

A Misunderstanding

The controversy over treaty rights, which flared up between the federal authorities and the Quebec government, has subsided with the explanation by Premier Lesage that External Affairs Minister Martin may have misunderstood Quebec's position on the subject.

Quebec had made an arrangement with the French concerning education exchange of teachers and pupils without Ottawa's intervention, he said. But this was "an agreement, not a treaty."

So it seems that the dispute was a matter of semantics. In any case, however, as the Montreal Star suggests, Premier Lesage would do well to see the danger inherent in Quebec's intention to sign agreements as it wished within the field he has designated.

In the case in point, this danger did not arise: Ottawa had been informed of the matter and the cultural exchange was the subject of official notes between the French and Canadian governments.

But there should be some assurance that there will be no departure from this procedure. Provincial powers and jurisdiction are so great that agreements organized between any province and a foreign power must always carry with them the assent of the federal government.

This, undoubtedly, was what Mr. Martin was aiming at when, after stating that "the constitutional position of this country on the question of treaty-making is clear," he went on to say that Canada "has only one international personality in the community of foreign states."

Mr. Gordon's Solution

It was nice figuring on Finance Minister Gordon's part to arrange it so that the personal income tax cut, announced in his budget Monday night, would benefit Quebecers just as much as other Canadians despite the fact that Quebec gets a higher percentage of the total receipts than the other provinces.

Since the first of January, income taxpayers in Quebec have been paying 44 per cent of their tax to Quebec, and 56 per cent to Ottawa, a situation which has come about mostly because of Quebec's decision to "opt out" of joint federal-provincial programs.

Taxpayers in other provinces pay a much larger proportion of the tax to the federal treasury, and would normally be expected to gain more by the 10 per cent reduction in the federal tax. But under Mr. Gordon's arrangement the cut will apply to the total "basic" income tax, before it is abated to take account of provincial taxes.

This structural problem was created by calculating the tax, not on federal income tax receipts but on the combination of federal and provincial receipts so that it would be the same everywhere. To avoid affecting provincial revenues, the minister had to calculate the receipts from the basic 21 percentage points of the tax—and Quebec's 44 points—at the old rate of tax.

The net effect is that while the general cut is 10 per cent, this

amounts on a nation-wide basis to 12.7 per cent of the federal share of income tax. In Quebec's case, this percentage would be considerably higher. The difference, however, is more theoretical than real, since those extra Quebec percentage points of tax are offset in the case of the other provinces by direct payments from the federal treasury into various joint programs.

Mr. Gordon explained it all at a press conference following his budget speech, and he seemed quite pleased at having been able to square the circle in this manner. But he said the system is going to need "some simplification" in future, which may well go down as the prize understatement of the session.

Our Farm Edition

Our ninth annual farm edition appears today, and if the edition is growing bigger and better with the years, it can be taken as an index of the increased efforts in production and improvement of quality standards which the industry itself is manifesting.

There was never a time when farming was not a factor of prime importance in our Island economy, but modern requirements have brought new techniques to the fore, not only in the growing of crops and the breeding of livestock, but in processing and marketing methods as well. It is in mastery of these techniques that the future of the industry appears to lie.

Our farmers today are facing problems their forebears never dreamed of. It is clear, from the tenor of the reviews by competent authorities, that there are new opportunities to be found as well, and that the key to success lies in renewed emphasis on quality in every phase of production.

Agriculture Minister MacRae also stresses this point in his remarks: "By taking advantage of the technical knowledge available, the application of good farming practices and the prudent use of credit facilities at the farmer's disposal, the Prince Edward Island farmer can match or excel the net returns received by his counterpart in the rest of Canada."

We acknowledge the enthusiastic cooperation of federal and provincial officials in the preparation of today's issue. A special word of thanks is due to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Harry Hays, in this connection.

No End To Them

After the Diefenbaker Government appointed its ninth royal commission in 1961, a leading Opposition member made a sage remark. "It is time," he said, "the Government appointed a royal commission to investigate royal commissions."

