

Rise and Progress of Music

INTERESTING ADDRESS GIVEN BEFORE ROTARY CLUB BY PROF. THOMPSON

"The Rise and Progress of Music" was the subject of an address given by Prof. L. D. Thompson, organist of Zion Church, before the Rotary Club Prof. Thompson said in part: "Painting and music are sister arts. There is some relation between color and music. In the playing of a pipe organ, for instance, a musician had a palette of tone colors which he is called upon to mix; but all the same, between music and painting a great gulf has been fixed. Nature gives man the art of painting ready made as it were. She not only provides the painter with fair forms and rich colors, but also teaches him the magical art of selection and arrangement."

But what has she done for the musician. She has given him sound not music. The walling of the wind at night, the hum of insect life, the nightingale's note, the scream of the eagle, the cries of animals and above all, the natural inflections of the human voice—such are the rough elements of music. Multitudinous, incoherent and formless. Nowhere does there fall upon the ear of man, as he walks through the wide world, such an arrangement of sound as can be called a musical subject, a theme, or melody. Far less does he find anything that can be described as musical harmony. The cries of most large birds such as the ostrich and peacock are intolerably disagreeable. Nor are the voices of animals any better.

Poets from time immemorial have tried to throw dust into the eyes of mankind whenever they have touched upon this subject of nature. The harmonies of nature are purely metaphorical. There is no music in nature neither melody or harmony. Music is the creation of man. His rough material of sound is like a diamond in the rough.

"Man in his creation of music had to invent a system of notation. We are indebted to the monks during the so-called Dark Ages for musical notation. Then we must employ form counter point, time and rhythm. Form may be described as the plan of construction employed in musical composition. It is the architecture of music. Harmony and counter point may be likened to the clay of the potter, while form is the design of the vessel into which it is moulded. Time is the systematic grouping of notes in the measure.

Rhythm is the systematic grouping of measures in a sentence. Some important forms of music are the Sonata, the Fugues, the Fantasia, the Symphony, the Cantata and the Opera. Palestrina to whom we owe modern melody, was born in 1524 and in 250 years from that date the delights of melody, the depths and resources of harmony had been explored. The powers of the human voice, the capacities of stringed instruments, every important variety of wind instrument, the modern organ and the piano had been discovered. When Mozart died in 1791 all music's great mines had at least been opened.

But man is still making progress in music as shown by the invention of the phonograph and radio. Soon it will be considered a domestic misfortune not to have a radio. The man or woman out on the Western prairie or up in the northern woods, miles from anyone, is no longer lonely, since they can connect up at any time during the day or night with their broadcast friends. The bogey of loneliness is gone forever.

Machines and mechanical music play a large part in the music of today and mechanical organs and pianos.

In the United States and Canada the American Federation of Musicians, comprising 140,000 professional musicians have enrolled in the Music Defence League between one and two million people, all protesting against the further invasion of art by machines. It is still fresh in our memories of how the introduction of the talking picture threw an immense number of orchestral players and organists out of employment. The war between labor and mechanism will always be an unending one. However the machine has a

very vital place in the scheme of mankind but the machine can never entirely displace man in music, for the simple reason that a machine can never have a heart, a mind, or a soul.

No matter what the claims of the manufacturers are, no radio transmission of orchestral and concert performances can ever equal actual attendance at the concert. Yet we cannot overlook the fact that by the mechanical distribution of music, millions have heard really fine music for the first time in their lives.

World wide is the fame of Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of Rochester. There together with his equally famous brother, he has built an institution which is one of the marvels of medical history. These men are strong advocates of music study. Dr. Mayo has installed in his home a large organ with a player attachment at which he sits daily for hours, after his strenuous work. Dr. Mayo says "I get something from playing my organ which is of a recreative and reconstructive value, which I can find no other way. It helps to rest and rebuild me every day. I would have given anything if I had had a musical training."

The parent who gives his child a musical education is giving him one of the greatest advantages in life. The saying is also true that the richest child is poor without a musical education.

Mark Twain, the great humorist, also had a mechanical organ in his home, which he played with great delight each day.

Nevertheless the performance of these mechanical contrivances, perfect though they be, lack the feeling and soul that could be put into the music through the human touch. In this paper on music I have tried to show something of the rise, progress and use of music. Let us try to imagine what this world would be without music—surely a sad and dreary place.

Music is a spiritual art. It has been called the hand-maiden of religion. It seems to be made of that fleeting stuff of which life itself is made. It is here today and gone tomorrow and we have only the memory left.

