

THE GUARDIAN

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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, MARCH 27, 1953

The Budget

Hard-headed realism livened by positive planning marked the budget speech last night of the Provincial Treasurer, the Hon. Walter E. Darby. Mr. Darby did not conceal his concern over the steadily mounting debt of the Province, although he pointed out that the debt increase in 1951-52 was a quarter of a million less than had been forecast last March and that there was actually a net debt decrease of \$56,141 during 1952-53.

Mr. Darby noted the mounting cost of servicing the public debt and pointed out that its continued increase would have to be met by increased industry and population or else by the loss of Provincial autonomy.

The budget speech is full of references to plans, many of them already being carried out, to increase production in the Province. For agriculture it is chiefly a matter of encouraging youth to remain on the land, although reforestation, limestone bonus, a seed survey and field supervision are referred to. Fisheries research has already paid dividends, the dragger "Marjorie and Marybelle" having proved the presence of fish stocks in the Gulf at a much earlier date than previously thought.

The Attorney-General's Department showed an increase in expenditure over that budgeted for last Spring of \$8000 and further increases are expected to meet the alarming increase of highway fatalities. Of the larger-spending Departments, however, of Health and Welfare, Education and Highway, only the last overspent its estimates.

In comparing revenue received from the Federal Government allowance must be made for the fact that in previous years Old Age Pension moneys passed through Provincial hands, making a difference of some three-quarters of a million dollars. Adding this on for the sake of comparison indicates that revenue from the Federal Government is increasing at a considerably faster rate than revenue from Provincial sources.

Why Award More?

When the eight Atlantic and Western provinces carry their appeal to the Cabinet against the seven per cent freight rate increase, one of their principal complaints will be the way in which the Transport Board has accepted revenue forecasts by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Board's latest judgment, notes the Winnipeg Free Press, contains no criticism of these forecasts of 1953 operations, indicating that the Commissioners accept them as accurate and likely to be confirmed in the coming months.

First, these forecasts were advanced by C. P. R. witnesses during the recent hearing in a purely tentative way and with many qualifications. They were not to be considered definite or final.

The second consideration disregarded by the Board is that railway witnesses have been almost uniformly conservative in their estimates of revenue. Even when these forecasts have been made late in the year, they have usually fallen short of the mark. Last September, when the Board heard (and subsequently dismissed) the railways' application for an eight per cent rate increase, a C.P.R. witness estimated that the company's net railway operating income for 1952 would be \$37.7 millions on a constructive year basis.

By the end of the year, even after a retroactive wage increase of \$6 millions for non-operating employees, the C.P.R.

estimated its net railway operating income on the same basis at \$38.9 millions or \$1.2 millions higher. On a net earnings basis, the company last year actually earned \$37.2 millions on rail operations. For 1953, the C.P.R.'s officers have forecast a net of \$36.8 millions, or almost as much as they made last year. The recent seven per cent freight rate increase would add substantially to this sum if it remains for the full year.

In its judgment, the Board states that even with this increase, Canadian Pacific will not be able to reach the tentative net earnings figure of \$46.6 millions suggested by the Board a year ago. Provincial counsel, pointing to the record, can argue that far from falling short of this sum, the C. P. R. may actually exceed it. When the company's officers made their forecast last September, they were taking into account the likely cost of the wage increases then under negotiation. The fact that their estimate proved conservative indicates they made ample provision for this sum.

The Board refers in its judgment to the possible impact of the 40-hour week which is to go into effect next autumn for members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, hinting that this may further reduce the C.P.R.'s net. But the record is clear. The C.P.R.'s revenue forecasts make ample allowance for this and other additional cost items. The company's witnesses, when they predicted a net this year of \$36.8 millions, were well aware of the latest wage settlement and made provision for it in their estimates.

The protesting provincial governments may properly ask, therefore, why the Board must award the company a further seven per cent freight rate increase when, by the traditionally conservative estimates of its own officers, it expects a net of \$36.8 millions in 1953.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There are no less than sixty Prince Edward Island registered egg grading stations according to the latest official list. That number should make it easy and convenient to have eggs graded but it must make it difficult to maintain uniform standards throughout the Province.