The speaker was the Hon. Paul Martin, now Minister of External Affairs and a leading member of a government which, in two years, has already appointed seven royal commissions, with two more in the offing—without ever hinting that it was getting round to implementing Mr. Martin's suggestion when its opponents were in office.

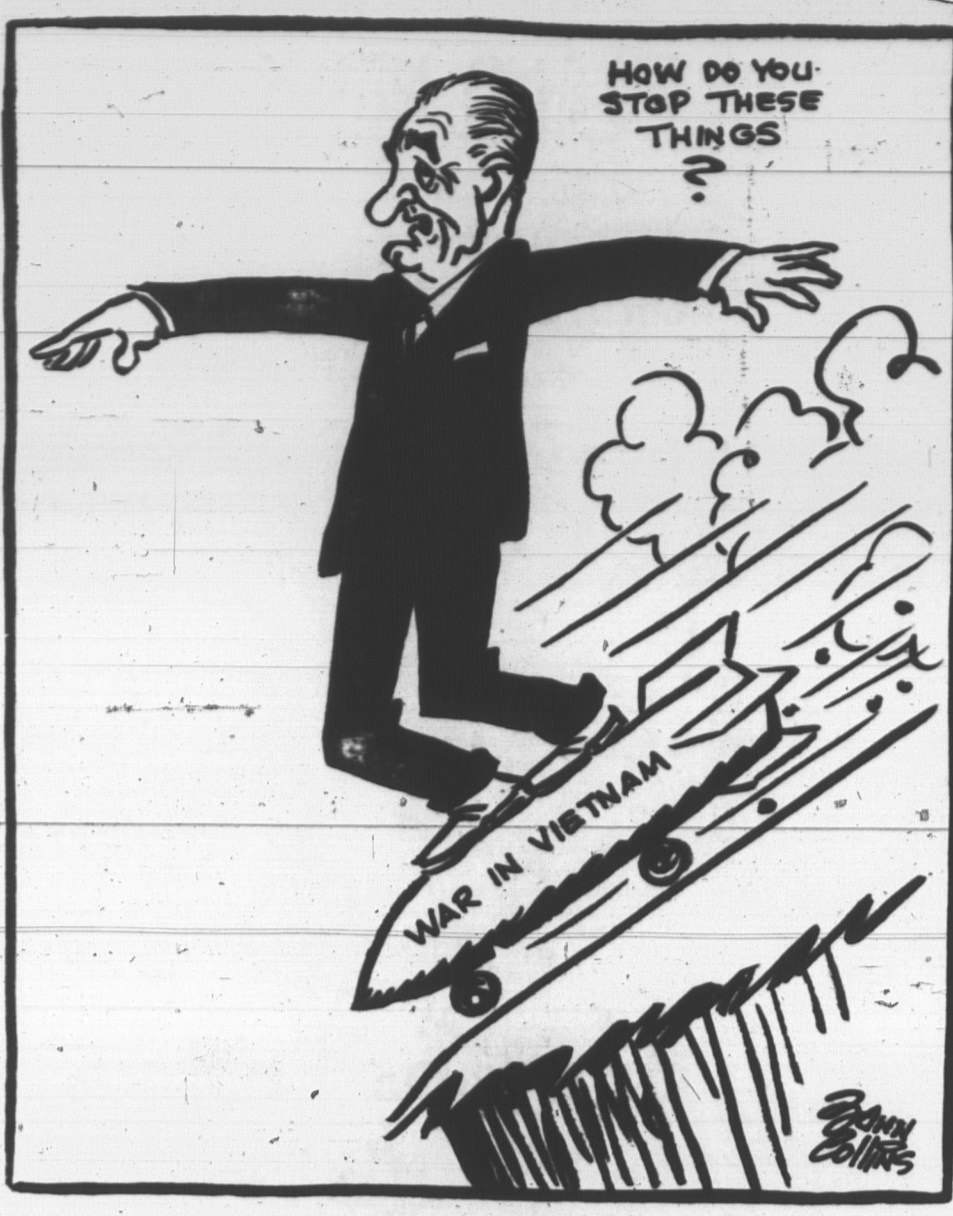
That's the way the game of politics is played. It doesn't take long for an incoming administration to get the knack of falling back on royal commissions to get itself out of politically embarrassing situations. Probably that was what they were dreamed up for in the first place.

