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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink".

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, AUG. 10, 1951

The Royal Visit

The long-awaited announcement of the itinerary of the Royal tour was made yesterday, and the big news to our citizens in this Province is that Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip will arrive by plane in Charlottetown on Friday, Nov. 2, at 11:30 a.m., and will remain here until 10:30 in the evening, a period of eleven hours, when they will leave on board H. M. C. S. "Ontario," for Sydney. The itinerary makes no mention of local receptions, but it is indicated that these are still to be arranged by local authorities in consultation with Government officials handling the tour. It is also hinted that in preparing their programs, "local authorities will no doubt wish to keep in mind their Royal Highnesses' expressed hope that the arrangements will be as simple as possible."

The announcement also says that their Royal Highnesses "hope their tour will enable them to see as many people as possible and to be greeted by school children." Here is an excellent lead for those who will be preparing the details of their visit to Charlottetown. It will be recalled that on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit here in 1939, the school children turned out in large numbers, lining the streets with flags and cheery smiles of welcome. Our citizens also were present from all parts of the Province, and despite the rain which caused some discomfort, the event was one of unprecedented enthusiasm. On the coming occasion there is no question but that the same interest and excitement will be manifested. Tradition and custom demand certain formalities in the reception of Royalty, but it is the warmth of the popular welcome that Their Highnesses will be most pleased to see, and this let us give them in unstinted measure. All the planning for the program during their visit here should have this cardinal objective in view.

The Printed Word

The tremendous advantage of newspaper publicity over radio and other methods is being strongly illustrated in the appeals which British and other European nations are making to Canadian newspapers to bring their countries, their industries and other interests to public notice. Great Britain is issuing a finely illustrated and well written magazine descriptive of her attractions, and appeals to the newspapers to draw attention to it, and quote from it. Similarly Ireland and Northern Ireland are bombarding Canadian newspapers with weekly bulletins, and now Democratic Germany follows suit with "Deutsche Korrespondenz", which, we are told, will "report on political developments and trends of opinion, and will request prominent politicians, economists and figures in the cultural life of the country to express their opinions on current questions in German politics. We have secured the sole rights of publication for their contributions. Furthermore, special correspondents will ensure that the readers of "Deutsche Korrespondenz" obtain a reliable picture of public opinion in Germany. Such reports will be supplemented by expert commentation through inquiries made among prominent persons in key positions." All of which emphasizes the power and influence of the Printed Word over all other kind of publicity.

Our Foreign Trade

The prosperity of a country is judged by its exports and imports. On these depend its success and failure as a profitable going concern. The current issue of the Monthly Review of the Bank of Nova Scotia claims that since 1947, the long-established pattern under which nearly two-thirds of Canada's exports went overseas and the remaining third to the United States has been reversed. Today, almost two-thirds are going to the United States, and Great Britain, which not many years ago ranked evenly with the United States as Canada's largest customer, is now taking a scant 15%. To a large extent, the influences behind this drastic change in the direction of Canada's exports are of a lasting character, says the Review. Undoubtedly, the most important reason for the extraordinary expansion in Canada's sales to the United States is the growth of the U. S. economy and the gradual depletion of some of its natural resources. With an economy producing some 75% more than before the war, the United States has found it necessary to look increasingly outside its own borders for supplies of a number of basic commodities, including wood products, base metals, and more recently even iron ore. The result has been a greater dependence on nearby Canadian resources and a growing interest in their development. What is more, says the Review, the increase in Canada's dependence on the U. S. market is the result of a strong push in its direction as well as of a powerful pull. Barred from established markets by import and exchange restrictions in the sterling area and elsewhere, Canada has naturally searched for additional outlets in the United States, and in a number of cases she has found them.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Two days till Old Home Week

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The bumper crop of wheat expected this year augurs well for this country's prosperity but Island farmers are probably more interested in the heavy carry-over of low grade wheat which should be a boon to livestock breeders.

