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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1929

MR. SAUNDERS AT AMHERST

The statement attributed to Premier Saunders in his speech at the opening of the Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst that "Maritime Union is a matter requiring deep thought in the immediate future" is flatly denied by the local Liberal organ, which accuses the Guardian of wilfully misrepresenting him and states: "The only reference made to Maritime Union at Amherst by the Premier was when speaking on Confederation he stated that out of the idea of Maritime Union, first suggested in 1864 (?) grew the larger union of all the provinces of Canada."

If The Patriot is correct, then Premier Saunders has been gravely misreported by the press of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The St. John Telegraph-Journal besides quoting him as saying of Maritime Union that it is "a matter requiring deep thought in the immediate future," comments editorially upon the utterance in its issue of Nov. 13 as one of peculiar significance. The Halifax Chronicle, which surely cannot be accused of endeavoring to trip Premier Saunders up on a political matter, thus begins its report of his address in its issue of Nov. 12:

"AMHERST, Nov. 11.—Urging the needs of a closer co-operation in Maritime affairs and referring to Maritime Union as a matter requiring deep thought in the immediate future, Premier A. C. Saunders, of Prince Edward Island, touched an impressive note when he delivered the inaugural address of the Maritime Winter Fair."

In view of the significance of the statement attributed to the Premier of this Province, it is surely reasonable to suggest, as The Guardian suggested, that he take the earliest opportunity of explaining it. If Premier Saunders did not make the statement, he should contradict it. It is not enough for the local Liberal organ to make belittling gestures of denial on his behalf. Let the Premier speak out!

PREMIER KING'S PREDICAMENT

Premier King in his attempt to offset the effect of Hon. R. B. Bennett's speeches in Western Canada, charges the Conservative leader with making "an appeal to fear" in declaring that the economic wellbeing of Canada is endangered by the present one-sided commerce carried on between this country and the United States. Mr. King refuses to see anything injurious to Canada in the trade and tariff relations between the two countries, and he charges Mr. Bennett, who does see and proclaim the danger, with inconsistency because, as Mr. King puts it:

"When the United States threatens to raise its tariff again, so that we are being shut out of United States markets, he (Mr. Bennett) says we are face to face with an economic menace. When we buy from the United States instead of purchasing at home, we are again faced with an economic menace because of the home market which is being invaded. Whether, therefore we buy from or sell to, or are prohibited from selling to the United States, the result is the same—Canada is faced with an economic menace on the part of the United States."

And this is precisely the case, thanks to the Prime Minister himself and the tinkering he has done with our tariff policy. We are faced with an economic menace in the threatened increase of United States tariffs because these tariffs are to be imposed on agricultural products which we desire to sell profitably to our American neighbors, and which we cannot dispose of in Canada because of the failure of the King Government to protect our home market with adequate tariffs. We are menaced in the purchases we make from the United States because these purchases are largely of finished products which, under the policy advocated by Mr. Bennett, could be manufactured in Canada by Canadian hands.

Finally, there is the economic drain upon the resources of the country in the exportation of enormous quantities of raw material to the United States under tariff duties significantly low in comparison with the duties on products which it would be to our advantage to sell to our American neighbors. One effect of the export of this raw material has been the exodus of thousands of Canadian artisans to American mills and factories, whence the finished products are turned out and reshipped across the line and sold at greatly enhanced prices to the Canadian consumer. This is the vicious circle that the tariff tinkering of the King Government has created. Premier King, albeit in scorn of what he characterizes as the inconsistency of his opponent's arguments, spoke the literal truth when he said that "whether we buy from or sell to, or are prohibited from selling to the United States, we are economically menaced." There is no question in the minds of the great majority of thinking Canadians that Mr. Bennett is right and that we are in a serious predicament in our trade relations with the United States. The question is, what does Premier King purpose doing about it? He has failed so far to answer that question in his Western speeches, and the party press, big and little, that support him, have been equally reticent.

WEATHER LORE

The annual autumnal pastime of forecasting the kind of winter we shall have now engages the attention of amateur prophets. This school of forecasters credits animals and plants with the ability to make provision against severity in winter weather. If the fur of animals be abundant; the bark of trees be thick; then, according to tradition, inhabitants of the temperate zone should look out for a long, hard winter. Indians, too, are supposed to know in advance when unusual cold is impending. If there were more than a chance of truth in these predictions, comments an exchange, the meteorologists in the Weather Bureau would have found it long ago. As a matter of fact, scientists and skilled observers have tested the so-called goose-bone methods of forecasting, and have found them based upon superstition or tradition.