The decision of the United States Department of Agriculture to ban the importation of dried milk after April 1 is certainly to be deplored, particularly when the general policy of the U. S. A. is to encourage freedom of trade. The immediate surpluses which resulted in the decision seem unlikely to be of long duration but are none the less a problem for that.

The Summerside delegation in its brief to the Government presented telling arguments for the establishment of a Provincial museum in the town, the most telling of all being its willingness and ability to provide an appropriate site. The Prince County capital, it might be added, could be counted upon to make full use of the museum if successful.

Sir James Dewar, Scottish chemist and physicist, died this date 1923. He early developed a taste for music and made violins. He received many honours for research and teaching of science, was co-inventor of cordite, and made important "low temperature" discoveries. He invented an apparatus by which liquid oxygen by the pint can be produced. He invented the familiar thermos flask, solidified oxygen and hydrogen and discovered the gas-absorbing properties of cooled charcoal.

Capital investment in Canada "appears to be approaching a peak" reports the Bank of Montreal Business Review but, it adds, "it may well be that the terrain beyond the peak will be more in the nature of a plateau than a valley." It was hardly to be expected that capital investment would continue to rise at the rate set during the cold war but there should be a great deal of investment in future in housing and in means of civilian production.

"One particular thing a trainer has to do requires a good deal of courage," advises Mechthild Nawiasky, an artist who has studied the training of lions and tigers, speaking in a BBC programme. "When he punishes an animal, he has to make friends with it immediately afterwards. While the animal is still growling and resentful, he has to approach it, to all intents unarmed, and make a friendly gesture as if to say, 'I have forgiven you now and we're friends again.' If the trainer fails to do this, he may have to pay for it dearly later on, for although the animal's mood changes rapidly, it has a long memory!" The lesson is not without application in dealing with human beings as well as animals.

Passing Of An Age



PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

ACCIDENT SIGNS

Sir,—I have read with concern the remarks by some of our M.P.'s referring to the signs marking tragic highway accidents, and for the information of anyone concerned, I have conferred with authoritative parties in our neighbouring U. S. A. where many of these signs are in use today, and was advised they seemed quite effective.

However, I do see the point, and while it isn't pleasant for relatives to be constantly reminded of their loss, I feel quite sure the persons most nearly concerned would not want a re-occurrence involving their neighbours or friends; therefore I think they will bear with us in this respect, if the signs are deemed effective in controlling highway accidents.

I take particular notice of the remarks of Dr. Bonnell, that "the highways will be lined with those signs". If the signs are not effective and if some other means of controlling "ground flyers" is not taken, then he is probably right.

However, my opinion is that by constantly reminding the driving public of these accidents and enforcing severe punishment on violators of the Highway Traffic Act by fines or if necessary jail terms and by enacting the methods the Attorney General has in mind, this traffic situation can be controlled to a fair extent.

I am, Sir, etc. L. S. J. Summerside.

SOME DEFECTS IN OUR DEMOCRACY

Sir,—The theory of democracy is based upon the equality of man. What a blessed world this would be if this theory were implemented in practice! The Communists claim to have democracy. They have the form but lack the substance. Their system is a brutal tyranny, which claims to have democracy; and I suppose we have as much as any nation, but still there is much to be desired.

Raw, crude capitalism makes life for many uneven and difficult. For example, here is a farmer who through circumstances over which he has no control can hardly make his five or six times, has now broken down completely. He is forced to buy. A few years ago he could get a new one for \$150. Now he must pay about three times this amount, and go in debt to do so. This is not by any means an isolated case where real hardship is created. Along various lines this kind of hardship goes on all over the country and the corporation supplying the machine is making vast sums of money, and when this farmer goes to market with his bit of crop he takes what he gets and asks no questions.

This kind of dealing is not fair. It is not democracy. If the farmer were not the most patient of men he would rise in rebellion against such treatment meted out to him, under the slogan of free enterprise, free for a few it is true, virtual slavery for the many, who are forced to live on small means.

