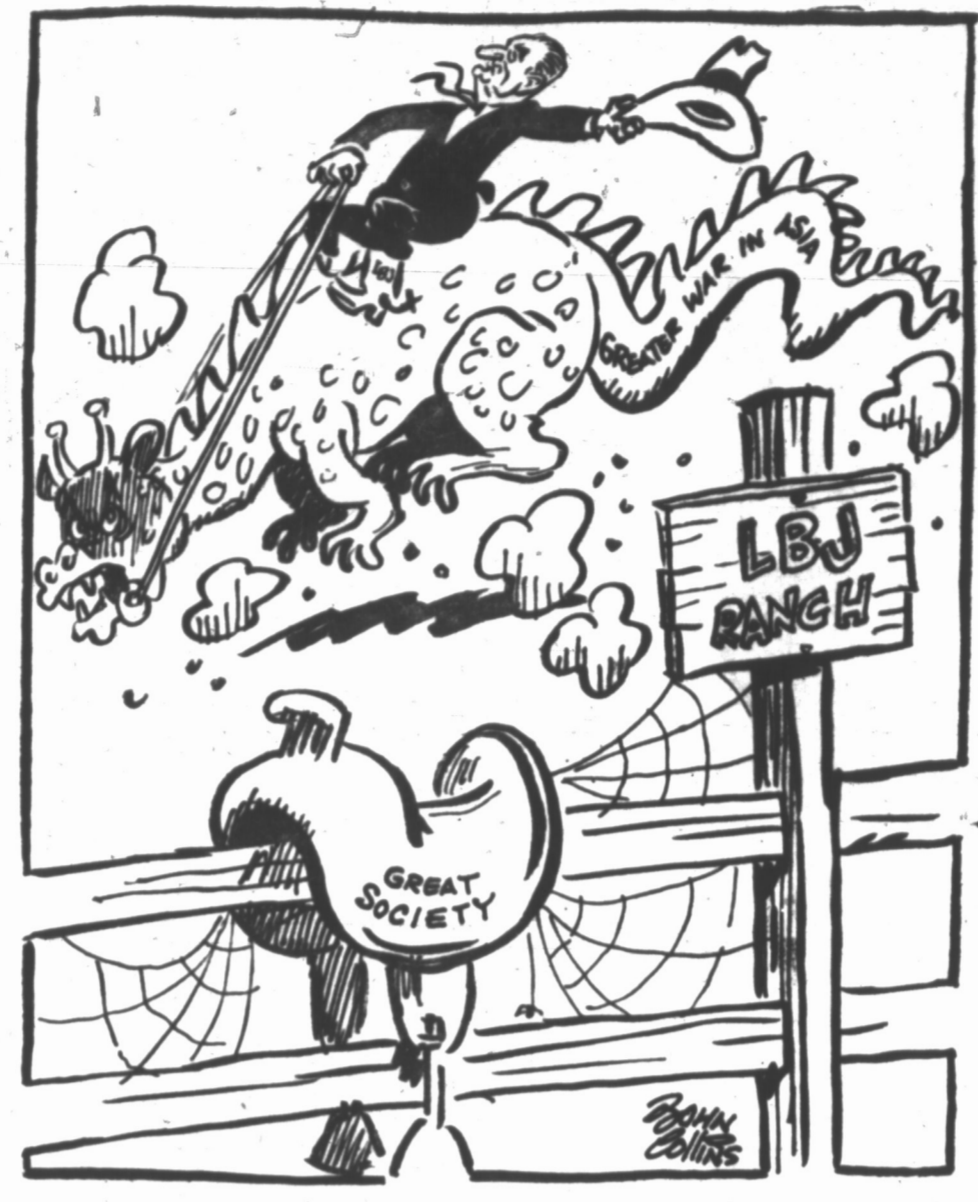
The Swedish System

A problem that has puzzled legal minds in many countries is that of making the laws bear equally on the rich and on the poor. A man of limited means finds it much harder to pay a fine, for example, than a man who has a good income, and the alternative is often a period in jail. In Sweden the problem is partially solved by a system which is described in the current issue of the Journal of International Commission of Jurists.

