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 "The strongest memory is weaker than
 the weakest ink."

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Dreadful Highway Toll

We should all be shaken out of our complacency by the dreadful traffic accident on the Brackley Point Road on Sunday night, resulting in three deaths at the time of writing, with four other victims injured and in hospital. This is the third traffic disaster in two weeks, establishing a record of 11 highway deaths this month—a black-letter month indeed for this little Province. The fatalities for the season to date number 14; as against 20 during all of last year.

It goes without saying that the sympathy of all our people is with the bereaved parents and relatives of these accident victims—most of them young persons with what seemed a promising future before them, of happiness for themselves and useful service to the community. But something more than expressions of shock and sympathy is required if this appalling death and injury toll is to be checked.

Motor vehicles today are powered with engines out of all proportion to legitimate requirements, and our hard surfaced roads—designed primarily for safety and convenience—offer temptations in the way of reckless driving that must be countered by increasing drastic penalties, tighter laws and more intensive safety campaigning.

The fact that the problem is national-wide does not lessen our responsibility of grappling with it more seriously that we have done in Prince Edward Island. We used to boast of our comparative immunity from serious traffic accidents; but that, apparently, was due to lack of opportunities for speeding rather than to any inherent virtue on our part. Today the situation has changed, and we are faced with a challenge which cannot be ignored.

The R.C.M.P. is doing a good job with the staff and facilities available, but there is need for more highway supervision, especially in the way of motor cycle patrols. If more men are required for these duties, could they not be recruited from our citizens, outside the force, as special patrol constables for the summer months? This, of course, would not be a complete answer to the problem, for it is impossible for any number of patrols to be everywhere at once; but at least it would effect some improvement.

The main challenge, however, is to our own sense of responsibility as citizens. This calls for action on a Province-wide front, enlisting the support of every public-spirited organization and individual in an all-out drive to restore sanity, sobriety and safety on our highways, at all costs.

Those "Hidden" Taxes

Latest survey by CCH Canadian Ltd., reporting authority on tax and business law, shows that provincial and state levies on a variety of tourist needs vary greatly. Most common of these taxes are levied on gasoline, cigarettes and retail sales. Since last year's survey, 18 state tax increases have been added in the United States. In Canada, Nova Scotia has added a 3 per cent tax on retail sales, 2¢ on 20 cigarettes.

One cannot escape a state or provincial gasoline tax anywhere in Canada or the U.S. But by tanking up, say in Missouri, before entering any neighboring state—Ilin is, a Kansas Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa or Nebraska—one can save from 2¢ to 4¢. In Canada, if motoring south from the Yukon, a tank filled there before entering British Columbia would save 4¢ a gallon. The gas tax in the Northwest Territories at 1c is the lowest on the continent.

On the whole, gasoline taxes in the U.S. are lower than in Canada. Based on the Canadian Imperial gallon (about five U.S. quarts) the U.S. average is 7.5¢ per gallon compared with 11.7¢ in Canada. But tax differential on gas does not necessarily mean corresponding price differ-

tials. Price wars will make prices differ from station to station within one city.

In Canada, the smoker pays a provincial tax of 2¢ to 4¢ per package of 20 in four provinces—Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. This is, of course, in addition to the current federal tax of 10¢. In the U.S. he pays federal cigarette tax wherever he goes plus a state tax in all but four states—Oregon, Colorado, North Carolina and Virginia. And some cities and towns charge additional taxes on cigarettes.

Sales taxes, in 33 U.S. states and six Canadian provinces, can make a big difference in souvenir shopping. A number of municipalities in both countries levy their own taxes as well. In Montreal and Quebec City, for instance, a total of 6 per cent sales tax above the retail price is charged—2 per cent provincial, 2 per cent city and 2 per cent education taxes. Amusement taxes also may be levied by city, province or state, a typical one being the Ontario tax averaging about 10 per cent up to a maximum of \$1 on movies, theatres, etc., plus all meals where entertainment is included.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The fatal shooting of an unarmed London detective last week has revived an old controversy about whether Britain's police should carry weapons. Britain, with one of the best forces in the world, is one of the few countries where the police are not armed. The British public want it that way, and so, apparently do the police and the supervisory authority, the Home Office.