There can be sound and generous capitalism. It can be Christian, but it can be rotten and bad for the country as it sometimes is. This is one thing which spoils our democracy. Another thing that is hindering our democracy is the general lack of interest in our governments. Our legislators bear a heavy responsibility. This is a day of severe crisis in which mistakes in policy can easily be made. Roosevelt was a great statesman. So is Churchill, and at Yalta, those men did the very best they knew but it turns out they made grave mistakes there. In little matters and in great issues our legislators are liable to err. They need sympathetic and intelligent support. I have

The Poet's Corner

FROM UNITY

Heart of my heart, the world is young, Love lies hidden in every rose! Every song that the skylark sung Once, we thought, must come to a close: Now we know the spirit of song, Song that is merged in the chant of the whole. Hand in hand as we wander along, What should we doubt of the years that roll? Heart of my heart, we can not die! Love triumphant in flower and tree, Every life that laughs at the sky Tells us nothing can cease to be; One, we are one with a song to-day, One with the clover that scents the world, One with the Unknown, far away, One with the stars, when earth grows old. —Alfred Noyes.

reason to believe that there are people, perhaps many, who are more interested in handouts than they are in how our legislators are faring, whether or not they are doing the best for the country. Yes, criticize, and criticize severely if it is just to do so, and do it constructively, and always sympathetically. That is democracy. This "don't care" attitude, this "gimpy, gimmy" line of thinking and conduct, makes democracy a sham no better than the Russians have.

If all our citizens could give up their prejudice or partyism which blights democracy, and seek out and vote only for good men, and then follow them up with a lively and informed interest, our democracy would grow into a united power that would glorify God and lift this country into a realm of real prosperity, and great usefulness among the nations. I am, Sir, etc. W. I. GREEN Stanley Bridge.

UNION COMMENTS

Sir,—I have before me a letter which appeared in The Guardian on Friday, March 20th, signed by Mr. Lemuel Rush, president of the Labourers' Protective Union, Charlottetown. I wish to commend as regards a statement made by Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan in reference to Unions, and I presume by the trend of Mr. Rush's letter that these scathing remarks were directed toward the trades and labor organization with headquarters in Summerside.

It seemed to come as a great surprise to Mr. Rush and to accommodate the attendance at our meetings, they obligingly consented to give us the use of their headquarters hall. For this generous suggestion I feel they will be amply rewarded.

Furthermore, I wish on behalf of this Union to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to Mayor Wedge, members of the Town Council, C.J.R.W., the Press and all with whom we as a Union have done business. I can only say "They are wonderful". This Brotherhood has no bone

Old Charlottetown

TEMPERANCE PROCESSION

"The Procession of the members of the Catholic Temperance Society took place on Wednesday, the 30th ult., near Morell, in King's County; about 95 Teetotalers, consisting of men, women and boys, walked, two deep, a distance of seven miles, to St. Andrew's Chapel, headed by a banner, whereon was a full portrait of the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, in the act of administering the Pledge to a number of postulants, who were represented kneeling before him; followed by a party of Fifers, playing national airs, with several flags suitable to the occasion.

"On arriving at St. Andrew's College, they were met by their beloved and respected parish priest, the Rev. James Brady, who was heartily cheered by the entire procession. His Reverence walked before them to the Chapel, into which the Procession then entered, and after receiving forty new members into the Society, the reverend gentleman delivered a few very appropriate remarks on the blessings of Temperance, and concluded by expressing himself highly gratified with the first turnout of this kind from so small a district of his extensive parish." —Colonial Herald, April 16, 1842.

The Age-Old Story

Philip saith unto him, Lord, shew us the Father, and it sufficeth us. Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? he that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou then, Shew us the Father? . . . Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me; or else believe me for the very works' sake. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and a greater work than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father, and whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son.

of contention to pick with any other organization. Every organization in a Union even though it may appear under some other title; the Federation of Agriculture, the Manufacturers' Association, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Medical Association, of which Dr. MacMillan is a part, and all other groups formed for the benefit and protection of its members. Why did Dr. MacMillan not include these organizations? Or did he? We would like to know.

Unions are here to stay. The horse and buggy days are over (figuratively speaking) as far as the workers are concerned. Too long has the worker been "the goat" for governments and big business. A few days' work before election day, a bottle of rum, or a two dollar bill? and a Party would ride into power to enjoy their lucrative position while the forgotten worker was left to struggle along without any assistance or recognition by the powers that helped to elect. But these days are gone forever. We as a Union have expanded, we are expanding and we will continue to expand until this whole Province from North Cape to East Point shall be incorporated in an organization of workers that shall demand the respect of both employers and governments.

