

# BROADCASTER

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## To Know England Person Must Have A Historic Sense

Centuries of Peace Behind  
the Charm That is  
Real.

London.—In the English countryside man and nature are happily married, so that the land has the appearance of a garden and the villages of a natural growth, writes Kenneth Johnstone, in "Coming Events." But do not be deceived; this simplicity and this seemingly casual arrangement are in reality the product of labor and centuries of peace. For the most part England has grown like a tree, slowly, steadily, and at will. The one feature of English life and history which an intelligent traveller must appreciate in this instinctive, continuous growth. This is England's real charm, the charm of a mature personality, developed at leisure, finding an expression of its own in every branch of human activity and still in process of expansion. A civilization is as a whole of far greater importance than any of its parts; it is England as a whole that is a distinctly original creation, irrespective of whether any one of its parts is greater or less than a similar part of some other country. Such a growth is soaked through and through with its own past; it is living history, because all its past can be seen to have relation to its present and its present is vigorously spreading into the future.

To understand England, then, a traveller must have some historic sense; he must see in tradition something more than a ludicrous or sentimental survival and in the monuments of the past something more than the husks of departed glories.

Imagine that you have come to England in a mood of sympathy and expectation. For weeks past those of your friends who have made the journey before you must have been telling you of places which you must not fail to see, each of them a different place, and you have faithfully promised to visit them all. There is only one thing to be done with such promises, drop them into the sea before you land, or your vacation will be ruined. You will only have lasting pleasure from

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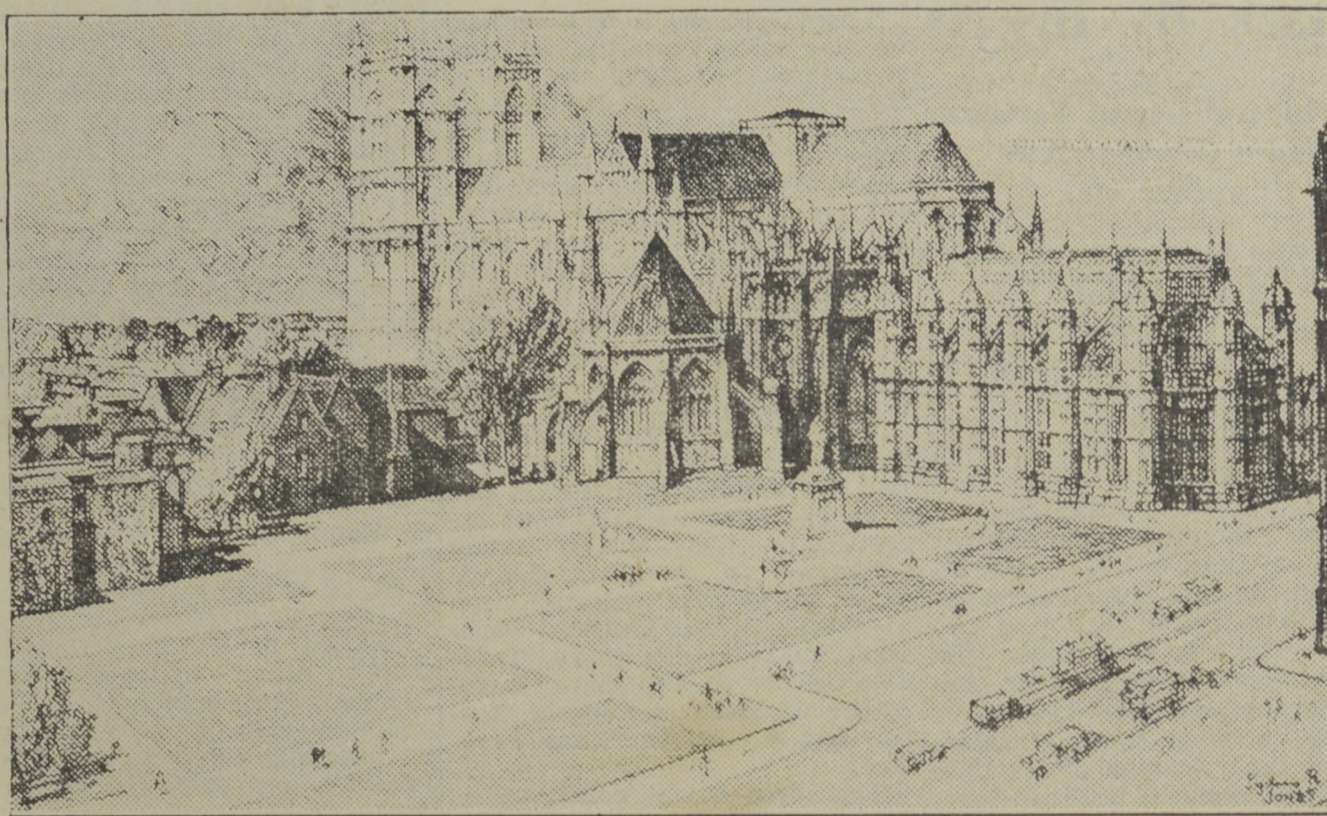
### SILKEN FLAG OF ADMIRAL IS DEPOSITED IN CHAPEL

Portsmouth. — Flown on the China station more than half a century ago an Admiral's silken flag presented by the ship's company of the former Iron Duke to Admiral Robert Coote, Commander-in-Chief in the Far East from 1878 to 1881, was deposited in the naval chapel at Portsmouth Cathedral recently.

During the past year the flag has been flown by Admiral Sir John Kelly, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth at the masthead of the Victory, of which Capt. Coote was commander from 1860 to 1863, but it will no longer stand the strain.