Shakespeare has said: "The man that hath no music in himself Nor is not moved by concert of sweet sounds, Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

SOUTH AFRICANS NOW UNLIKE OLD TIMERS

(Canadian Press)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 10.—South Africans for some time have been departing from the old days of numerous "national" societies in the Union, which strikingly indicated the changing character of the population. The Caledonians, the Cambrian Society the Cornish Association, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Association, and the Irish Association were once prominent in the social life of Johannesburg. Quite recently the home of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Association was sold and its membership dissolved. Little is heard of the rest.

The explanation lies in the fact that few British immigrants have come to South Africa in recent years while South Africa-born population has been steadily increasing. Persons born in the Union outnumber those born outside by six to one.

The strongest patriotic society in the country is still the Sons of England. In the Transvaal alone it has 34 lodges, all active. There is no sign of weakness in its organization, although some explain this on the grounds that this society has, in the past few years acquired a certain political complexion that has helped to keep it together. The purely social of the national organizations find an outlet for their patriotism in forming clubs; and in Johannesburg there are the French Club, the German Club, the Irish Club, and the Chinese Club. These are all well supported.

THE SURVEYS BUREAU OF CANADA

The Surveys Bureau of the Dominion Department of the Interior coordinates the work of the Geodetic Survey of Canada the Topographical Survey, the International Boundary Commission, and the Divisions of Aerial Surveys and Town Planning.

Chicago Reporter Murder Pinned On St. Louis Gunman

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Lingie murder was pinned on a St. Louis gunman today, the law's answer to the seven months old question: "Who killed Jake Lingie?"

"Leo V. Brothers," the prosecutors said, and held him without charge, their evidence a secret, their next move hidden.

Tonight they poked about in still perplexing darkness for the answer to a more significant question: "Why was he killed?"

To the public at least, the source of the underworld order for the execution of the Tribune crime reporter was as much a mystery as ever, and the investigators who staked their reputations on their arrest of Brothers as the assassin kept their counsel.

Former Maritime Resident Passes

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 9.—John R. McLennon, for many years a butcher here, died today at his home, 175 Liberty street, in his 75th year. He was a native of Pettitcodiac, N. B., and passed his boyhood days in Charlottetown, P. E. I. He was a brother of the late Dr. Roderick McLennon, a prominent physician here at the time of his death, who was an instructor at the nurses' clinic at the Quincy City Hospital. He is survived by a wife and son. Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member.

Many Prizes Won By the King

The annual show of the Smithfield Club, which opened on Monday at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, is a demonstration of the important place stock breeding occupies in British agriculture. A record entry and a high standard of quality make the exhibition outstanding.

In merit most of the breed classes were well up to standard, and as at Birmingham, the Aberdeen-Angus breed secured the honours of supreme championship. Jewel of Ballindaloch, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Ballindaloch, Banffshire, was adjudged the best beast in the show. A heifer just under three years old, and weighing 14cwt. 1qr. 3lb., she is a typical representative of the breed.

The Duke of York, who is a vice-president of the Smithfield Club, presided the show in the afternoon. His Royal Highness gave a cordial welcome from a large attendance of visitors. He was conducted round the main hall, and displayed great interest in the exhibits. Before leaving his Royal Highness presented the King's Cup to Sir George Macpherson Grant and the Prince of Wales's Cup for the best pen of lambs to Mr. E. Clifton Brown.

The King and the Prince of Wales both were successful exhibitors of stock. His Majesty, who has no fewer than 32 entries from the Royal farms at Sandringham and Windsor, won the breed championship for Devons with Windsor Fancy, which was also breed champion at Birmingham, and in the Highland classes a three-year-old steer was reserve for the breed championship. His other successes were five first prizes. In several cases Royal exhibits were placed reserve. The first prize Royal winners were the Devon champion, a Red Poll steer, Highland steer and heifer, and a small crossbred heifer. The second prizes were won in the Shorthorn "baby beef" class, the Highland section, in the sheep classes for Southdowns, and in the section for Berkshire pigs. The Prince of Wales, who is represented by two Devons from his Home Farm, Stoke Climland, Cornwall, won a first prize with a two-year-old steer, Chasty Paragon.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

Observations for latitude and longitude are being taken each year by officers of the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, for the purpose of accurately locating natural features of topography within the limits of various map sheets of the National Topographic Series. These observations serve to fix control points for plotting aerial photographs.

SOYBEANS IN CANADA

One ton of soybeans yields approximately 240 pounds of oil. In addition the result cake or meal has a high value for feeding cattle. This plant is chiefly cultivated in southwestern Ontario but it is grown in all provinces and its production is increasing.

