

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker. CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink". CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1953

A Welcome Peace Offensive

Russia has relaxed controls in Vienna, permitting the people of that city to move freely, with only occasional checks, between occupation zones. At the same time Russia is reported to have given up her contentious claims against Turkey for joint control of the Dardanelles and other areas. These, at a time when peace is being aimed at in Korea, are very encouraging signs of goodwill.

It would be a pity if these practical steps towards a better international situation should be discounted because of any fear of Soviet motives. It may be assumed that the motives are the greater good of the Soviet Union. If Russian statesmen have reached the conclusion that their country will profit most by being on good terms with its neighbours in the world, then the rest of the world could wish for nothing better than that the Soviets should act with such enlightened self-interest.

At the same time we should not forget that it is not a weak, divided world that has shown the Soviet leaders that friendship is better than force. A firm stand by strong and united peoples is amongst the factors which have preceded the present agreeable situation. It would be folly for the United Nations and North Atlantic Pact Community to permit any wedges to be inserted which might weaken their solidarity.

Veteran in New Role

The man whose encyclopedic knowledge of House of Commons workings gained him the unofficial title of "Mr. Parliament" over almost a quarter-century, notes, an exchange, finally is going to try to make the grade as an M.P. in his own right in the coming election. If actual legislative experience counts for anything, he should win in a walk. He'll have had more of it than any other candidate in the entire field. He is Arthur Beauchesne, C.M.G., LL.D., K.C., etcetera.—one of the most colorful as well as distinguished figures ever to be contributed by French-speaking Canada to the Capital's ever-changing galaxy of Parliamentary stars.

Mr. Beauchesne retired as clerk of the House of Commons at the same time as the late Mr. King retired as Prime Minister. There was more than just a coincidence of timing in the simultaneous withdrawal of the two figures. In addition, there was a high degree of appropriateness. Mr. King had been longer in the office of Prime Minister than anyone else in British history. Arthur Beauchesne, for his part, had been longer at the Clerk's table—more than 30 years—than any other officer of a British Parliament. Both had been closely associated in the workings of the Canadian House of Commons. It was eminently fitting, if entirely coincidental, that they should time their departure from the parliamentary stage together.

Now Mr. Beauchesne, at 77 years of age, is proposing a return engagement. He has agreed to contest the constituency of East Ottawa as Progressive Conservative candidate. If he wins and if the Conservative Party wins, he almost certainly will be Speaker of the next House of Commons.

New Elizabethan Age

We are now again in an Elizabethan reign, and this fact inevitably invites comparison with the first Elizabethan Age. The New York Times points out, however, that the terms of reference are widely different. If the second Elizabethan Age is as robust and fruitful as the first, it must yet follow a different course, from another point of departure. Essentially the first was a time of exuberance and release, in which all hopes seemed realizable and many were realized.

"Out of that little England, with less than half the population of today's New York," says The Times, "came a great stirring, the last high wave of the Renaissance. Elizabeth's England had men such as Sir Richard Grenville, who for fifteen hours fought the sloop Revenge against an entire fleet in the harbor of Flores in the Azores, until nearly all his crew were either dead or wounded. It had Sir Francis

Drake and the other seamen who cut down the arrogance of Spain in the battle against the Armada. It had philosophers such as Sir Francis Bacon. It had Shakespeare rising like Mount Everest out of a Himalayan range of majestic poets. It had scientists who were beginning to experiment, rather than accept the theories of the ancients. The feudal system was dying. Industry was beginning to grow. There were corruption, lawlessness, poverty, but also an infinite release of energy.

"Can such an age return? Is it a mere homesickness for the past, a longing for a golden age that never was, that leads us to speculate as to the possibility? Not necessarily. The Elizabethans, following on the heels of the Spaniards, opened up the world with sudden light. We have today no unknown continents. We have not even—since last week—an unreach height of land. But knowledge broadens. We reach inward to the profound mysteries of the atom and out into the infinity of space."

