

THE GUARDIAN

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The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink.

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1949

Yesterday's Elections

Yesterday's Dominion elections resulted in a sweeping victory for the St. Laurent Government, which now has a mandate to implement, among other things, the pledge given in Charlottetown by the Prime Minister to ensure, by his party policies, "the widest and the fairest distribution of the good things of life to all Canadians regardless of the Province they live in."

Gratifying to both major parties is the fact that the results were decisive, leaving no room for third-party manipulation of the balance of power, which CCF leaders were openly anticipating.

Fortunately also, there was no outstanding issue affecting Canada's relations within the Empire or as a member of the United Nations. The Government's complete commitment to the North Atlantic Pact has 100 percent Conservative approval, and there is no doubt but that other measures for Canada's co-operation in defense of world democracy will have the wholehearted support of Mr. Drew as Opposition leader.

In Quebec, Conservatives were hopeful of carrying a substantial number of seats, but it was here that the biggest surprise of the election occurred. The party's tie-up with the Duplessis candidates proved hopeless in stemming the Liberal tide, and probably helped to lose Conservative votes in other Provinces, where the Quebec alignment was viewed with some misgiving.

The results also showed the fallacy of the Conservative strategy of attempting to outbid the Liberals in socialistic panaceas. In attacking the St. Laurent Government for its continuance of exorbitant taxes, its rampant bureaucracy and disregard of parliamentary control they were on safe ground; but it was inconsistent to promise, at the same time, increased expenditures on old age pensions and other measures without indicating where the revenue was to come from, except out of the taxpayers' pockets.

In view of the Conservative debacle in Nova Scotia and elsewhere, the party was fortunate in this Province in re-electing Mr. McLure, who is to be congratulated upon topping the polls in Queen's. Messrs. Douglas, MacNaught and Kichham defeated three first-class Conservative opponents in a manner which indicates that the Liberal machine in Prince Edward Island is by no means obsolete. As we pointed out some time ago, the popular vote in this Province is always pretty evenly divided, and it is mainly party organization which spells victory or defeat when the seats are counted.

Though defeated, Messrs. Price, MacLean and MacDonald put up an excellent fight as Conservative standard bearers. They have the advantage of being comparatively young men, each with an outstanding record in the late war, and with every prospect of looking forward to further and more successful ventures in the political field.

It Means Lives Saved

It is to be hoped that there will be a very wide response to the appeal to restock the blood donors' bank this week when the mobile unit arrives from Halifax on its third visit to the Province. The unit will be in Summerside today, at Charlottetown on Wednesday and at Montague and Souris on Thursday. Since the service was inaugurated here last December, 1,071 transfusions of whole blood have been given in the seven hospitals in this Province, but to date only 965 bottles have been collected. This means that we are in debt to the Maritime depot at Halifax to the extent of some 106 bottles.

The objective set for this week's visit of the mobile unit to the three Counties is 600 bottles. This should not be difficult of attainment, in view of the vital importance of this new development in our public health service.

The Democratic Way

Losers as well as winners in yesterday's elections may console themselves with the following reflections from the Windsor Star on some concepts basic to democracy:

Most fundamental is the conviction that men are able to govern themselves; that the most successful form of government is that in which people elect their own representatives to parliament. If we do not believe that then we lack the spirit of true democrats.

A secondary concept is that the majority of people, when given the opportunity in secret ballot, will decide wisely. Democracy otherwise would collapse, as it has done in certain countries with dire results, and be replaced by some oligarchy; some dictatorship by one man or a group of men.

Those who believe in democracy must subscribe to the will of the majority, and have confidence that the majority will be right most of the time. But the belief goes even beyond that, for it is a belief that the people, even if they should be wrong, have the right to be wrong.

In a democracy we have the right to make our own mistakes, rather than have them made for us by a Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin or some politician. And, if we make a mistake, in a democracy it can be corrected at the first opportunity.

Complementary to this confidence in the wisdom of the majority is the acceptance by the

minority of the decisions of the majority. Else democracies would be subject to intermittent revolutions such as in the "banana republics" of Latin America.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Prince Edward Island is overdrawn in the Blood Bank but now is the time to make good that deficiency.

Membership of the House of Commons has been decided, now the question is who goes to the Senate with Hon. Dr. Grant.

After the battle there will be more than the usual inquiry as to "how come?" Two new leaders and no outstanding issue.