We do not, as a Union, interfere with the political or religious affiliations of any member, neither do we recognize the atheistic philosophy of Communism as a political party; but let me suggest that with Union members the Union comes first and politics secondly, and the strength of the workers today is more than sufficient to elect or defeat a government. In reference to a statement, pur-

The Coronation Music

(From the Ottawa Journal by William McKie, MVO, D. Mus., Organist and Master of the Chorists, Westminster Abbey, and Director of Music for the Coronation Service).

Like everything else connected with the Coronation, the music of the service at Westminster Abbey is firmly rooted in tradition. The shape of the tradition reveals itself plainly to anyone who looks through the records that exist of the music sung at every Coronation since that of James I in 1603. The words of the anthems rarely change; but the names of the composers change constantly—the leading composers of the day have always valued the privilege of having some share in the Coronation of their sovereign by writing music for the service.

A little research will show that these composers were almost always the King's own servants, members of the famous musical foundation of the Chapel Royal, which dominated the English musical scene until well on in the 18th century. The Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal (as the choir men were, and still are, called) were the country's musical aristocracy, the finest singers of the day, and often distinguished composers too (their number has included such famous names as Tallis, Byrd, John Bull, Gibbons, Blow, Henry Purcell, Croft and Boyce).

The choirs of Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal were responsible for the singing at Coronation services, with instrumental support from the King's Band; and so nothing was more natural than that the King's own musicians should provide the music to be sung and played, and should write it new for each Coronation.

This tradition persisted until the crowning of Queen Victoria; for more than two centuries only one composer outside the Chapel Royal circle secured a hearing. In 1727 Handel produced four dazzling anthems for the crowning of George II; and as Handel is unsurpassed at ceremonial music it is not surprising that all these anthems have been repeated occasionally, and that one—"Zadok the Priest"—had had a place at Coronations since it was first sung.

The ascendancy of the Chapel Royal ended in the 19th century; at the Coronation of Edward VII in 1902 a new musical tradition was established by Sir Frederick Bridge, the director of music for the service, who not only invited the leading composers of the day to write for the occasion, but also drew in composers of the past, and prepared a scheme of music which provided the music to be sung and played, and should write it new for each Coronation.

To understand the music, one must know something of the structure of the Service, which has hardly changed in the last 300 years, and in broad outline is still what it was in medieval times. At the Coronation, certain monies of the Coronation were first interwoven with the celebration of a high mass.

It is a long service, but not a moment too long; it is beautifully constructed—everything that happens has logical reason, and nearly every scene in the drama has its own appropriate music. The plan is as follows:

- (1) The Entrance of the Queen in the Abbey; the Recognition, when she is presented to her loyal subjects, and acclaimed by them; the taking of the Oath; (2) the Celebration of the Holy Communion, within which are contained the Eucharistic Prayers; the Investing with the emblems of Royalty, and the Royal robes; the Crowning, Enthroning and Homage; (3) the Te Deum of Thanksgiving, and the National Anthem.

When the Queen enters the Abbey she will be greeted with a fanfare of trumpets, followed by Parry's anthem "I was glad" which was first composed for the crowning of Edward VII, and during which the Queen's Scholars of Westminster School exercise their traditional right of greeting their Sovereign with shouts of "Vivat." There is no singing at the Recognition, but each of the four Presentations of the Queen to her subjects is followed by a short fanfare (all the fanfares have been composed by Sir Ernest Bullock who was Director of Music at the 1927 Coronation, and they will be played by the trumpeters of the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall).

After the Oath come the Introit, "Behold, O God our Defender," specially composed by Dr. Herbert Howells, and the Communion Service begins. Between the Epistle and the Gospel is sung the short anthem "Let my prayer come up into Thy presence" by Dr.

portedly made by Dr. MacMillan that "as long as a breath remained in his body he would never see labour crucified", let me say that it has been a long time since he had any breath in his body for labour has never been anything else but crucified in this Province.

We were promised by our present Premier on the last provincial election eve that labour legislation would be enacted in this Province. Nothing that we can recollect has been done as yet. All we have received so far has been a disgruntled attitude. How short-lived are the memories of those politicians, but the memories of the workers are exceptionally capable of remembering.