A New Jersey naturalist who kept records of the thickness of muskrat houses and of the quantity of nuts stored by squirrels in the neighborhood of his home, writes that he was unable to find any relation whatever between the architecture of muskrat or the stores of food in squirrel houses and the severity or mildness of winter.

Not a few persons who deny unscientific methods of weather forecasting cling to the theory that the weather is controlled by the moon. There are traditional notions about dry and wet moons and about the tendency of atmosphere events to occur at times of change in the moon's phase. Only one heavenly body exerts control over terrestrial weather, and that is the sun. We get more heat and light from the sun in thirteen seconds than we get from the moon in a year. The moon prophets deserve no more credence than the amateurs who attribute phenomenal powers to the muskrat and the ground hog.

EDITORIAL NOTES

An auto driver with no life insurance is neglecting his family when he admires the scenery. There is royal precedent for early Christmas shopping. Her Majesty Queen Mary has already commenced making her holiday purchases. Scriptural authority is quoted for the grain pool. It is recalled that Joseph organized the first in Egypt centuries ago. What will not Biblical texts not prove?

Notes By The Way

Much is printed these days setting forth the importance and desirability of establishing and perpetuating closer and more cordial relations between Great Britain, the United States and Canada. Broadly speaking that could be more desirable than that all branches of the English-speaking world should dwell together in concord. But there are several things that hold the Kingdom and the Republic estranged from such hearty affection for each other as would benefit their racial and lingual relationship.

In the first place they had parted after a war of seven years 147 years ago, and renewed the fight 29 years later in 1812 and kept it up for two years. It was only a period of 46 years until the war of the Secession broke out between the North and the South, and such entanglements ensued as brought the Kingdom and the Republic again to the very brink of war.

When the Confederation of the British and American Provinces took shape in the sixties of last century, the Washington Government stood bitterly opposed to it. The idea of the Canadian Fathers was embodied in the bill first submitted to the British Parliament creating "the Kingdom of Canada." Washington would not submit to have another Kingdom set up in America and the word "Kingdom" was changed to "Dominion."

Rebellion in Ireland was going on at the time, supported by millions of dollars sent across from the United States. The "Alabama claims" were pending between the British and American Governments. Canada was menaced and invaded by armed forces carrying United States army rifles, swords and ammunition from across the border in 1866, when the battle of Ridgeway was fought, a number of Canadian volunteers killed and many more seriously wounded.

In 1870, three years after the date of Confederation, General O'Neill, who had led the invading host at Ridgeway four years earlier, again appeared on the border at Ogdensburg with a force of 3,000 men, all veterans of the War of the Rebellion, and threatening Ottawa. Canadian volunteer forces confronted them on the north side of the river with a gunboat in the river. The opposing forces moved from day to day up or down the river, but did not cross.

These invasions of Canada from the States cost the Dominion some millions of dollars, but from that day to this all claims for damage or reparation have been refused by Washington. It was this series of complications and invasions that led D'Arcy McGee to issue his trumpet warning to the people of Canada, just before his tragic death, to "Sleep no more except under arms!"

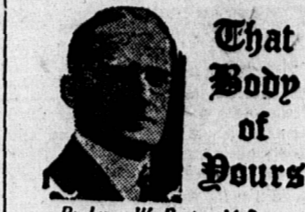
Two great Irishmen, the poet Thomas Moore and Thomas D'Arcy McGee, visited the States and Canada. Both were lovers of liberty, and on crossing the Atlantic had the impression that the United States was an ideal country, and a land of true liberty. Moore came half a century earlier than McGee. Both were speedily disillusioned by what they saw under the Stars and Stripes. Moore, in his disappointment, caricatured President Washington, the then primitive city that bears his name, Congress, and the nation at large.

Of Washington, the man, we read: "Beneath whose sword Columbia's patriot train cast off their monarch that their mob might reign." Of the city: "This embryo capital where fancy sees, squares in morasses, obelisks in trees, though naught but woods and Jefferson we see whose streets should run and sages ought to be." Again the city is spoken of as "this modern Rome . . . and what was Goose Creek once is Tiber now."

Of the Congress we read: The patriot fresh from freedom's councils come, Now pleased retires to lash his slaves at home, Or woo perchance some black Aspatia's charms, And dream of freedom in his bondmaid's arms.

It will be hard for patriotic Canadians to forget all the past relations of Canada with her rich and powerful neighbor, with whom in times of peace there has been a perpetual war of tariffs. Yet we can forget much, while still remembering that soviet glances from across the boundary are backed by the strong desire that the British flag shall disappear from North America.