So it turns out that fiery-tailed comets really have a core of ice and the "tail" is just as apt to be a nose. Oh, well. At least no one has thrown any doubt upon the sun being hot.

Mr. J. Lester Douglas is now entitled to the vacant Senatorship, having won his election. There need be no worry on the part of the Government about opening a seat with the majority they now enjoy.

Has a C.B.C. Government paid lecturer the right or privilege on the eve of a general election to broadcast an attack on newspapers in general and those of Ontario in particular? That is a question that undoubtedly demands investigation.

The Ottawa Citizen has been on some research and discovers from the Encyclopedia Britannica that "ordinary conversation cannot be heard by canaries." But who is going to talk in falsetto just to let the canary listen to the conversation?

Railway passengers are receiving more and more consideration as crowded wartime conditions fade into the past. Travellers will welcome the new dining car service which is expected to eliminate waiting for a table. This is achieved by allowing them to select in advance a card for sitting one, two, three or four.

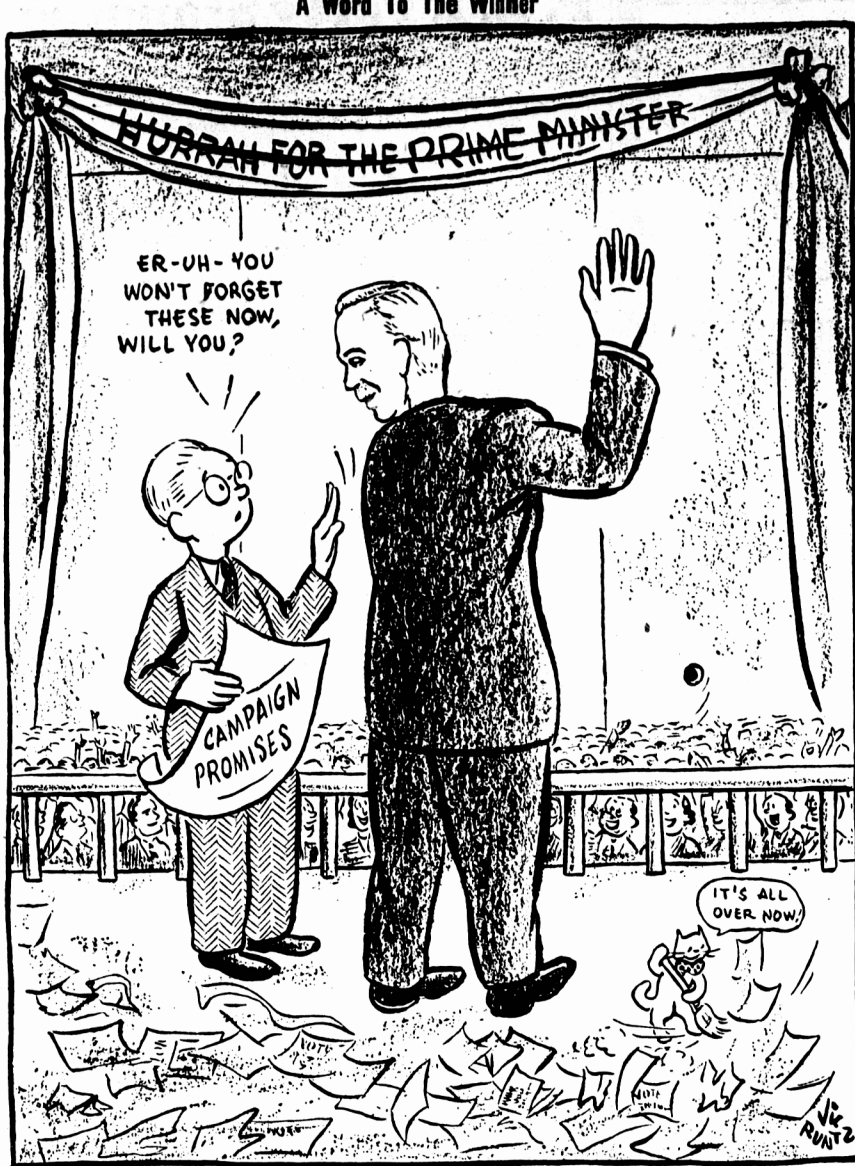
What materially assists any popular politician in obtaining a senatorship is the amount of cash he is prepared to provide for party funds. It will be recalled that a certain Nova Scotia senator once announced that he had agreed to pay one half of his first year's indemnity to the party war chest, and the other half to charitable institutions.