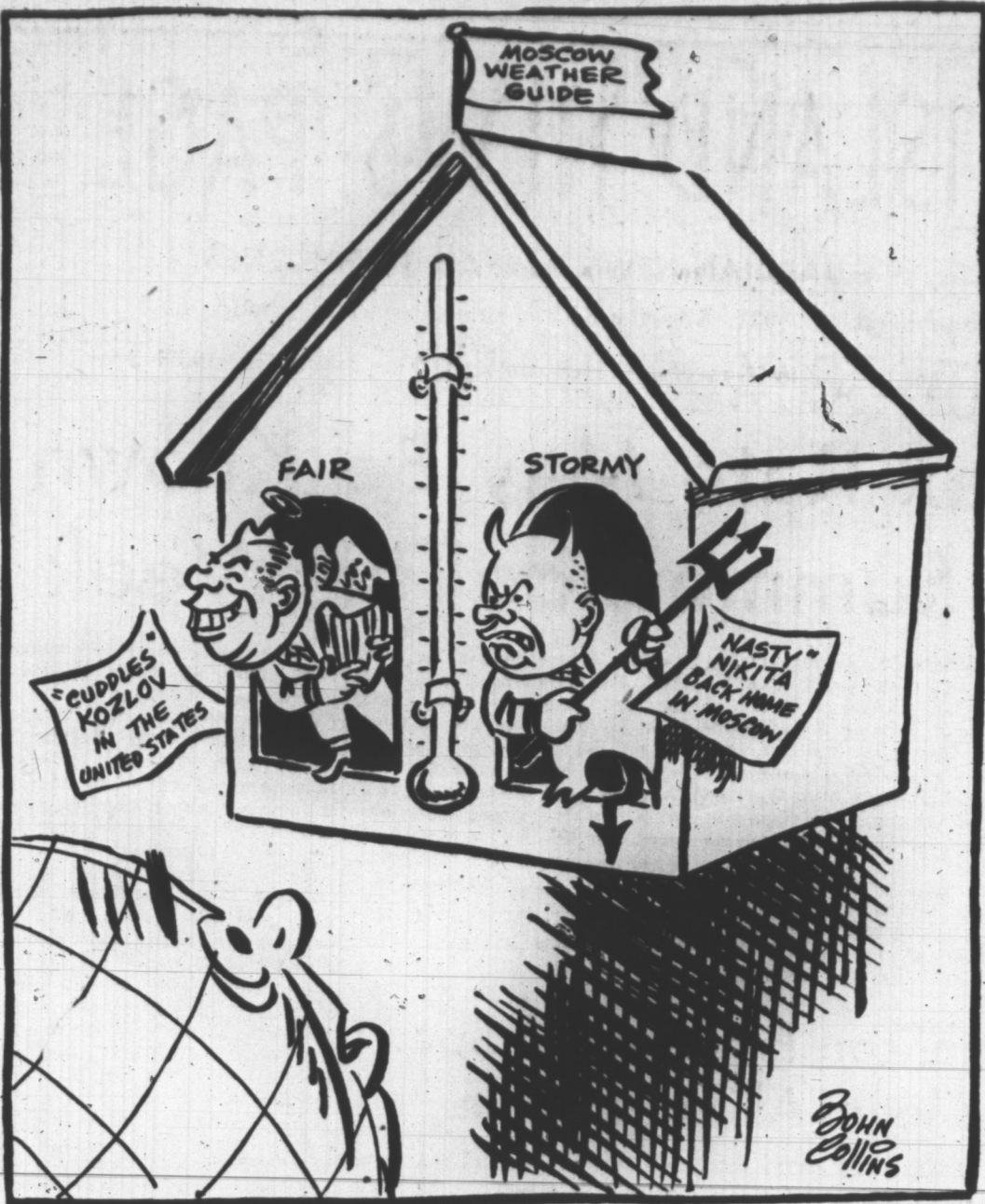
As a result of the strenuous nature of her Canada-wide tour, Queen Elizabeth was reported over the weekend to be suffering from "heat and weariness." It is not to be wondered at. Too much advantage has been taken of her conscientiousness in meeting the relentless demands of public duty. Let us hope that these will now be curtailed as much as possible, regardless of any consideration other than Her Majesty's health.

Why, we wonder, was it necessary for Parliament to make "a marathon, non-stop push" to pro-rogue on Sunday morning instead of adjourning on Saturday and finishing in a more dignified and leisurely manner this week? What was the emergency? We are not told in the news despatches, and apparently there was none. This was the first Sunday sitting since 1919, and it could well have been dispensed with.

The minister who scored highest popularity points in Parliament this year appears to have been Hon. Howard Grech, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Minister of Public Works. He put each of his two sets of estimates through the Commons in a day. This is something of a record. Usually it takes a member of the cabinet two or three days at least to get his estimates approved. The reason, according to a press commentator, is that Mr. Green knows when to provide the soft answer that turneth away wrath.

Between 1949 and 1958, according to a Senate finance committee report, the Gross National Product—the over-all measure of our current national wealth—increased by 97 per cent; but the spending of all governments—federal, provincial and municipal—increased by 156 per cent and is up again sharply this year. Thus the cost of our governments combined, all living on the same taxpayer, accounted last year for 31 per cent of the Gross National Product as against 23 per cent in 1949. The per capita cost of government at the three levels was \$276 in 1949 and \$560 last year.