Following the same line of thought, the Ottawa Citizen suggests that Britain may again be on the verge of a period of discovery in which it will pioneer. "Ships of the new Elizabethan age may yet journey to the moon and the planets. But discoveries and conquests must now, clearly, be confined in the main to science, industry and social progress." And, of course, the new Elizabethan is not as colourful as the old. He is undoubtedly more at home with statistics and graphs than with Spanish doublets, with a sliderule that with a cutlass. But underneath their purposes are much the same: to discover the unknown, to seek trade, to secure the freedom of the seas.

To revert again to the New York Times commentary. "Only one obstacle," it concludes, "stands in the way: the rise of a slave society which has grown, by a terrible irony, out of what was once a striving toward freedom. If that slave society can be stopped, if it can be made to wither on the vine, then we may have a second Elizabethan Age whose splendor will make the first seem pale and drab."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The award of the Coronation Medal to the farmer who probably did most for the advancement of swine breeding in Canada adds to the value of the medal as well as doing honour to Mr. Almon Boswell.

France has gone far in facilitating the movement of educational material as called for by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The agreement brought into force in France eliminates duties on books, newspapers, magazines, music scores, works of art, and articles for the blind. Also exempt are newsreels, educational films, filmstrips, sound recordings and scientific equipment if consigned to approved institutions.

It is ironical that the standby quotas set by President Eisenhower in case the Defence Production Act should not be renewed will principally protect American flaxseed, linseed oil, peanuts and peanut oil in addition to dairy products—the very products which have played havoc with Canadian butter markets when converted into margarine.

Switzerland's reluctance to act the part of neutral observer in Korea is understandable when one of the parties to the conflict, the Republic of Korea, shows no sign of agreeing to a cease fire to observe peace. We cannot expect the Koreans to give up the principle of a united Korea but it is to be hoped that they will be content with making their position clear and not attempt to achieve their aim by continuing to fight.

It is encouraging that educators from every Province could have attended a conference at Edmonton, Alberta, to consider problems raised by the trend towards larger school units. It is somewhat disturbing, however, to learn that it was held on "the workshop plan", as will future annual conferences of school superintendents and inspectors. The inference would seem to be that education is something to be manufactured like boots and shoes.

Anthony Eden, United Kingdom Foreign Secretary, was born this date, 1897. He served in the First World War, being wounded in 1918, and then went to Oxford University. Since 1923 he has represented Warwick and Leamington in Parliament. He has held many high offices and took a leading part in Britain's effort to follow a policy of collective action against Mussolini over the Abyssinian invasion. He sponsored non-intervention in Spain. He was in both the War Cabinet and is a member of the Conservative Government although at present incapacitated.

An Inviting Gesture



The Poet's Corner

FROM HORACE Securely, after days, Unnumbered, I behold Kings mourn that promised praise Their cheating bards forsook. Of earth-constricting wars, Of Princes passed in chains, Of deeds out-shining stars, No word or voice remains. Yet farthest Times receive, And to fresh praise restore, Mere flutes that breathe at eve, Mere seaweed on the shore.

Old Charlottetown

"Mr. W. H. Fryzer of this city has received the contract for the construction of a Civic Building, costing \$10,175. Messrs. Phillips and Chappelle are the architects. Preparations for commencing building operations will be made at once, and the structure is to be completed within a year from next June. The site is on the corner of Queen and Kent Streets. The building will be of two stories, constructed of brick, and trimmed with Nova Scotia freestone. It will front 60 feet on Queen Street, and 82 feet on Kent Street. A tower eighty feet in height will be placed on the south-east corner, standing out two feet from the main line of the building."

The Age Old Story

Blessed is the man whom thou choosest, and causest to approach unto thee, that he may dwell in thy courts: we shall be satisfied with the goodness of thy house, even of thy holy temple.

Too Many Frills

The interesting theory that Canadian schools "may be attempting too much" is expressed by Dr. J. B. Kirkpatrick, of McGill. Schools now have in their curriculum, he said, "a staggering list of things not directly associated with education." There is other evidence of a trend away from the idea held so long and so widely that too much could not be done for the oncoming generation, that we must have the latest and most expensive in schools, that as their first duty the schools must turn out well-rounded citizens who might not be able to spell but could sing and paint and play the violin. It is beginning to be clear that even education can cost too much—and we have seen the Ontario Department of Education insisting that school boards reduce the frills in school construction with a view to saving money for the harassed taxpayers.