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Members of the Canadian Teachers' Association, the Oddfellows, Rebekahs, and the Toronto High School students evidently had an enjoyable and profitable time in our midst, and leave with the slogan "good-bye, we'll see you again soon."

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Included amongst those winning their wings today at the R. C. A. F. Station at Summerside are members of Canada's first university training course in navigation, receiving the reward for three summers spent in air training.

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The Canadian Co-operative Movement, which is celebrating its jubilee this year, did considerably over one billion dollars business in 1950, $803.6 million of which was from sales of farm produce; 13.5 of fish products; and 2.9 million of fishermen's supplies and merchandise.

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Necessity is still the best mother of invention. From Wolverhampton, England comes an idea for saving 80 per cent of the high grade steel used in razor blades. It is a patented blade consisting of a cutting edge of steel glued between two pieces of stiff paper.

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It is announced the hierarchy of the Church of England in Canada will convene at Victoria, B. C., to elect a new primate. Most Rev. W. R. Adams, archbishop of the Yukon, is acting primate following the death last November, of Most Rev. George F. Kingston, primate and archbishop of Nova Scotia.

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The Royal Astronomical Observatory was founded at Greenwich this date 1675. It is situated in latitude 51° 28' 38" N., and is the point through which the first meredian passes, from which longitudes in nearly all countries are measured. The Observatory was moved recently to get away from the London atmosphere.

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On his recent European visit External Affairs Minister Pearson went yachting in the Baltic and in the fog the boat grounded, apparently not too far from Russian territory. Swedish tugs came to the rescue, but the Canadian diplomat was understandably worried about the effect of his possible disappearance.

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The uncovering of the old cemetery in the National Park is a reminder the Island is not so young as it used to be, and that it takes a comparatively short time for our earthly habitation to be covered up and forgotten, as was, for instance, Ur of the Chaldees. The early pioneers at Stanhope, are all but forgotten, but their descendants are still, some of them at least, active in our midst.

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We have still a great deal for which to be thankful compared with the Old Country. For instance "extortionate taxation" heavy though it be here. The Royal Aero Club, promoters of The King's Cup Air Race, have abandoned it, because they have been told it would have to pay 42 per cent of all admission receipts in entertainment tax.

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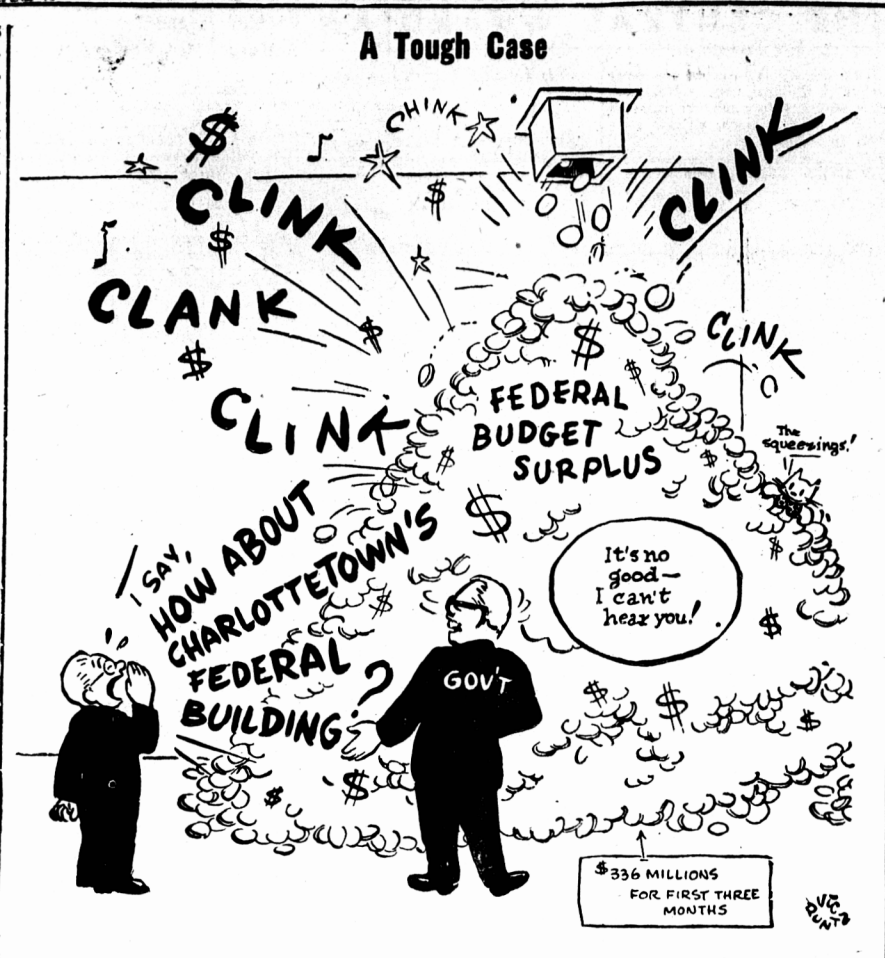
It seems extraordinary for the Secretary of the Manitoba Farmers Protective Association to declare his belief that farm unions are the forefront of socialist propaganda, and that members who joined such unions in good faith are "not a little worried" over the tendency. They should be, for farmers by nature and profession, are supreme individualists. But, of course, miracles do happen; when the devil (in the shape of an inconsiderate government), drives, "needs must",