Still we would be friendly, just as far as our own safety will permit. The limits of safety must be our true border line. We are living beside a great people, marvelous in their wealth and power, great in their inventive and mechanical genius and achievement, and in generous contributions to noble charities, but whom we fear are becoming more and more desirous to dominate Canada and other countries, by land and sea. And not the only and foremost champion of liberty, as many Americans would have us believe. Slavery was abolished and all slaves made free in England 100 years, and throughout the British dominions a full generation before Lincoln issued his famous proclamation.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE STOMACH

You read some months ago about the wonderful device invented by Dr. Franz Bach of Vienna, by means of which an actual photograph or photographs of the interior of the stomach may be taken by a tiny camera, which the patient is able to swallow.

It is a small cylinder about two inches long and one half inch in diameter connected to a rubber tube which extends out of the patient's mouth after the camera is swallowed. A short section of the tube is perforated in order that air may be pumped into the stomach so that a clear picture of the lining of the stomach may be obtained.

Dr. L. Cremin, Ossining, N. Y., conducted an experiment on a patient who had been operated on for ulcers of the stomach. The idea was to find out the condition of the stomach after the operation. Dr. Cremin simply pressing a plunger connected with the camera through the rubber tube was able to get sixteen photographs of the patient's stomach within a few seconds.

In an hour the entire set of negatives aggregating less than the dimensions of a postage stamp in size, were being studied by the aid of powerful lenses. Although the films are very small they can be greatly enlarged for purposes of study. The little lamp is equal to 6000 candle power.

Now of what use is this little camera going to be to patients and physicians?

Any inflammation of the lining of the stomach can be detected and the amount of damage that is being done. It will show the difference between an ulcer and an early cancer.

It will not be necessary for the surgeon, when in doubt, to make an opening into the stomach to find out what is really the trouble. As the early discovery of cancer of the stomach is the only hope for a cure, this new instrument or camera will be of wonderful help in lessening the number of deaths from this dread ailment.

As you can easily see how the patient will be more than willing to undergo this simple method of learning just what is wrong with his stomach. It is certainly a long step forward in the diagnosis of stomach conditions.



AUTUMN

"God's hand is on the hills, my love, The bracken bends a golden knee. No more the larks from heaven above Four forth their rapturous minstrelsy. Yet oh, my love, how fair the breast Of Nature robed for evening rest."

"Come let us to the fields, sweetheart Lay thy dear hand in that of mine. The blue-bells call our souls apart For worship at this autumn shrine. Red-robed the hills majestic stand All-glorious in this radiant land."

"See yonder on the moors, dear one, Autumnal glories breathe farewell. And, list! where sinks yon weary sun, Angelic sounds the passing knell Of Autumn, sweet as evening prayer, That speaks of Paradise the fair." —Gilbert Rae, in Chamber's Journal.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGH

LOUIS JOLLIET

Q. Who was Louise Jolliet? A. Louise Jolliet was one of the early explorers of the West. Born in Quebec, he entered the employ of the fur trade. He was sent by Talon to discover copper mines on Lake Superior and met La Salle in 1669 near the site of Hamilton. In 1673 he set out with Jacques Marquette to discover the Mississippi, descending the river as far as Arkansas. He also made a trip to Hudson Bay in 1675 and later received the grant of the Isle of Anticosti where he settled with his family. In 1694 he explored the Labrador coast and on his return was made a royal pilot on the St. Lawrence.

Last winter the first snow worth noting came on January 3. Two days later the mercury sank to zero. March 11 brought 12 below zero. B. March 20 the snow was nearly gone. Victoria Hotel was burned Jan. 17. It will soon be time for skating hockey, snow-shoeing, tobogganing and "the roarin' game" of curling. In the rinks, on the ponds and the snow-covered fields young people will find sport.

ORIGIN OF SURNAMES

Angus

Derived from the place-name Angus, the older name for Forfarshire. Clan and tartan—MacInnes.—J. H. J.

Aiken

Probably from Adkin, little Adam, or from MacAodhagan, son of Egan, from whence also MacEgan, MacEgan, MacKeegan, MacKeegan, Aken, Egan, Eakin, &c. Yet another derivation is from Eschann.—J. H. J.

Beveridge

In your issue of October 5 a contributor says the name Beveridge is derived from Beveridge, in Dorset. The name is very common in Wilt and Wiltshire. We have a record of a relation Biferage, or Beveridge, who had lands on the shore of Lochleven about 1800.—One of the Clan.

Dunn

The name Dunn, Dunne, was anciently O'Duinn, and the chief of the family resides on the estate of Brittas, Queen's County, which has been in their possession from time immemorial. The O'Duinn occur frequently in McGee's "Annals of the Four Masters," and the other Irish authorities.—James Selon-Anderson, F. S. A. Scot.