Mr. Drew's election campaign suffered very seriously from the resurrection of what he said on issues while he was Premier of Ontario. The Ontario conditions and outlook are vastly different from those of Maritime and Western provinces, and Government politicians were not slow to quote his speeches to the disadvantage of local opposition candidates.

A young Toronto lawyer has got himself in trouble with the judges before whom he practises through a speech he delivered before the Canadian Penal Progress, and found it necessary to send the following "correction" of the report to the Toronto Press: "It occurs to me that if some of the strongest advocates of the lash were ever to have felt it themselves they would not feel so inclined to urge that it be used on others." He denied saying that "the high and mighty" attitude of some Ontario judges might be improved if they were given "a taste of the lash."

Why should wigs be provided free in Great Britain? This is the explanation. When National Health Service was started, one of its most important aims was to leave the hospital specialist free to prescribe any medical or surgical appliance he thought necessary for the treatment of his patient. Women factory workers trapped in machinery and suffering from scalp injuries, badly disfigured victims of road accidents, men and women suffering from congenital or pathological baldness—all these people have had wigs prescribed for them in the past by Britain's hospital specialists. Today the decision is still left to the hospital specialist, but the wig goes to the patient free, together with a spare which can be worn when the wig goes to be cleaned and dressed. No one can get a wig under the National Health Service unless he has a prescription from a specialist. The cost to the Health Service works out at about \$48.00 for each wig, though there is no exact price, as the cost varies according to the type and colour of hair. In the first seven months, the Health Service paid \$416,000 for wigs, but they all went to the people who had been seen and treated by hospital specialists.

Jean Jacques Rousseau, French philosopher and writer, born this date 1712. He was the pioneer of the Romantic Movement, precursor of the French Revolution, and preacher of the "Return to Nature" creed. A Geneva watchmaker's son, young Rousseau, was in turn engraver's apprentice, vagabond, candidate for holy orders, lackey, copyist of music, and what not. In Madame de Warens he found a patroness and lover for some years in 1741, "Les Charmettes." Making his way to Paris in 1741, Rousseau associated with the Encyclopedists; won the Academy of Dijon's prize for Discours sur les Arts et les Sciences in 1749 which awakened the interest of Louis XV, who thereupon ordered representation of Le Devin du Village opera of Rousseau's composition. He then entered upon a period of literary production which made his name familiar in Europe. He proclaimed the right of individuality, denounced the evils of artificial civilization, revolted against rules and schools, and sought to reinstate Nature in education, literature and life generally; government he held, depends on consent of the people. The real strength of his work, however, lay in his style—easy, simple, and clear as daylight—which effected a revolution in French prose.



The Poet's Corner

OLD
Says the son of man, "I am old!"
Yet he knows there are older things:
The lurking wolf on the wold;
The windy, spumy wings
Of the sea-gull; and the sea-creeper
That crawls through the cold.
Likewise, though these be old,
There are even older things:
Mountains in snowclouds stoled;
The golden downings of gold;
Of the spent sun, in his harness of
changing gold.
O what is it then to be old?
Still older and older things
Faint through the mist untold
In aeonian journeyings:
Majestic orbs and orbits, myster-
ious manifold.
—George Herbert Clarke.

The Book of Common Prayer

(St. Peter's Parish Magazine)
Out of the political verment of the Reformation and the repudiation of papal claims emerged one of the most cherished treasures—The Book of Common Prayer. Practically one hundred years elapsed before the form, which all English speaking people love, was standardized. This was the Prayer Book of 1662, which, with minor changes, is still in use. It is to Archbishop Cranmer that we owe the first form which the English Prayer Book took in 1549. It was first used in that year on Whitsunday, June 9th. He began his work five years before by issuing the Litany in English, and this was followed by the Tyndale-Coverdale translation of the Holy Bible in 1536. This made possible the reading of the Lessons in English and orders were given to do this in the year 1542. One year before the first Prayer Book came into use a service in English called "The Supper of the Lord," and the Holy Communion commonly called the Mass, was issued by Royal Proclamation.