Known as the "day-fine" system, it requires the Swedish courts to make two determinations in passing sentence on an offender. They must decide, first, the number of day-fines required, then the amount of such fines. The number of day-fines is related to the nature of the offense and the offender, but the amount to be paid per day, ranging from two to 500 crowns (40 cents to \$100) is independent of the seriousness of the charge. It is related to the income of the convicted person, his assets, number of dependents and general financial status.

In effect, the judge is required to decide how much the convicted person can raise without punishing his family unnecessarily. The system has had the additional effect of considerably reducing Sweden's prison population, having resulted since its introduction in a 50 per cent drop in the number of alternative prison terms.

The application of day-fines is generally limited to offenses carrying punishment of under 120 days in jail. The fines are paid in instalments and most are paid off within a year. Swedish authorities say there have been very few cases of non-payment.



MEANWHILE, BACK AT THE RANCH

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Scores Negative Approach To Wheat Sales

Despite the trek from farm to city, Canada is still one of the world's great breadbaskets—so the price and market for wheat remains an eagerly studied topic.

Alvin Hamilton, who deservedly won fame as Canada's greatest wheat salesman when he was Minister of Agriculture, now looks with chagrin and jaundiced eye at the speedier wheat price movements achieved under the Liberal Government. It took the Conservatives four years to move the price of wheat 50 cents up; the Liberals Alvin points out, have moved it 20 cents in three days—but down.

The Canadian Wheat Board has been moved back under the responsibility of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, as it was in the days of "Trader Howe", whereas the Conservatives put it under the Minister of Agriculture, Alvin Hamilton.

In one of the frequent exchanges in the House of Commons between Trade Minister Sharp and Alvin Hamilton, the former recently said: "The Minister of Trade and Commerce cannot instruct the Wheat Board. He cannot approve price changes. This is entirely within the control of the Canadian Wheat Board."

That is true, Alvin Hamilton admitted to me in an exclusive interview here.

"But the Minister can and should, as I did, move in three fields to help the Wheat Board," he continued. "First, he can provide ministerial initiative in selling wheat to other governments. Mitchell Sharp says No, the act gives the Board the monopoly of buying and selling wheat in Canada. Sure, but that does not prevent the Minister opening up negotiations with the ministers of other countries, just as I did with China, Russia, East Germany and Yugoslavia, leaving the Board to dot the I and cross the T of the contract."

"Secondly, in competitive marketing a Minister can protect the Board in political relations with other countries. For example, when U.S.A. toyed with the idea of subsidizing export sales of wheat in 1958, which would have disastrously cut into our world marketing position, the Conservative government made direct representations to President Eisenhower and ob-

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO (February 25, 1949)

Great Britain sorrowfully welcomed back today the ashes of John Buchan, Baron Tweedsmuir, who left Britain in 1935 to achieve outstanding success as Governor-General of Canada.

An enjoyable dinner and presentation for the Charlottetown Fire Department took place in Old Spain. Lieut. J.S. Walker was chairman and toastmaster for the occasion. Lieut. J.E. McTague, who served with the Charlottetown Fire Department for over a quarter of a century, was presented with a long service medal by His Worship Mayor B.R. Holman.

TEN YEARS AGO (February 26, 1956)

While walking across the farm of Ivan Driscoll last night Mr. Joseph P. Driscoll of St. Herbert was surprised to come upon a half grown seal. The seal seemed quite at home on land and was returned from whence he came.

tained, his edict that commercial markets should not be tampered with by government subsidy. This the Board could not have achieved itself.

"Thirdly," said Mr. Hamilton, "the government can help the Board by heading off trouble in the domestic handling of wheat. The Board, for instance, could not move in on the Canadian National Railway to liberate 300 railway cars for the movement of wheat from clogged elevators, as I did one year."

FARMER NOT UNDERSTOOD The former minister believes that if the Minister of Trade would hand the Board over to the "Udder" Minister, Harry Hays, the farmer would not be handicapped by the negative approach of ex-civil servant Sharp, who predicts there will not be

De Gaulle And Britain

Montreal Gazette

For the first time since de Gaulle vetoed Britain's application to join the Common Market Franco-British relations are showing a definite improvement. This is quite remarkable, in view of the fact that the bitter dispute over the future of the Concord Airlines project occurred such a short time ago.