Notes From Another Island

By "Anson"

LONDON, England:—

There is much about the Festival of Britain to excite the interest of lovers of music of the classical variety. A great deal centres around the remarkable Concert Hall on the now well-known South Bank Festival Site in London, a hall of ultra-modern design both inside and out. Its exterior appearance is so modern, indeed, that it has come in for a certain amount of criticism, not least from one of our most famous orchestral conductors, Sir Thomas Beecham. Sir Thomas, however, though an admirable musician, is perhaps less of an authority on architecture, and his comments are therefore numbered only among a great many others for and against the design of the building.

Inside, all the resources of science have been called upon to ensure that great music shall be heard in conditions as near perfect, acoustically, as possible. Several of Britain's finest orchestras, under world-famous conductors, have shown their paces there, along with distinguished soloists whose names are held in esteem wherever music is played.

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Away from London, many provincial cities have their own music festivals. Edinburgh, for instance, has for several years held an annual Festival of Music and Drama, which has quickly become known as an event of outstanding importance in the world of culture. This year, the Scottish city will be able to link its own proceedings with the overall Festival of Britain.

But notwithstanding all the special arrangements that have been, and are being, made in connection with the great occasion there is one feature of our musical life that is arousing as much excitement and giving as much pleasure to devotees of the classics as it has every year for more than half a century. This is the annual series of London Promenade Concerts, which have been running in more or less their present form since 1895.

They follow a set pattern, and in consequence they have become as much a tradition as a musical event. The series lasts for some eight weeks, and on six nights of every week there is a concert by one of the three famous London orchestras — the BBC Symphony, the London Symphony and the London Philharmonic—all ranking among the finest in the world. Even World War II, with all its bombing, could cause only a temporary interruption, and when Queen's Hall, the traditional London home of the "Proms" (as they are affectionately known) was gutted by fire during the air raids of 1941, they quickly became established in new surroundings in the vast Royal Albert Hall in West London, where the 57th season is now in progress.

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Speaking of the war-time concerts, I remember a feature that was common then but now, happily, no longer necessary. On one side of the conductor was placed a small green lamp, and on the other, a red lamp. The system was that if an air raid warning sounded (inaudible inside the hall, of course) the red light would flash on for a few moments; when the "all clear" came through, the green light flashed. In this way the audience and the performers would know the state of things, and anyone who wished to leave when the red light announced the alarm was, of course, free to do so. Few did. There was in any case no interruption of the concert.