Some of them, of course, really do achieve results, such as the Glasco Commission on government operations, which spent \$2,791,915 in probing through the jungle of paper work, duplication, waste, inefficiency, misuses of manpower and materials in government departments, branches and agencies. It produced five volumes of recommendations, aimed at increased efficiency and economy. Many of these have been implemented; others are pending. In many other cases, however, huge sums have been expended by royal commissions to little purpose.

The Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism appointed by Mr. Pearson in July, 1963, is already proving to be the most costly and controversial in Canada's history. To date it has cost the taxpayers more than \$1,400,000, and before it completes its work it will siphon another \$2,500,000 from the treasury.

EDITORIAL NOTE

According to the Financial Times of Canada, department store sales in the first week of April were almost 9 per cent higher than in the same period last year. This compares favorably with a 7 per cent increase in 1964 over 1963. It is noted that stores in the Atlantic Provinces enjoyed the biggest boost—more than 23 per cent.



WASHINGTON SKATEBOARD

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Hamilton Applauded In Washington Speech

An "infuriated" President Johnson reportedly "stiffened as if he'd been stabbed in the back" when Prime Minister Pearson advised him to stop bombing North Viet Nam; but in contrast another Canadian politician has been asked to return to U.S.A. to repeat his advice which was found acceptable in Washington.

Alvin Hamilton, minister of agriculture in the recent Conservative government, was invited to Washington by Senator Fulbright, chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to expound to members of that committee his views on relationships with Communist China. So welcome was Alvin "Sell-wheat-to-China" Hamilton's angle, that he was invited to return, to address two conferences sponsored by the Institute of International Relations.

In both Topeka and Wichita, symposiums were held on the topic: "An American response to awakened China", and at both Alvin Hamilton was invited to present "A Canadian view of China." He was billed as "Hon. Alvin Hamilton, member of Canadian Parliament; former minister of agriculture; trade negotiator with China; recent visitor to People's Republic of China; consultant to U.S. State Department and Congress."

Alvin Hamilton, as was widely reported at the time, visited China a year ago at the invitation of the Chinese government, and had extensive consultations with Chinese officials. It was after his return that he was invited to confer with top U.S. officials and senators, and report upon his conversations with Mao-tse-tung and his impressions gathered in China.

Freedom Of The Press

London Free Press

Readers of Canadian newspapers must be baffled by the protests of the American Society of Newspaper Editors against what they consider to be curbs on freedom of the press. Such freedom has widely divergent meanings in different nations.

We and our public have been brought up in the Anglo-Saxon tradition that a man is innocent until he has been found guilty by the processes of law, and that the proper place for trials is in courtrooms, not on the front pages of newspapers or on radio and television programs. We do insist in full disclosure of all relevant information.

At the risk of sounding self-righteous, we believe ours is the better and fairer system. No newspaper in Great Britain or Canada would dare to publish the news that a suspect had confessed, nor can we describe a man on trial as having a criminal record. In our courts, a prisoner's record may not be produced until and unless he is convicted.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (April 28, 1940) Ralph Creighton was elected president at the annual meeting of the H-Y Grads. Other officers elected were vice-president, Walter Goss; secretary, Donald Stewart; associate secretary, Lloyd Manuel; treasurer, George MacDougall.

