

A Good Future Issue

Let's do our good deed for the day by bringing up—for a change—a subject of cordial agreement between the governments at Washington and Ottawa. It hasn't gotten the publicity a certain more explosive subject received, and more's the pity. It has been buried, for the most part, in the financial columns of the press; and Parliament was too busy with other matters, in its drowsing days, to pay much attention to it. Yet it concerns, directly, our prestige as a nation, and is highly important as an index of the direction in which we are seen by our American neighbors to be heading.

The statement to which we refer is President Kennedy's assertion that Canada leads the Western world in price stability at this time. It was made a fortnight ago with reference to Canada's increase in gross national production for 1962, which exceeded even that of the United States. In corroboration, a similar tribute came from the respected London Economist in its year-end edition, which noted that in 1962 Canada had outstripped every nation in the world in the rate of its economic growth.

This international acknowledgment of Canada's phenomenal economic recovery would be a major issue in the coming election campaign if the Conservatives hadn't fallen out among themselves. It is of more concern to our taxpayers than the question of which of our four political parties has the most devious policy with respect to the acquisition of nuclear arms; and it would be interesting to know that Liberal Leader Pearson, especially, has to say about it.

How does it correspond with the criticism Mr. Pearson has been making since last Spring about our economic "slumping"? Rightly he says that "confusion in the management" of the country's affairs is no cause for satisfaction to any political party; but, by the same token, shouldn't unbiased evidence to the contrary be a cause for general satisfaction among the parties?

At any rate, will not Mr. Pearson concede that objective comments of this kind, as to our economic state of health, are more deserving of credence than statements from partisans in this country, on either side? It's a good debatable question, and a perfectly safe one internationally. It could start the campaign off without ruffling a feather at Washington, or frightening the most timid of Mr. Diefenbaker's remaining cabinet members into bolt-ing ranks and thereby creating more of the kind of confusion which the Liberal leader deplors.

The Scales Of Justice

Why is it that the crime of vagrancy is punished in Toronto by a five dollar fine or ten days in jail, and in Winnipeg by six months in jail? Why is it that, in small centres, the usual penalty for impaired driving is \$50 but in Ottawa it is \$200 plus a year's license suspension? Why is it that causing death by criminal negligence brought three months in reformatory to one man, and four years in penitentiary with driving prohibited for twelve years, to another, neither man having a known record?

"These variations are wide and serious," writes Stuart Jaffary, of the University of Toronto School of Social Work, in a recently published book, "Sentencing of Adults in Can-

ada—its statements made therein are disturbing, to say the least. For the common offence of theft, says the author, an offender is three times as likely to receive suspended sentence in Manitoba as in Quebec; he is twice as likely to receive a fine rather than imprisonment. He is nearly twice as likely to go to jail for a short term in Quebec as in Canada generally, and more than three times as likely to go to jail as in Manitoba. More seriously, he is twice as likely to go to penitentiary in Quebec than in Canada generally, three times as likely as in Ontario or Alberta, and five times as likely as in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or British Columbia.

Some effects of this variability of sentence threaten society. Resentment goes with the offender to prison; administration of jails is complicated by it; difficulties of the parole board are increased; doubts about the whole concept of Canadian justice are raised. A long sentence in Canada means a penitentiary sentence. But our penitentiaries are full of chronic offenders—80 per cent, in 1960, had served time before—and the penitentiary becomes a school for crime.

The chances of rehabilitation of younger offenders are radically reduced where penitentiary sentences are substituted for treatment. In this connection it is noted that Quebec and Nova Scotia use the much more extensive use of imprisonment than other Canadian provinces. And Canada, with a population one-third that of England and Wales, in 1955 sent to prison three times as many people.

What are the answers? A "clarification of philosophy which will govern the whole Canadian penal system," adequate facilities for treatment of offenders, provision of probation, more public awareness and concern—these are some of the solutions proposed by the author to end, or at least to modify, a disgraceful situation. His proposals are worth heeding.