When oil poured out of the ground in Alberta it was thought there must be similar underground treasure in Saskatchewan. Hundreds of millions of dollars went into exploration and drilling. The oil industry drilled almost 600 dry holes. Wells that were found to be productive have resulted in fractional financial returns in comparison with the money spent in the search. The industry is now about to abandon further work in Saskatchewan and turn to more promising fields in Alberta and northern British Columbia unless by some stroke of fortune a rich discovery is made within the next few months.



BOTH HOT AND COLD

OTTAWA REPORT

Servants Of The People

(Patrick Nicholson is on vacation. His guest columnist today is MURDO MARTIN, C.C.F. M. P. for Timmins.)

The basic concept of a democratic government is based on the theory that there are two sides to every question and that the best solution can be reached only after a thorough presentation of both points of view.

Consequently in a democracy the opposition is like a conscience in a human being, the stronger the conscience, the better member he is of society—the stronger the opposition to a democratic government, the better the government will be. By the same token a government without an opposition, is like a man without a conscience and can virtually become a menace to society.

This basic concept of democracy has always seemed to apply in Great Britain, whether due to a greater political consciousness, or whatever other reason, the British people have always maintained a healthy atmosphere as far as their government is concerned by always keeping their opposition strong.

BRITISH EXAMPLE

When the Liberal party in Britain became almost indistinguishable from the Conservatives they were promptly dropped by the British people and the Labour party took their place. I think time will show that if either the Conservative Party or the Labour party, or both, fail to do their job, then in all probability we might see a resurgence of the Liberal party in that country. Even in the United States, while they may not have maintained the stability seen in Britain, they have never gone too far overboard.

Unfortunately in Canada, particularly in recent times, such is not the case. There seems to be a very unhealthy tendency in this country of everybody wanting to climb on the bandwagon. Everybody wanting to be on the winning side. The initial fault for this may be laid on the doorstep of political parties, particularly the two old parties. This does not say that the CCF might not be equally guilty, if and when they get the opportunity. They, like others, are made up of human beings with human weaknesses. But while political parties have tended to create the idea "that you must have a man on the government side if you hope to obtain anything", this does not excuse the Canadian voters electorally. If the Canadian voters remember one small fact—that their governments are servants of the people, rather than their masters, such an appeal as this

could never receive any support throughout the country.

TOPIHEAVY MAJORITIES

We see such examples as the federal house where the government has 206 to the combined opposition of 56—such as Alberta where the government has 63 out of 65, and indeed the ultimate was seen too long ago in P.E.I., where every seat was won by the government candidates. Such examples should serve to send a chill up the spine of the people who believe in and cherish democratic principles. Of such things as these are dictatorships born, and don't ever think that it can't happen here.

I believe it was Churchill who said, "Power corrupts—absolute power corrupts absolutely." Human beings being what they are with normal human weaknesses, it is impossible for any government to give its best performance under such conditions. Too much power breeds smugness and arrogance, breeds carelessness, carelessness breeds mistakes, blunders and eventual chaos. This is something people should give careful thought to. No matter how popular a government might be at any given time, the best way to ensure that that government will perform at its best is to ensure that it has a healthy, strong and alert opposition to keep it on its toes.

We cannot expect governments to work toward this end. The responsibility to guard and maintain a healthy democracy is the responsibility of the voters and the voters only.

elementary geometry, proved to the spectators how teaching methods have changed even in the last ten years. The dry and dull approach to the subject has been thrown overboard, pupils now learn the technique of making and reading a graph, for example, as part of an interesting game.

On the exhibition stands, pupils were seen conducting scientific experiments, receiving lessons in catering and general housecraft, and, among the juniors, in subjects like natural history and handicrafts.

In the exhibition theatre, six or seven items were staged daily by schools and colleges. These included mannequin parades—with clothes designed and made by pupils of the schools concerned—orchestral and band concerts, and drama programmes.

CHOOSING A CAREER

A section of particular value to young people soon to leave school was that which outlined education prospects in industry—details of opportunities available for the training and education of young workers.

The importance of choosing a job offering good training—and hence good prospects, has suddenly become very apparent to the thousands of children soon to contemplate a plunge into the world beyond school.

In Britain today, jobs are harder to find for school-leavers than even three years ago. There are two reasons for this.

Firstly, a slight recession in such industries as engineering, shipbuilding and coalmining has cut the overall number of vacancies for young people. Secondly, there are more youngsters coming on to the labour market as the effects of the sharp birthrate rise at the end of the war begins to be felt.

Thus the stands of the careers section of the exhibition where apprentices were on hand to demonstrate training opportunities were particularly popular. British Railways, the Scientific Manufacturers' Association and the Royal Air Force were among exhibitors who showed their apprentices at work.