There is a pleasantly informal air about the "Proms". The orchestras and conductors, and many of the soloists, are old friends of the audiences, several thousands strong on popular nights. When, for a less popular concert, there is room to spare, one can wander at will on the floor of the arena, or even take one's ease on the carpet. Normally, however, the hall is so full that those on the arena floor must stand shoulder to shoulder and enjoy (!) the music at a cost of acute personal discomfort.

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There are seats, of course, in the tiers and stalls and boxes, but the true Prom-goer spurns such luxuries. To him the essence of the appeal of the "Proms" is their difference from other concerts; even perhaps the opportunity to be for an hour or two a martyr to great music; a martyr whose sacrifice is measured by stiff joints and aching bones. The rest of the nightly audiences are, in the main, those who simply like the music, and would go to hear it whether the opportunity came in the form of a "Prom" or not.

But in some strange way even they seem to catch some of the enthusiasm of the martyrs, and they band together to make what must surely be the most warm-hearted audiences that ever a musician faced. It is part of the routine to include a number of new works in every series, and lucky is the composer who has his brand new opus premiered at a "Prom". Good or otherwise his efforts will be acclaimed almost equally with those of Beethoven or Brahms, Bach, Mozart or Tchaikovsky; and if his masterpiece is never heard again he can carry to his grave the memory of his one-night success at the "Proms".

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Above all else, however, the last night of the season represents the summit of entertainment to thousands of regulars. The demand for tickets for this night is so great that a ballot is held, and those who are not lucky enough to win admission have only one consolation — the prospect of another try twelve months hence. The very last item on the last night's programme is always a selection of British Sea Songs and here orchestra and audience really go to town. Fun and games for all, and no restrictions on the noise.

Tradition demands that the audience shall beat time on the floor with their feet, so the wearing of one's heaviest shoes is a prerequisite for maximum enjoyment. Faster and faster goes the orchestra, harder and harder go the feet, there is a race to see who gets to the end of the score first, and it is all over midst laughter and cheers for another year!

The Age-Old Story

And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so. And God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called the Seas: and God saw that it was good. And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so. And the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

POTATOES TO ENGLAND

The first shipment of Prince Edward Island potatoes to England is noted in the following item from The Examiner of Sept. 28, 1877:

"In view of the probable demand that will exist in Great Britain, owing to the decline of this year's crops, Mr. John Hughes, of this city, has sent per steamer 'Prince Edward' several samples of Island potatoes. These are the first samples of potatoes ever sent to England from this place and will, no doubt, enable English dealers to select and set a value on the kind of potatoes that are suitable for their importation."

The Poet's Corner

MAN AT GRAND CANYON

Here, where man at first seems small
He really towers over all.
He stares, a pygmy drawn in size,
Yet holds the mountains in his eyes;

Engulfed in space, he walks apart,
The panorama in his heart
And where a ribbon winds below
He is the river and its flow.

Antlike, on the crest he stands
And snatches stars between his hands;
Through such wonder all but blind
He snares its beauty in his mind;

A fleck against the sky and rocks,
Yet vaster by some paradox.
Never has man appeared so tall
As dwarfed against the Canyon wall!

—Mae Winkler Goodman.

Loss Of The Affray

(Winnipeg Free Press)

On the night of April 16, the British submarine Affray, 75 men on board, while on exercise in the English channel, vanished. The loss was front page news. But later developments have not received adequate publicity. The following facts are drawn largely from statements made by responsible ministers in the British House of Commons.

The Affray sailed from Portsmouth and was on normal exercises on the night of April 16. The last signal received from her was the normal diving signal. After that there was silence. No word of a collision or other mishap was received.

For three days all available vessels traversed the waters at and west of the point at which the Affray had begun her slant downwards. They hoped to pick up survivors released through special tubes or to hear signals in their supersonic apparatus or find oil patches or buoys. There were many clues but time duly falsified all of them and removed all hope of rescue.