Poor Old Stalin

Looking through Soviet press releases commemorating the recent 20th anniversary of victory of Stalingrad in World War Two, one is struck by the absence of the name Stalingrad. All Russians remember the Stalingrad defense as the turning point of the war in the east, but they are required to ignore the name the city then bore.

Today the name is Volgograd, because the dead Stalin is in disgrace. References to the battle avoid naming the city so far as possible—euphemisms are used, such as "the south Volgograd front" and "the city on the Volga"—and on one occasion even the czarist name of Tsaritsyn, which apparently is less onerous than that of the dictator who but a few years ago was the idol of the Soviet people.

For years it had been gospel that Stalin was the hero of the battle of Stalingrad. Now it turns out that he almost lost the battle! Marshal Andrei I. Yeremenko, the Soviet commander of the beleaguered city, now feels free to tell the story in the newspaper Pravda—with Premier Khrushchev's blessing, of course. It's a fascinating account, and an interesting commentary on the instability of totalitarian orthodoxy.

Stalin, says Marshal Yeremenko, always blamed the failure of the western allies to open a second front in France for the terrific pressure the Germans were able to put on Stalingrad. But this was not so. A second front might have eased the pressure but it was Stalin's "big mistake" which made the fight so difficult. And while Stalin was sitting in Moscow making mistakes, who was in the front line guiding the Russian army on to eventual victory? None other than Nikita Khrushchev, who else?

EDITORIAL NOTE

It is interesting to note that the number of boys entering apprenticeships in Britain's industries last year totalled 121,500, the highest figure ever recorded in one year. With the steady economic growth in the U.K., training in industry is one of the chief problems of the day. Industry itself, with representatives of the government, is holding a joint series of meetings this month with the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress.



GATES MILLS, NORTH RIVER ROAD

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Outcome May Hinge On Sacred Votes

When Steven Odo, Liberal MP from York East, Toronto, rose in his place in the House of Commons at 8:45 p.m. on Tuesday, February 5, he cast the 112th vote needed to defeat the 111 government supporters, and hence to topple the Conservative Government.

Thus a Tory Government was overturned by a vote from Tory Toronto, thus Diefenbaker was supported by the vote of the M.P. who had won representation from Diefenbaker's childhood home by defeating Diefenbaker's lifelong friend, Bob McGregor. And thus was launched the second part of a great constitutional campaign of the Nineteen Sixties, after the first part in last summer's election, called to show conclusively whether the voters wish us to live up to the Spirit of Confederation.

PLEASE KEEP IT CLEAN

Many extraneous issues will be debated at length at the next session and again before television viewers—during the next several weeks. At least we must hope that international mud will not be thrown on our national hustings. But for the issue showing the key to the campaign will again be whether or not a majority of the voters want the French-speaking (and Canadian) to enjoy equality of opportunity and status.

Big response to this appeal will swing the size of the vote supporting Social Credit candidates. Those "Sees" who were successful in the last election in Quebec were so numerous that they ensured that our recently demised Parliament would be a "House of Minorities"; those who will be successful in this election may well be numerous that, for the first time in our history, a party other than the Conservatives and Liberals will be included in that historic phrase: "Our two large parties."

I have never seen so much enthusiasm in the jam-packed Commons Chamber as when that keenly awaited vote topped the government. I have seen the British Prime Minister so lavishly applauded as later that evening. In Canada's most cheering M.P.s, we have seen a man seemed glad to be quit of the shameful role which they had played in the Commons Chamber, and most abortive Parliament.

WHY DID IT FAIL?

One reason, obvious to thinking politicians, for the dismal failure of our recent parliament is that we are in the process of political realignment nationally.

Our Yesterday's

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (February 12, 1938) E.M. Francis visited in a charge of the commercial Department of the University of Toronto, is visiting the college this week to conduct classes in business English and simplified bookkeeping in connection with the second fishermen's shore course.