Dick Filster, son of Mr. R. Filster, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Moncton, formerly of Charlottetown, joined up with the P.E.I. Highlanders. It was the call of the gang, Dick along with Bill Reid, Bill Burnett, Allison Rogers and Wes Storey were inseparable chums at West Kent School, in Wolf Cubs and subsequently in Boy Scouts. Dick and Bill Burnett went to England in 1927 as federal representatives to the Great Jamboree of 1927, along with Bob Beer who went as provincial representative.

SEEMS BETTER LIFE

But China, he believes, is looking primarily for a higher standard of living for its impoverished masses. "Possibly consumer demand for the better life is the new positive factor for peace in the world today," he said. "The Chinese government is working with this great force, and is not trying to eliminate it."

"The economic system which has developed in North America and the corporate system of business, owned no longer by a few great financial giants but by increasing millions of people, is the answer to this growing popular demand. It is this running managerial system which is so efficient that no form of organization in the world, particularly socialism, can ever hope to compete against it successfully."

"Canadians want to trade with the Chinese," said Alvin Hamilton. And he was sincerely applauded when he concluded his argument by urging: "We hope that some day the Americans will want to trade with them too."

Pressure of intense competition among news media in the United States has resulted in a series of stories which would bring instant citations for contempt of court in this country.

The most glaring and unforgettable recent example was the televised interview with Lee Harvey Oswald after President Kennedy's assassination. Oswald was quizzed about his role in the murder; the Dallas police chief pronounced him guilty before he had even been charged.

Such antics would be unthinkable in Canada, no matter how revolting a man's offense. But it took something of the magnitude of the Oswald case to bring a deserved rebuke by Chief Justice Earl Warren, whose commission blamed news coverage for "groundless rumors and public confusion" about the events in Dallas.

Freedom of the press is no less and no greater than the freedom of common men. The Fourth Estate enjoys and should seek no privileges not accorded to citizens at large. Crime is and always will be news, but by opposing curbs on unfettered crime reporting, the American editors are really asking for the right to sensationalize the news and to deprive their fellow-citizens of a fair, unprejudiced trial.

BOILER BURNS GARBAGE

A British firm now is marketing a boiler which burns industrial waste—wood chips or shavings, rice husks, or used oil and other combustible garbage.

Rheumatoid Arthritis

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen The treatment of arthritis will remain in a state of flux until the cause is known. One in four recover completely, and, for reasons unknown, the disease may suddenly become quiescent.

Many potent drugs, such as cortisone, the anti-malarials and phenylbutazone relieve swelling and pain, but do not cure. They are used to bolster morale, but are not recommended for long-term therapy because they are potentially harmful. Most physicians recommend aspirin, ample rest, therapeutic exercises, and a nourishing diet. Bandages and braces are needed occasionally; deformities require special orthopedic care.

The best routine consists in avoiding anything that will impede recovery and correcting any damage or deformities caused by the disease process. Meanwhile, we are looking for a drug that can be used for long periods of time. Two years ago we wrote about a remarkable anti-rheumatic drug (indomethacin) that reduced pain and swelling within two hours in three out of five individuals with arthritis. In others, it took up to 24 hours to act. In one in five it had no effect.

The remedy is not available in the United States because many users developed toxic side effects. Forty per cent complained of mild headache, dizziness, nausea, drowsiness, diarrhea, or a rash. Some developed severe headaches or giddiness. It cannot be used by anyone with peptic ulcer because of the danger of hemorrhage or perforation. It does not cause ulcers and there is no evidence that indomethacin has any ill effects on the heart, stomach, liver, kidneys, blood or nervous system. The product has many attractive features, and if not shelved, could be used alternately with the cortisone group of hormones or phenylbutazone.

A tetrazole compound is being tested. The new nonsteroid has had highly encouraging results. The compound has fewer side effects than cortisone.

USUALLY NOT VINCENT'S ANGINA Mrs. J. writes: Can a wife catch pyorrhea from her husband?