But there can be no mistaking the meaning of de Gaulle's friendly reference to Britain in his recent press conference. As everyone knows, the statements which de Gaulle makes at these conferences are carefully thought out and memorized beforehand. Each statement is a reflection of considered policy.

Among other things de Gaulle noted that "it will be easily possible for me, the Prime Minister and the French Ministers to deal with all the problems common to our two great countries when the British Prime Minister comes to Paris, which we

Crime Costs Come High

Ottawa Journal

If crime does not pay, it certainly costs. Consider these crime statistics from recent years. In 1959, \$23,000,000 worth of goods were stolen in Canada and only \$6,000,000 were recovered. In 1961, 355,201 offences were reported and 210,051 of the cases went unsolved.

It costs more than \$22,000,000 a year to operate federal prisons and \$16,000,000 to build needed new ones. It costs \$70,000,000 to operate the 6,000-member Royal Canadian Mounted Police force, and there are 20,000 other policemen in Canada.

The population of federal penitentiaries has increased an average of six per cent every year for the past 15 years. Those are only a few of the costs. Victims of crime often

English Spoken Here

Financial Post

Canadians, with a bilingual situation of their own, cannot be surprised to read that a language issue is causing excitement in India. But it is remarkable that the trouble arises from demonstrations, often violent, in favor of English.

an expanding world market for wheat, and who thinks that lower prices would boost sales. He adds that perhaps Mr. Sharp does not realize that our price is unrelated to the price at which purchasing governments resell our wheat. For instance, the German government resells our wheat for about \$4.34 a bushel, or more than double the price the Canadian farmer receives, using the profit to subsidize German agriculture.

Finally, asks Mr. Hamilton, if Mitchell Sharp really thinks that no minister can influence the Board's price, why did he promise in the last election a price of \$27? The current price was anyhow \$1.98, and subsequent events seem to give merit to Alvin's rejoinder: "Would you elect THEM for two cents?"

are hoping he will do." Coming from de Gaulle, that ranks as high praise, both for Britain and for Prime Minister Wilson personally. It has evidently had its effect, because Mr. Wilson is going to Paris in early April.

The initiative for this improvement in Franco-British relations has apparently come from de Gaulle, rather than from Wilson. There will be much speculation as to the reasons for this. Does de Gaulle hope that Labor government can be persuaded to lessen British dependence on the United States? Is de Gaulle becoming increasingly disillusioned with his West German partner? Does he have some specific technical projects in mind which require the co-operation of another country?

Whatever the reasons, this increased co-operation between the French and British governments can only be welcomed.

Reducing Heavy Legs

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Many readers would like to know how to reduce fat legs. The question is difficult to answer because few women provide all the essential details. Enlargement may be of glandular origin or caused by dropsy, infection, a circulatory disorder, or ordinary fat.

Most women recognize the cause when obesity is responsible. It is best treated by consuming fewer calories and less salt. Exercise helps increase muscle tone and improve the shape of the limbs. Shifting fat from one area to another is not as easy as we have been led to believe by those utilizing rolling pins, massage, or vibrators. Lipedema is an accumulation of fat and water in the lower extremities. The individual may be stout but even if weight is lost, the legs and buttocks remain the same. Swelling is accentuated by standing and walking, especially in "warm weather." The majority of victims are women and both legs are involved. There is no remedy. Temporary improvement may occur after bed rest but the limbs never return to normal proportions as they do in milk leg. The feet usually escape; the skin is soft and pliable but pressure over the distended area is painful. Many lipedema sufferers complain of aching of the enlarged parts, particularly during activity.

The defect is not pleasant and many are ashamed of their appearance and feel their life is ruined. They wear long skirts or pants and seldom go to the beach. Losing weight is recommended and an elastic stocking or bandage is advised when the individual must be up and about for long periods.