Robert Henderson, small son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henderson, Charlottetown, was rushed north by night train to the hospital when he was reported to be none the worse for his terrifying experience.

TEN YEARS AGO

"International Night" was a observance of the Business Professional Women's Club at their February meeting at "The Charlottetown" on the night of their annual guest night. Miss Gladys Hart, chairman for the evening, presided over the proceedings, the Miss Helen E. C. and Miss Helen E. C. presided at the center international candle.

The next concert in the Price of Wales Concert series will be given on Thursday evening by Miss Helen E. C. and Miss Helen E. C. Felicitas Kales, pianist, and Dr. MacDonald Dunn, soprano. The three concert series on the Acadia faculty of music.

Humidity Leads To Ear Distress

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen THE EAR area is a dead end passageway, lined with skin and covered with wax. The open end is exposed to the air but it is difficult for germs to take up squatter's rights, as the wax secretions contain enough acid to discourage infection. This mechanism is likely to break down when the humidity and temperature are high. The combination of warmth and moisture plus the wax producing glands and deprives the skin of the ear of its normal, oily, water repellent protective coating. This is why some swimmers and persons going to the tropics develop infections of the outer ear (otitis externa). Hot and dry climates also may be bothersome, especially when the lining become dry and scaly. The irritation of the ear is produced by rubbing or scratching may eliminate the protective wax. A dead end passageway, lined with skin and covered with wax, is a place where matches, toothpicks, or hairpins are not given the figures have been missing.

The inflamed canal itches, debris accumulates, and a mucus discharge occurs. Many people, when they get a feeling of fullness in the ear, successful treatment lies in traction of the ear to the organ, by having the discharge examined by the laboratory, and the use of antibiotic or antiseptic against the responsible organism. Bacteria are common causes. Fungi are considered when the ear canal is moist and occasionally by the trouble stems from allergy.

Most ear specialists have found that the condition improves if the canal is kept clean and dry. They remove all the scales and debris with the utmost care at frequent intervals until the ear is free of infection. The use of antibiotic or antiseptic against the responsible organism, by having the discharge examined by the laboratory, and the use of antibiotic or antiseptic against the responsible organism.

Paris Trip Cancelled

By Rod Currie Canadian Press Staff Writer

The decision to cancel Princess Margaret's scheduled visit to Paris appears to be a shunning example of snubmanship. The aim of the apparent snub is French President Charles de Gaulle, villain of the Brussels Common Market negotiations, as far as the public is concerned. British are concerned.

The reason given for the cancellation of Margaret's trip was that her presence in Paris would be an embarrassment to the Queen's absence—on a visit to New Zealand and Australia—because Margaret is a member of the Council of State.

But it holds little water, first because the Paris visit was announced until months after it was known the Queen would be away at the time, and second because only two members of the Council of State are required for a meeting. Three others—the Queen Mother, the Duke of Gloucester and Prince William of Gloucester—would have been at home while Margaret was in Paris.

There are suggestions that the affair will be interpreted as an indication the British no longer can take a political setback without losing their nerve. But few who know Macmillan would regard him as a man given to childish temper tantrums.

MIGHT BE MISLEADING

A more acceptable suggestion is that the government fears the presence of the princess in Paris would give the world a misleading impression that all is forgiven, that goodwill has been restored.

De Gaulle, having got his own way in the Common Market, would no doubt be delighted with such a term of events. He probably looked forward to the opportunity of presenting to his people the picture of their tall president and the petite British princess, joined in friendship over a convivial luncheon in her honor.

This is not to be, however. With one stroke, the British have hit De Gaulle right where he lives. Where others might have ranted and raved in righteous indignation, the British, without any angry word, have taken the French president down a peg.