BERYL IN CANADA

Beryl is not an uncommon mineral of certain of the mica-bearing granitic pegmatites of both eastern and western Canada, and its occurrence has been noted at a number of the quarries worked either for feldspar or mica in Ontario and Quebec and also in British Columbia. Recently the mineral has been found in dif-

Profitable to Nation

The royal family of Great Britain is one of the best investments of the nation. Every year the King and Queen and their children show a new profit of \$1,632,000.

This, in spite of the fact that Laborites in the House of Commons have been urging that the hoary institution of royalty be folded up with feudalism and put in the British Museum.

Each year Parliament is called upon to appropriate \$3,168,000 for the King and his many relatives. Regularly, in recent years, the Socialists have howled as the various items of this appropriation have come up for a vote. In objecting to the grant, the Labor men forget two important facts.

The first is, that the Government administers the Crown lands, which are the inherited property of the King, but which are permitted to be used for the profit of the nation. Included in these Crown lands are important sections of London, such as the entire stretch of Regent street, one of the major shipping centres in the British capital. From the administration of the Crown lands, the Treasury obtains an annual net profit of \$4,500,000.

The second fact is that the Government administers for the King the Duchy of Lancaster, which belongs to him as the royal successor of Edward III. The annual profit from the Duchy is \$300,000.

Among the royal palaces now in use there is not one that does not belong to the King and which was not bought or purchased by his predecessors on the throne. Many of the palaces now are given over to sight-seers. Only Buckingham Palace in London and Windsor Palace in the country are used by the King and Queen. The first was purchased from the Duke of Buckingham by King George III. Windsor was built by William the Conqueror and passed down from king to king, since the eleventh century.

York Cottage, the simple country place, most preferred by the reigning House, was purchased by King Edward VII and paid for out of his own fortune.

Despite the huge credits granted to him each year, the King probably has little left, after he pays all his expenses and meets the various demands on his purse, including the innumerable donations.

The Prince of Wales also is self-supporting. The Duchy of Cornwall is the hereditary property of the Prince of Wales. The net revenue from the Duchy is \$168,000 a year. The gross revenue is \$970,000.

The foundation of the Windsor fortunes were laid by Queen Victoria who bought Suez Canal stock on the recommendation of her chief adviser Disraeli. It was a good buy and gave the Queen many millions of dollars to leave to her children.

Extraordinary Values in FURNITURE

For the Thrifty buyer we have prepared at both our Summerside and Charlottetown Stores a large assortment of Money-Saving values in Furniture. Below we list only a few of these. It will pay you to anticipate your spring needs and Buy Now.

TWO OUTSTANDING VALUES IN SIMMONS BEDDING

Advertisement for Simmons Bedding featuring 'BED OUTFIT \$19.00' and 'BED OUTFIT \$16.50'. Includes images of beds and a mattress.

Advertisement for 'Sliding Couch' and 'Feather Pillows'. Includes an image of a couch.

Advertisement for 'Strong Coil Spring' and 'KITCHEN CHAIRS'. Includes an image of a chair.

Advertisement for 'ALL FELT MATTRESS' and 'LAYER FELT MATTRESS'. Includes an image of a mattress.

Advertisement for 'TWO EXTRA VALUES IN DRESSERS' featuring 'WALNUT FINISHED DRESSER' and 'WALNUT FINISHED DRESSER'. Includes an image of a dresser.

Large advertisement for 'HOLMAN'S' featuring 'QUALITY MAINTAINED PRICES REDUCED' and 'HOLMAN'S' logo.

ent sections of Manitoba, the most promising find being about twelve miles above Pointe du Bois, south of the Winnipeg river. The metal beryllium is very light and tests have indicated that when used as an alloy it hardens iron and gives valuable properties to nickel-copper alloys. Future development of the metal appears to depend on the demand from the electrical and metalurgical industries.

Family Wiped Out By Fire

Advertisement for 'CANADIAN COAL' and 'WANT APRICOT INDUSTRY STABILIZED'. Includes images of a woman and children.

Above are shown photographs of children shown here are some years older than as shown in reproductions. (1) Victor, aged 14, with dog, blaze that razed the Queen's hotel at Cochrane, Ont. The photographs were taken some time ago and the Mrs. Charles Palangio, and (top right) Charles Palangio, who was burned to death after he had dashed back into flaming building in an attempt to save his trapped family.

Advertisement for 'GYPROC' featuring 'Just received direct from Factory—One full carload GYPROC and One full carload TEN-TEST—Assorted lengths—Prices low—L. M. Poole & Co. Poole's Wharves'