Some develop enlargement of one or both legs early in life because of a defect in the lymphatic system (lymphedema). Puffiness begins about the feet and ankles and gradually spreads. It is worse in warm weather and during the menses. Heredity may play a role. Swelling due to dropsy usually is associated with symptoms of heart, kidney, or liver disease. The edema is caused by accumulation of fluid in the tissues and the skin "pits" when pressed with the finger. It disappears temporarily after resting in bed.

DISK AND DANCE M. A. writes: I have a slipped disk condition. Is dancing harmful—not the fast ones but waltzes?

REPLY No, provided the pain is not aggravated by waltzing. Most victims of this back condition have too much distress to enjoy dancing.

OXYGEN WON'T HELP Mrs. G. writes: If a person could be given oxygen at the very beginning of a heart attack, could thrombosis be avoided?

REPLY No, because the first sign of the attack is given when the coronary vessel is obstructed by a clot.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT: Avoid crowds if you have a cold. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Of Dubious Value

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

French-Soviet agreement to co-operate in seeking an international conference on the Viet Nam crisis would seem at first to be a step in the right direction. Many countries are pressing for such a conference hoping it will halt the bloodshed in Viet Nam and end the threat of war that could engulf all of Southeast Asia.

But British authorities suggest the French-Soviet move may be of dubious value since it lays down no preconditions for a Vietnamese cease-fire and withdrawal of the antagonists.

France's President de Gaulle is well aware, as is Soviet Premier Kossygin, U.S. President Johnson is in a difficult political position. Johnson would be unable to allow United States participation in a public international conference, where prospects for a settlement acceptable to the U.S. would be uncertain, while the Communist-led Viet Cong guerrillas continued to slaughter the South Vietnamese.

WANT STRIFE TO END The U.S. is reported to feel there must be a military disengagement before any talks, and any negotiations must be based on the assumption any settlement will cover the future of North Viet Nam as well as South Viet Nam. The Soviet Union is reported to feel neutralization, if it comes, should cover only South Viet Nam, a restriction which the U.S. is unlikely to accept.

The French approach has been bolder but in the British view more in line with Washington's wishes than with Washington's. Soviet Ambassador Sergei Vinogradov called on de Gaulle Tuesday and on Wednesday the French government announced the joint Soviet-French approach. There was no indication de Gaulle consulted with London before the French decision was taken.

Press Feud Out In Open

Guelph Mercury

Criticism of President Johnson for not sending his deputy, Vice-President Humphrey, to head the U.S. delegation to the Churchill funeral and the President's sarcastic retort at his latest press conference have only served to bring a developing issue into the open: the growing feud between Mr. Johnson and Washington correspondents.

The happy, democratic president of the before-election months apparently has given way to an angry autocrat since he won election in his own right.

Of the Vice-President Humphrey snub, the highly respected Arthur Krock, senior correspondent of the austere New York Times, has written: "...the guess that Mr. Johnson reacted coldly to the prospect of Humphrey in the star role the President would have played, as he much desired to do; also the guess that the ebullient Vice-President had already made himself too much seen and heard and needed curbing."

The White House correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune attributes failure to send Humphrey to "jealousy and ego", and adds: "those are the words most used in the tidal wave of gossip which swept through the capital in the wake

of the President's decision to keep Mr. Humphrey at home."

Press disenchantment with the President has been demonstrated in another area. Washington correspondents depict LBJ as hotly resentful of any printed criticism and as disposed to retaliate. They accuse him of having Press secretary George Reedy's office "bugged" so that Mr. Johnson may listen in as Mr. Reedy does his job of briefing reporters on background information.

One columnist writes that it is almost routine for Mr. Reedy's telephone to buzz during a press conference "and often reporters can catch the imperious tones, so familiar to them". There have been repeated reports that Mr. Reedy, a senior newsmen, has had more than enough and will before long return to news work.

EMPHASIZES THE HUMAN

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. (CP)—The Art Gallery Association of Newfoundland wants local artists to make more use of the human figure in their work. The association has designated "aspects of daily life" as the theme for the annual spring exhibition to be held here in March and April. Entries close March 18.

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