Altogether 42 different types of careers were dealt with. One which attracted much attention was that of British European Airways, an ingeniously devised stand which showed part of the interior of an aircraft, and, more exciting, of the cockpit. Seated at the controls, children were able to put on headphones and listen to details of the opportunities of this airline corporation.

At the stand run by the Gas Council, the details of careers were obtained by dialling code letters on telephones set in front of film screens. On each screen some one of the work in the gas industry was shown, such as management training, craft apprenticeship.

On each occasion, a class of 20 or 30 children—who had travelled perhaps 250 miles to London with their teacher—found themselves receiving a normal school lesson—but under the gaze of 100 onlookers or so who filled the banked seats of the theatre.

A 45-minute lesson in, say, el-

Hot Weather And Exhaustion

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.
INDOORS or outdoors, heat exhaustion is a universal summertime problem—sometimes a fatal one. Chief cause is the loss of salt from the body.

Just recently I told you how important it is for most of you to take additional salt during the warm summer months. And I told you the best method of doing it.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Now let's see what can happen should your body run low on salt, during a period of rather intense heat.

Heat exhaustion, most of them strikes persons whose general health isn't up to par.

First symptoms usually are dizziness, nausea, muscular weakness and an uncertain, even staggering, gait. Perhaps the bowels will move involuntarily. There will be frequent vomiting. **PERSPIRES FREELY**

The victim will perspire freely, particularly about the face and forehead. The face, however, will be very pale and the entire body will seem sort of clammy.

Breathing will be shallow and the pulse will be weak. Even though the source of the illness, is extreme heat, the victim may become cold.

CIRCULATING AIR

First thing to do is to remove him from the area that has caused his weakness and get him into some circulating air. If he is still conscious, make him lie down. This may help prevent his fainting.

Cover him, but don't overheat him.

Since the cause of the trouble is loss of body salt, it is important to give a victim of heat exhaustion more salt.

HOW TO DO IT

Best way to do this is to mix half a teaspoonful of table salt in about one-third of a glass of water. Give him this repeatedly until he has consumed about one tablespoon of salt. Even when really ill, heat exhaustion patients seldom become nauseated by this mixture of water and salt.

In addition, you can give him warm coffee or tea as a stimulant.

SOMETIMES FATAL

Ordinarily, a patient will recover. Sometimes, however, prostration persists and death follows.

If the methods I have outlined here don't readily relieve all symptoms of heat exhaustion, summon a doctor right away.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question: Could you tell me what causes excessive underarm perspiration? I have tried all kinds of deodorants but none seems to help.

Answer: Excessive underarm perspiration may be due to nervousness, or overactive thyroid, or maybe a perfectly natural reaction. It should be possible to find an anti-perspirant preparation which will help control the condition.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Customer: And this, I suppose, is one of those hideous caricatures you call modern art? Art Dealer: "No, it's just a mirror." —Galt Reporter

A Latvian cleaning woman recently asked about the quality of the tenants of the two rooms in her house that rented out. Her answer was: "Big Television, no mop." —Vancouver Sun

Police in Hamilton put safety checks on antique autos belonging to a club interested in such vehicles. These ranged in age back to 1918, but despite their age, police found them "in better shape than most we stop on the streets." —Windsor Star

In 400 years some 2,200 vessels have been wrecked near Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. They range from colonial galleons to Civil War ironclads and sub-tanker World War II tankers. —National Geographic

The Poets Corner

SWAN LAKE BALLET

Her swaying form was neither swan Nor woman but a dream of time And tears, a fancy drifting on A lake of dim mirage, a mime Of mobile moonbeams, symbol Of The unremitting quest of love.

Our startled eyes in darkness glistened For we were children wonder-hearts: The music held us and we listened Until her corps de cygnetes darted in shy glances and saw their queen. A wreath of moonlight, leave the scene.

The violins proclaimed love's grief And, sighing, vanquished disbelief. —Elias Lieberman
 In the New York Herald Tribune

TEN YEARS AGO (July 21, 1949)

Many old friends and First World War buddies of Gus Peters, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Peters, Summerside, will be interested to learn that he is at present in Hollywood where he is engaged as lighting technician for many of the prominent motion picture stars. Two brothers, George and Laurier, and also a sister, Mabel, reside in Summerside.

Mr. Arthur Belves, teller at the Bank of Nova Scotia, Kensington, has been transferred to Dartmouth, N.S., and left on Wednesday to take up his duties there. Prior to his departure he was tendered a farewell party at Brookline Lodge, New London.

ships, engineering and scientific training, and facts about each were relayed over the telephones.

OTHER COUNTRIES

This section of the display was of particular value both to the children and their parents since it showed clearly the link between school and the job. The way in which it was patronised and the favourable comments which it received from parents, led many of the industrialists and others who participated to urge that the National Union of Teachers should make this a regular affair.

The Age Old Story

Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, on the Lord.

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