NO NOVELTY

EASTBOURNE, England (CP)—Jill and Peter Burville, aged 8 and 3, get plenty of train rides. Their father, a member of the Eastbourne Society of Model Engineers, built a 56-pound locomotive that can pull half a ton, to drive a miniature train at their home.

Monarchs Abroad

(Thomas Dunbabin in the Ottawa Citizen)

Before Coronation Year ends the Queen is to leave London to live for a time in her distant kingdoms of New Zealand, Australia and Ceylon. She will be away from the United Kingdom for nearly six months. Obviously this is the beginning, not the end, of Her Majesty's visits to her kingdoms beyond the seas. Future visits may become much more than Royal progresses.

Coming events cast a long shadow before in 1911 when King George V insisted on going to India to hold a Coronation Durbar in Delhi. Today India, though a member of the Commonwealth, is a Republic but there are six kingdoms (or seven including Southern Rhodesia) under the Crown beyond the seas. Of these kingdoms Canada is the oldest and greatest. It is rapidly rising to the position which the generous and far-seeing Lord Carnarvon predicted for it in speaking on the British North America Bill in the House of Lords on February 19, 1867. He said: "We are laying the foundations of a great State—perhaps one which in a future day may even overshadow this country. But come what may we shall rejoice that we have shown neither indifference to their wishes nor jealousy of their aspirations but that we honestly and sincerely, to the utmost of our power and knowledge, have fostered their growth, recognizing in it the conditions of our own greatness."

Within two years of his coronation, King George VI visited Canada, the first reigning British monarch to set foot in the country. After the war he went to South Africa. As for the war period which filled so much of his reign, the Queen-Mother Elizabeth put the position clearly and simply when it was suggested that the Princesses should be sent to safety overseas during the grim days of bombing: "The Princesses will go when I go; I shall go when the King goes; the King will never go." Queen Elizabeth I never in her life went outside England and Wales. Her closest contact with Canada came in 1583 when Sir Humphrey Gilbert came to the harbor of St. John's in Newfoundland. From the very spot, perhaps, near the Queen's Wharf in St. John's where there is now a plaque to mark the Queen's visit, she proclaimed the sovereignty of Queen Elizabeth over Newfoundland, nearly all Nova Scotia, part of New Brunswick, the whole of Prince Edward Island and a piece of Labrador.

Today the United Kingdom makes up one part in 140 of the Commonwealth and Empire and holds about one-fifth of the Queen's subjects. The balance of population is bound to swing more and more towards the great overseas kingdoms, notably Canada and Australia. It has been predicted, perhaps over-boldly, that by the end of this century Canada will have as many people as the United Kingdom.

Brazil had a monarch in residence, the only one in the New World, for 81 years. When Napoleon's forces invaded Portugal in 1808 King John, his family and Court, sailed to Brazil in a British fleet. He set up his throne in Rio de Janeiro; when he returned to Lisbon his son Pedro remained in Rio. Brazil became independent, retaining no link of the Crown, in 1822. It remained an empire till 1889 when it became a Republic.

The other day Lord Raglan, noting U. S. interest in the Coronation, urged that it would be a good thing if the United States had a King or a Queen. At least one of the Founding Fathers, Alexander Hamilton, first Treasurer of the U. S., seems to have thought the same at times. Long before there was any United States George I thought of sending the heir to the Crown to America. In 1718, now 235 years ago, Lord Berkeley, First Lord of the Admiralty, devised a project for sending the future George II to America. Charles Stanhope reduced the plan to writing and gave it to the King who kept it by him. It was found among his papers after his death in 1727.

George I seems to have regarded removal to the American colonies as a punishment, not a reward. If he had sent his heir to the colonies the latter's grandson George III, who so regrettably lost the American colonies and so made the United States, might have been born in America. In that case he might have lost England.