Some forms of pyorrhea, such as trench mouth (Vincent's angina), are contagious. The usual types are not passed from one to another. The main cause is accumulation of a crust-like deposit of salt (tartar or calculus) that works its way between the gum and tooth root. In time, pus filled pockets form and the tooth loosens and falls out.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

De Gaulle's Major Goal

By Boris Miskew Canadian Press Staff Writer

Big Charles de Gaulle has lived to see his dream of a France with an independent foreign policy come true—and he is wasting little time in proving it. The French president has been ridiculed in the past for having visions of grandeur, of a new France that would emerge as a leader of Western Europe.

Despite criticism, he forced tirelessly toward his major goal: "to assure France primacy in Western Europe, to co-operate with East and West... without ever accepting any kind of dependency." He appears to have succeeded to a greater extent than most of his critics would give him credit. Although France cannot yet claim leadership over Western Europe, she is the only major European country—the other being the Soviet Union—that has been able to pursue her own defence and foreign policy and get away with it.

BOW POLITELY The other Western European countries that count—Britain, West Germany and Italy—continue to bow politely to the wishes of the United States, primarily because of the post-war conditions which had shown that what was good for the United States was also good for them.

But Europe has changed since the war and the relatively inflexible policies laid down by Washington have been cracking, with the most noticeable crevice in the North Atlantic alliance binding France to the United States.

Crisis In Monaco

Milwaukee Journal

A strange struggle for power is gathering steam in Monaco. Prince Rainier is jousting with Aristotle Onassis. The prince is flanked by Princess Grace and Onassis by Maria Callas, the opera singer.

The prince runs the country but Onassis runs almost everything that makes the country tick—the huge gambling casino of Monte Carlo, five de luxe hotels and most of the bars, night clubs and restaurants around it. He rules his domain by virtue of having bought 530,000 shares of stock in the society that runs the luxury complex. Rainier owns only 25,000 shares.

The society pays the government a share of its income. Once this amounted to 65 per cent of the principality's budget but of late years it accounts for only 35 per cent. Prince Rainier thinks that Onassis should provide more activities—sports, festivals, theatricals—to attract more visitors and make more money. Onassis says he will if the prince will renounce his power to veto the society's activities—in other words, give Onassis full control.

The prince's answer is to threaten to nationalize the society. He says he is no Nasser or Ben Bella, but his people are demanding action—all 3,000 of them. There have been sit-down strikes, protest parades and picketing with signs reading "Vive le Prince! Reintegrations!" and "Can One Stockholder Defeat Our Government?" Onassis angrily charges that while Monaco was once a haven for millionaires with money to spend, Princess Grace has alienated them by coming out against live pigeon hunting and similar diversions. No one yet can tell whether the prince will nationalize things or force Onassis to spend more money on new attractions to draw tourists. Or whether Onassis will wreck everything, as one comedian has put it, by untying his yacht and letting the principality drift away.

ENVOY ARRIVES

MOSCOW AP—Sergei Lapin, new Soviet ambassador to China, arrived in Peking Wednesday to assume his post, the Soviet news agency reported. Lapin has been a deputy foreign minister.

At the time this potato piece starts absorbing nourishment from the soil protecting aphids, flea beetles, and other insect pests, it will begin itself against leafhoppers, potato psyllid and other insect pests.



Protection will continue through emergence and for up to 8 weeks after that. Often longer!

Know why? Di-Syston was applied at planting time.

Di-Syston can be applied at planting time with standard applicators. Potato plant roots take up Di-Syston chemical as growth takes place. The chemical flows throughout the sap stream and protects the entire plant. Even tender new growth is protected as it forms. Treated plants kill major insect pests up to 8 weeks after emergence and in some areas longer. Since Di-Syston protection is inside the plant, it cannot wash off or blow away nor will it harm beneficial insects such as lady beetles.

Give your potato plants built-in protection this season and assure them of a healthy, vigorous start. Plant Di-Syston with your seed. Your dealer stocks it.



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