With the consent of Mrs. Park, Admiral Coote's daughter, it has now been placed in the northwest corner of the Cathedral, where it joins many other famous flags.

## SUGGESTED MEMORIAL TO KING GEORGE



An impression by Sydney Jones of how the proposed statue of King George V. might appear on the site in Westminster, England, which was suggested as a possibility by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the recent Mansion House meeting. Pointing to this spot as the centre of British national and Imperial life, flanked by Westminster Abbey, the sacred shrine of British history, and the Houses of Parliament, the

scene of its Government, the Archbishop offered the suggestion that it was worthy of very serious consideration. In order to erect a statue on this spot it would be necessary to remove the houses on the south side of the area, in Abington Street and Old Palace Yard, and if this was done it would reveal for the first time a truly splendid view of the Abbey rising above its cloisters, and the Houses of Parliament.

## National Park Idea Is Gaining Strength In The Maritimes

Land Owners Could Have Parks of Their Own, if the  
Government is Unable to Establish Them  
Because of Financial Stress.

The national park idea is gaining in strength in the Maritime Provinces and it is expected that parks will soon be established in these areas. It has been given as the aim of the Federal Government to have a park in every province, but so far no large parks have been established in the Atlantic Provinces although several small historic sites have been declared parks.

There was talk of having a national park in New Brunswick before the last general election but that fell through, but hope was revived again when the present Government came into power. It is hoped that the plan will progress. However, there is a possibility that the federal authorities may get peeved at the Maritimes for bucking their plan to have the control of the British North America Act brought to Ottawa.

In any case these provinces should have large parks suitable

for attracting visitors, and if the Federal Government will not take up the work, it would be a paying proposition for the provinces to establish provincial parks.

After all, the federal scheme of creating parks is just a way of giving the provinces back some of the money already collected from us. The parks are really being established with money secured from the provinces and they are not gifts by any means. If we had patriotic enough people we might have a provincial park without much public expense. It could be done by having land owners in the areas required allow their property to be conducted under park rules and at the same time permit visitors to use certain areas, while the necessary restrictions on game, etc., be maintained. The landowners would profit by having visitors during the summer months and with

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# Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

—Always worth a little more  
than you pay

## Military Customs Changing Because Of The New King

Some Regiments Drink  
King's Health Only  
Once a Year.

London.—The accession of King Edward VIII has brought inevitable changes, social and other, into the life of the Army, writes the military correspondent of the Morning Post. Regimental customs have in some instances, been changed, and loyal expressions which regimental messes have observed for a century or more revised. Many curious customs, however, still survive.

The South Lancashire (82nd Foot) have been the Prince of Wales's Volunteers since 1793. The 40th Foot, the sister battalion, it is thought, assumed the title about the same year.

Recently the 40th Foot (1st Battalion), stationed at Plymouth, for the first time for many years, drank one loyal toast, "The King."

His Majesty, when Prince of Wales, was Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, and after honoring the toast of the Sovereign, that of "Our Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales" was drunk, the band playing, "God Bless the Prince of Wales." At the moment the Regiment has no Colonel-in-Chief.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers observe the loyal toast one night each week.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on St. David's Day, drank the King's health, coupling with it "and St. David." This is the only occasion in the year when the Welsh Fusiliers drink the Loyal Toast.

The reason advanced for this is that at the time of the Mutiny at the Nore the mutineers invited the men of the Regiment to join them. They declined, and through their colonel sent an expression to the King of their loyalty to his service.

It is understood that the King replied that he would not require the Royal Welsh Fusiliers to drink his health in future as he was assured of their loyal devotion.

Honoring the Loyal Toast once a year is not peculiar to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Not all regiments drink the King's health even once a year as a sign of loyalty to the Crown. There are some whose

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## SOUTH SHIELDS LAST YEAR PROVED VERY TRAGIC PORT

South Shields.—The past year was one of the most tragic in the maritime history of this port, more than 260 families having been bereaved through loss of life at sea.

Rev. H. T. Law, chaplain to the Tyne station of the Missions to Seamen, stated: "For mortality at sea South Shields will take a lot of beating anywhere. Last year we visited 218 families to break the news of deaths at sea. For the size of the town we have the biggest maritime population in the country."

About \$10,000 is distributed annually by the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society to widows and dependents of seafarers in the South Shields district.

## Midland Counties Still A Stronghold For Morris Dances

Almost Every Season Has A  
Peculiar Costumed  
Dance.

The stronghold of the Morris dances is (the Bampton side has an unbroken tradition, so one may still, perhaps, use the present tense) the Midland counties, chiefly Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire and Gloucestershire, but also certain others, writes Iola A. Williams in "English Folk Song and Dance."

The commonest season for the performance of the dances is Whitsuntide, and it is on Whitsunday that you may still see the Morris men of Bampton-in-the-Bush in Oxfordshire. But other sets danced at other seasons—on June 21 at Abingdon, and at Christmas in Worcestershire and Herefordshire.

The usual number of dancers is six, as at Bampton, Headington and most other places. But at Winstar in Derbyshire there are 16, and, though no woman takes part, and dancers in one file wear special head-dresses, and their side of the dance is called "the ladies' side." These features are so unusual—indeed they are unique—that one wonders whether the Winstar dances really represent an uncorrupted Morris tradition.

Apart from them, and a few processional dances, almost the only exceptions to the six-dancer rule are the Morris jigs, which are danced in solos, or, more rarely, by two dancers. Among these must be mentioned the "Bacca Pipes," in which the dancer dances about two churchwarden pipes lying crossed on the ground, and a solo "Shepherd's Hey," in which the dancer keeps patting himself on the cheeks, breast and legs in a most curious way.

The six dancers in a team invariably wear some prescribed

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