Prince Philip may visit Canada for the British Empire Games to be held in Vancouver from July 30 to August 7, 1954, and for the meeting between British Commonwealth and U. S. athletes which will, it is hoped, open on August 27. The Australians will hardly be happy unless the Queen visits Australia for the Olympic Games to be held, all being well, in Melbourne in November, 1956. She will no doubt come to Canada before that. It would be a great thing for Canada to have the Queen in residence for a time. And how the Americans would love it!

The River Danube flows 1,723 miles through Europe to its outlet in the Black Sea.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS

Province of Prince Edward Island

TENDER FOR FILL AND RIP-RAP

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon Saturday, June 13, 1953 for the placing of Sandstone Fill and Loose Laid Rip Rap on Approaches at RED BRIDGE, WILMOT.

Specifications and Tender Forms may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

R. G. WHITE, Deputy Minister of Public Works and Highways.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

6 June, 1953.

Notes By The Way

Our sincere condolences go out to Newfoundland, where the number of automobiles has tripled since 1948.—Edmonton Journal. One sure way to become unhappy is to devote all your time to pleasing yourself.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

At last Saturday's convocation of the Newfoundland University, President and Vice-Chancellor Raymond Gushue, C.B.E., LL.B., announced that the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Grand Falls, and Bowater's Pulp and Paper Mills, Corner Brook, will present the University with a half million dollars. This generous gift, shared jointly by both companies, will extend over a period of five years. All Newfoundlanders will be grateful to these two great industrial enterprises for their deep interest in the youthful university which needs such financial backing to become the all-embracing educational institution the faculty, government and the people generally expect of it.—St. John's Evening Telegram.

Feeling flattered, we have been running over the names of some of our recent guests. Not so long ago Ottawa was off the beaten track for V.I.P.s and dignitaries could call in at London and Washington and never give us a thought. In recent weeks we have been glad to see Madame Pandit of India, Premier Mayer of France (since out of office), the King of Cambodia, Chancellor Adenauer of Germany, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Crown Prince Akihito of Japan, General Ridgway of NATO, Hon. Spyros Markezinis, a Greek cabinet minister and Prime Minister Holland of New Zealand. There have, of course, been others but this seems to us a pretty representative collection of important people.—Ottawa Journal.

Once upon a time three or four steamships would be plying between St. John's, Halifax, Boston and New York, all with accommodation for scores of passengers. Now the position is reversed and accommodation on a ship between here and the mainland and United States ports is at a premium. In fact, it is practically non-existent looking ahead to the time when our tourist traffic increases we must consider transportation to and from the province. It would indeed be very unfortunate if visitors with a limited time at their disposal were stranded in St. John's or some other part of the province because we did not have the transportation facilities to get them back home.—St. John's Telegram.

Considerable satisfaction has been expressed in this country of late about the publicity Canada has been receiving in the United States through special articles appearing in such national publications as Saturday Evening Post, Newsweek, Fortune and Time. There is, of course, more than a little reason behind this satisfaction; particularly having in mind the comparative ignorance, even among U. S. business men, about things Canadian up until a few years ago. When one sees in a mid-west newspaper a reference to Halifax as being the capital of Newfoundland, one wonders just how much good the type of publicity is doing in the way of educating the Average American about Canada.—Financial Times.

Robert Burns, in his stern realism of another century, groined that the King could make a belted knight, a marquis, duke and aboon his might. The poet should have lived to see the day when a jockey, a competitor in a sport where all is not gentle, could be made a belted knight, as was Gordon Richards in the Coronation honors list. It seems a contradiction in terms that prizes should be made democratic. For centuries they were the marks of privilege, symbols of the power which kept the ordinary man in his place. But this is a new age. The jockey, the able workman, the good soldier find no doors closed in the way of advancement in honors, rewards, in promotion, in honors. This is as it should be. Sir Gordon, who has guided 4,650 horses to victory, is unique in his particular field. His distinction will be applauded, even in Canada where there is what one might call outdated official objection to democratic titles of all kinds, as well earned, a demonstration that the honors of democracy are unaffected by the old rules of high society.—Ottawa Journal.

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