Resignations Of The Post

Ottawa Journal

The resignation of Defence Minister Harkness is the first ministerial resignation due to cabinet disagreement in more than 18 years and one of a handful in the history of the country. Among these were the following: A.J. Baird resigned as Minister of the Interior in 1919, the Laurier cabinet in 1920, 1930, protesting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's decision to sell the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Sir Clifford Sifton resigned as Prime Minister in 1905, protesting the British cabinet's decision to support the views of the Alberta and Saskatchewan Autonomy Bill. Sir James Macbain resigned as Minister of the Interior in 1905, protesting the cabinet's decision to support the views of the Alberta and Saskatchewan Autonomy Bill.

T.A. Cramer, Minister of Agriculture in the Borden government, resigned in 1919, protesting high tariff policies. H.E. Stevens, Trade and Commerce Minister in the Bennett government, resigned Oct. 26, 1924, after the cabinet's decision to support the views of the British Empire Development Commission.

L. Ralston, Minister of Finance in the Mackenzie King cabinet, resigned Nov. 1, 1944 in the concentration of the cabinet's decision to support the views of the Mackenzie King cabinet.

These are examples of O.V.'s new Red Bargain Fare, Red Bargain Fares with stepping accommodation and complimentary meals are equally attractive. Call CN for details about the Red, White and Blue Fare Plan.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The guy who boasts that he doesn't know the meaning of the word "fear" quite likely doesn't know very many other words either. Among mosquitoes, the female is deadlier than the male—male mosquitoes live on plant juices, while females feed on these juices but in addition require mammalian or avian blood. Unless they ingest such blood, they cannot produce fertile eggs, reports Dr. Mark D. Albright. Apparently female mosquitoes have a nutritional deficiency, and it is an annoying habit as they are designed to repair this defect and propagate the race. —Medical Science.

How Figures Can Lie

Gail Reporter

Mathematics is regarded as an exact science, but sometimes figures can lie. In the words if all the relevant facts are not given the figures have been misleading. A case in point is the increase in the number of telephone calls. The Wall Street Journal reports that an annual survey of telephone calls made around the world shows that in 1961 Russia, with an increase of 10 per cent, had the highest number of calls, had the greatest percentage gain among all major countries. The United States, however, had the greatest percentage increase in the number of calls, an increase of 15 per cent.

While the Russians and the Americans engage in over-bulky competition with a public and space capsules another country, working without a national flag, is apparently making a touch of secrecy—suddenly appears away out in front of the world. It is probably would have had as personal an interest. The great violinist, a physicist, if he were among us today, would surely call to the attention of the Nobel prize committee the name of a peace thought that Sweden has stolen a march, or a waller or a maker in the world. It is probably numbers of its citizens engaged in making violin.

Mr. L. Y. writes: It is better for babies who are learning to walk to go barefoot around the house or wear shoes? REPLY: Neurodermatitis is a skin reaction to nervousness. Unless the emotional cause is eliminated, the effect remains. Most individuals improve after a vacation; others must jettison themselves of the factors that are making them jittery. Still others must make adjustments to the situation.

Denmark And Spain

Montreal Gazette

President de Gaulle's government has in recent days made a move to join Denmark and Spain. The Danish Prime Minister was offered a letter of association or full membership in the Common Market for his country. The proposals to Spain were less likely. But it must be remembered that whatever the character of his regime, General Franco is a Spanish nationalist. He successfully stood up to Hitler at a time when Hitler was the master of Europe. It may be as just reluctant to accept subordination to de Gaulle. Spain also has important economic and military ties with the United States. The British market is very important to her.

It can be easily understood why President de Gaulle would seek support from Denmark and Spain. But it seems unlikely that either country will be in any hurry to offer that support.

The Flying Dutchman

Best Bait

"Who's Cooking Is A Work of Art"

Charlottetown to:

- Sackville, \$2.10
Moncton, \$2.80
Truro, \$3.80
Saint John, \$4.20
Halifax, \$4.80
Antigonish, \$5.60
Sydney, \$9.20
Quebec, \$11.25
Montreal, \$12.50