It is well to remember that there was no one set form of worship in the Church of the Middle Ages. Although the Mass followed a certain pattern yet there were differences in the Roman, the French, the Spanish and the English forms. Cranmer used all these in preparing his English Liturgy. We have also to remember that there were other services besides the Mass. There was the Breviary which contained set forms of prayer to be used seven times a day. There was the Manual for special services—Marriage, funerals, baptisms and so on—There was the Pontifical to be used by the Bishop at Episcopal functions; but the Prayer Book of 1549 aimed at unification and simplification. The Breviary became Matins and Evensong in which the Psalms came from the Great Bible translated by Coverdale in 1539, and to it were added the Special Services and the Services to be taken by the Bishop, such as Ordination and confirmation, and these were all bound up into one book, along with the Mass.

The Second Prayer Book of 1552 was thrust upon the Church under false pretences it never received any sanction from ecclesiastical authority, was in force only about eight months, and probably was never used at all in many parts of England. It made changes which were far from being either Catholic

Old Charlottetown

VICTORIA'S CORONATION
The second epoch of which the accession of Queen Victoria to the Throne of Great Britain and Ireland gave rise, was her Coronation—the grandest demonstration Charlottetown had as yet witnessed. The 28th June, 1838, was the day set apart for the ceremony, and the auspicious event was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Early on that morning the doors of the jail were thrown open, the prisoners therein confined were liberated, and the building surmounted with flag-poles which were covered with bunting. Arches were erected in the most public places and adorned with banners and mottoes. One of the latter bore the prophetic words: "Long live the Queen, and happy may she be."

The Age-Old Story

Thou shalt lift up thy face without spot.
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT
OTTAWA — (CP) — An unidentified Ottawa motorist had to drive home in his stocking feet when customs officials at the United States border confiscated his shoes bought on a one-day visit to New York State. He had discarded his old shoes.

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Notes By The Way

The average consumer in this country and in the United States has no particular prejudice against the manufacturer of another country. But in normal times, at least, he is not willing to hunt all over the place for goods either imported or domestic. He expects the seller to come to him, to have the goods properly displayed and advertised and to offer lines that he, the buyer, considers suitable and at a reasonable price. — Financial Post.

Dr. Theo. Link, consulting geologist and long-time chief of the Imperial Oil Company's geological staff in Alberta, told Texans the other day that he believed Alberta had a greater oil potential than Texas with all its great oil fields including West Texas and others which were just as spectacular in their day. It was an arresting statement, but we believe Dr. Link had good grounds for his statement because, after long experience in Alberta's oil exploration, he is not a man who is given to exaggeration. — Lethbridge Herald.

When 17,000 fans turned out in Toronto the other day to watch a soccer game they made news. For this country that's a big crowd, and it was a tribute to the touring Newcastle players from England. Association football, like cricket, still has a keen if small army of devotees in Canada; neither sports attract large attendances. A third of John Bull's favorite pastime, English rugby is losing out in its last stronghold of the Maritimes and British Columbia as the Americanized Canadian game gets a grip. (For their part Englishmen have formed seventeen baseball teams in London, with new ones springing up all over the country.) Soccer is still king in Great Britain, where it attracts the biggest crowds of any athletic contest on earth. Although the record attendance is 150,000 for the international match between England and Scotland at Hampden Park in 1937, crowds of well over 100,000 are not uncommon. American college football is a runner-up with Rose Bowl battles attracting over 90,000 customers. Baseball's record in the U.S. is just over 85,000. — Hamilton Spectator.

A traveler newly arrived in the city from Ireland sheds more light on the statue of Victoria which once graced a prominent plinth in Dublin but was destroyed on a burst of Eric nationalism. Londoners, who were anxious to place the memorial fittingly in Victoria Park—until they learned that cartage charges on the reversed route would amount to \$8,600—may be shocked to learn where it is now reposing. According to our informant the efficacy of the great-Queen-Empress, whose rule extended over a domain on which the sun never set, is now in the Phoenix Park Zoo. How the mighty have fallen! Surely this should stimulate some chivalrous Londoner to provide transport to more appropriate quarters for this victim of Hibernian prejudices. It's no way to treat a lady. — London Free Press.

Americans have been advertising so widely to the world as having an obsession for bathtubs that it is surprising to learn that one out of 10 farm families have no modern bath or shower facilities at all. Modern bath facilities require running water and plumbing, an expensive undertaking in rural districts. So no wonder that farm families buy radios, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, refrigerators, home freezers, and even automobiles and let the bathroom wait. Farmers own as many radios per family as city dwellers. They own more pressure cookers, have more pianos. Yet two-thirds of farm families have no running water, more than half no kitchen sink. Now as television becomes more available in remote areas, will this also take precedence over the bathroom? — Washington Post.

In The Midst Of Success
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