If our present legislation is (theoretically) based on the same principles that govern our choosing a wife as we would a dairy cow and she is obliged to conform to those bovine characteristics in every respect, to speak in Union terms "They can have her, she's not right for us."

I am, Sir, etc. G. ALLISON HORNE President Local 2268, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

William Harris, Organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

The Gospel is followed by the Creed, which, like the Sanctus later in the Service, is taken from the English version of the Mass in G minor by Vaughan Williams, first composed in 1923. This is written for double choir, a cappella. When the Creed is ended, the hymn "Come Holy Ghost" follows immediately, sung by the choir to its proper plainsong melody arranged for chorus and orchestra by Sir Ernest Bullock.

Next comes Handel's brilliant setting of "Zadok the Priest" which immediately precedes the hallowing of the Queen in the mystery of the Anointing. There is no more music until the moment when the Archbishop has actually placed St. Edward's Crown on the Queen's head. Then there is a shout of "God Save the Queen", a fanfare of trumpets; the great guns of the Tower of London are shot off in salute; and finally the choir sings the antiphone—"Be strong, and of a good courage"—to a setting by Sir George Dyson.

When the Queen has been enthroned, the homage follows, and during this ceremony the choir will sing some, or all, of five anthems. One of these—"O Lord our Governor"—has been specially composed by Dr. Healey Willan, of Toronto; the remaining four represent the great cathedral composers of the past—"Psalm in the Lord" (Redford), "O clap your hands" (Gibbons), and "I will not be you comfortless" (Byrd), all from the end of the 16th century or the early part of the 17th; and "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace", by Samuel Sebastian Wesley (1810-1876).

After the Homage, at the Certerium, it has been customary to sing an anthem. At this Coronation there will be a break with tradition; instead of an anthem, Dr. Vaughan Williams has arranged a hymn—the "Old Hundredth"—for choir, congregation and orchestra.

This is the first time that a hymn has ever had an official place in a Coronation service, and it will give the congregation an opportunity to sing out with heart and voice. When the hymn is ended, the Communion Service is resumed. Dr. Vaughan Williams has composed a short motet to the words "O taste and see how gracious the Lord is", which will be sung during the Administration of the Communion. For Gloria in Excelsis, Stanford's magnificent setting, written for the 1911 Coronation, will be used.

Finally, just before the National Anthem (which has been arranged by Dr. Gordon Jacob) comes Sir William Walton's Te Deum. This is the most considerable of the works specially composed for this Coronation. Even a cursory glance at the score shows its superb craftsmanship; the composer uses double choir with a semi-chorus of boys and a men's chorus also; he writes for a large orchestra with organ, and gives a part to the Kneller Hall trumpeters as well.

But there is more than craftsmanship here; the music has an urgency and fiery vitality that should make it a wonderful musical climax to the service.

There will be a choir of 400 voices, consisting of the complete choirs of Westminster Abbey, the Chapel Royal, St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and St. Paul's Cathedral, with representatives of many other choirs, and a group of singers from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

The orchestra, of 60 players, will consist of representatives of all the leading English symphony orchestras, led by Mr. Paul Beeson. The trumpeters of the Royal Military School of Music will be conducted by their Director, Lieut. Colonel Meredith Roberts. The organ will be played by Dr. Osborne Peasgood, Sub-Organist of Westminster Abbey, and Dr. Henry Ley, formerly Professor of Elton College, both of whom carried out similar duties at the last Coronation service.

The Director of Music is generally responsible for the whole of the musical arrangements, and will be conducting the music of the service itself, with the assistance of two sub-conductors, Dr. William Harris, organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and Dr. John Dykes Bower, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, but Sir Adrian Boult will direct the orchestral music before and after the service, which will include three new works—a Processional by Sir Arthur Bliss, a March, "Orb and Sceptre", by Sir William Walton, and a Coronation March by Sir Arnold Bax, Master of the Queen's Music, which is to be played immediately after the singing of the National Anthem at the end of the service.

IN THE RED

WELLINGHAM, England CF.—The 70 inhabitants of this Norfolk village will face a tax increase of eight pence to cover the cost of last year's council elections—15 pounds. It is estimated the debt will be cleared just in time for the 1957 elections.

MASON'S 49 for Coughs and Colds 45¢—75¢