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The Admiralty then set about finding the lost ship. Seldom can so extraordinary a search have been carried out. An area of sea 90 miles long and 14 miles wide was marked out as bounding the course the Affray probably took in her last dive. Slowly, ships moved over this area, searching the sea floor with their asdic equipment. Every hull lying there could be identified by the asdic echoes. But the operators could not tell by these echoes what manner of ship it was. As the minister told the British House of Commons, "The bed of the channel is littered with wrecks." For thousands of years vessels have passed over these waters. The sea had taken its toll.

In this particular area, 70 hulls were located any one of which, or none, might be the Affray. The depth of water was above 200 feet. The only possible system was for divers and diving ships, with glass windows and strong lights through which the crew could peer out into the murk, to examine each hull.

The search went on for nearly two months and then on June 14, when the order of abandonment was about to be given, the news came. The Affray was found, 37 miles westward of the point at

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Notes By The Way

"Poodle cloth" will be the rage next fall, a fashion forecast says. For the lady who loves to "put on the dog," a coat of this will be cute. — Ottawa Citizen.

Critics who "know" baseball best say that the batting stance of Musial of the Cards "makes hitting impossible." So maybe it just ain't so that Stan leads the majors with .372. — Ottawa Citizen.

A Danish engineer's simple and ingenious toy for children has become a mystery for kings and statesmen. "What" — they ask—"makes the tippe-top turn over?"

which she had dived, in 258 feet of water. She was found on the bank which marks the northern edge of Hurd Deep, a valley in the ocean that was used by the navy after both world wars as a dumping ground for unwanted material. She is on even keel. In her 37 mile dive, the Affray came within a few feet of sliding into eternity, beyond the reach of light.

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What happened?

No one yet knows. All that is clear is that a diver, making his way along the side of a hull, spelled out the name "Affray." He rose to the top of the hull and found the periscope. The search had ended.

Further examination revealed that all hatches are closed and her buoys housed. The hydroplanes are set to rise. No attempt was made to use any of the escape hatches.

The snorkel snout of the Affray is bent down over the side, opening a hole 15 to 18 inches across into the hull of the ship. What caused this breakage is not clear. A collision with a surface ship would do it but the surface ship would be seriously injured. No such injury was reported.

As pointed out in the British House, this injury does not begin to explain the loss. Two automatic valves, below the snorkel should prevent the inflow of water. Were both of these valves broken or jammed, it would be only the work of an instant to release indicator buoys and of a few moments to use escape hatches.

The story of the Affray is not yet ended, and will not be until the hull is raised. So far no decision has been made as to salvage.

The tippe-top is a spherical top about the size of a small apple with a strong stem. It is set spinning with a snap of the fingers and begins to rotate with the stem pointing vertically into the air. Then comes the mystery. The oscillations change so that the stem of the top describes larger and larger circles until with a little jerk, the top turns upside down and continues to rotate balancing on its stem. When Mr. Winston Churchill visited Copenhagen last year he was introduced to the tippe-top by the Danish atomic physicist, Professor Niels Bohr during a dinner given by King Frederick. After the top had been spun three times the inevitable question came from Mr. Churchill: "How does it happen?" And the man who at one time in his brilliant career rescued atomic physics from the doldrums with his sensational theories replied: "I have tried to fathom it out but I cannot find the solution!" The solution of the tippe-top enigma has become a matter of conscience for the professor. When he was at a graduation ceremony at a Swedish University, attended by King Gustav Adolf of Sweden, Professor Bohr had the puzzling toy in his pocket. It nearly spoiled the festivities when the professor produced it. Soon the assembled company were amazed to see the king a cabinet minister and a Nobel prize winner engrossed in playing with the top on the floor! Professor Bohr is determined to find the mathematical solution to the puzzle of the tippe-top. If he succeeds he has promised to send a report to Mr. Churchill. — News from Copenhagen.

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