Forbes

This surname is derived from the lands so called on Donaid, in Aberdeenshire. Fergus, son of John of Forbes, had a charter of Forbes from Alexander, Earl of Buchan, in 1238.—James Selon-Anderson, F. S. A. Scot.

Gouldie

Derived from the Gaelic gall "stranger." Also Gall, Galt, Gauld, Gaudie, Galdie, Gold, Goidie, Gelle, Galle, &c. Gouldie is a Scottish form of the Goidie form of the name. One of Burns' poems on John Goidie begins thus:—"O, Gouldie, terror o' the whigs." Gauld clan and tartan—MacPherson.—J. H. J.

MacMillan

The Clan MacMillan, said to be one of the tribes of the Northern Picts, claim Moray as the district of their origin. Tradition says they were transferred to Strathgairn by Malcolm I. in the twelfth century, subsequently settling in Lochaber, Knapdale, Fannan, and Galloway. The publishing firm of this name is now one of the most famous in the world.—J. H. J.

Morton

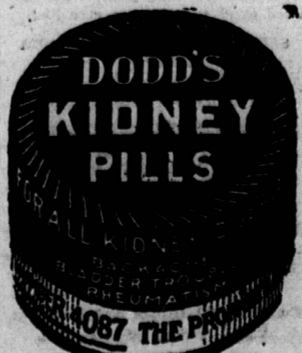
An ancient title in the Peerage of Scotland, first conferred on one of the great Douglas family in 1458. Derived from lands of that name in Midlothian.—J. H. J.

Scott

The Scotts, a Border clan, trace their descent from the twelfth century, and were prominent in the fighting in that interesting and debatable land. Scott is the patronymic of several noble families, including the Dukes of Buccleuch.—J. H. J. —Weekly Scotsman.

Judge:—If, as you admit, you were three miles away digging potatoes when this man was arrested for speeding, how can you testify that the car was going at the most only 20 miles an hour? Sambon: Judge, I used to own that cash!

Company of New France and was educated by the Jesuits but later renounced the clerical vocation to enter the fur trade. He was sent by Talon to discover copper mines on Lake Superior and met La Salle in 1669 near the site of Hamilton. In 1673 he set out with Jacques Marquette to discover the Mississippi, descending the river as far as Arkansas. He also made a trip to Hudson Bay in 1675 and later received the grant of the Isle of Anticosti where he settled with his family. In 1694 he explored the Labrador coast and on his return was made a royal pilot on the St. Lawrence.



THE INTIMATE PAPERS OF COLONEL HOUSE

Friend And Adviser Of President Wilson. Recounts In His Diary The Great Events Of The War In Which His Country Was Concerned. (Copyright)

CHAPTER 40

The compromise of mid-April made possible the American amendments to the Covenant and its acceptance by the Plenary conference; they also brought within sight the completion of the Treaty with Germany, and on April 14 the Germans were invited to send delegates to Versailles. But the period of crisis was not ended, for two important questions remained unsettled. The Japanese demanded that German rights in Shantung should be ceded to them, and the Italians threatened to withdraw from participation in the German Treaty unless their claims in the Adriatic were satisfied.

The Adriatic question became acute in the first week of April, precisely at the moment of crisis over Reparations, the Saar and the Rhine frontier. On April 2, at the end of a long conversation that covered the entire range of disputed topics, President Wilson asked House to explain to the Italians the American proposal, which while granting them the Treaty of London line in the Tyrol, assigned eastern Istria, Fiume, and Dalmatia to the Jugo-Slavs. "He wished me to outline to Orlando the boundary and other terms for Italy," wrote House in his diary. "I do not relish the job, but I promised to do it. I shall see Orlando on Friday and tell him just where we wish the northern and eastern boundaries of Italy to be."

As it turned out, the conference with Orlando came on Thursday instead of Friday, for on Thursday morning Lloyd George suddenly raised the question of the Adriatic in the Council of Four and suggested calling in the Jugo-Slav representative. Orlando decided to absent himself from

Book Review

"MAGIC FOR MARIGOLD"

Children, it has often been observed, are by nature actors — and actresses. Imagination and imitation are prominent traits in their mentality. Acting presupposes an audience, but sometimes a child is, by local circumstances, without playmates, and one knows not whether to rejoice or be sorry for it. Rejoice, perhaps, for then its imagination peoples the woods with dryads and the meadows with fairies, and bird and beast become its intimates. Should this creative faculty persist through the years it is well; for of such is the kingdom of literature.

This story "Magic for Marigold," by L. M. Montgomery, McLeod and Stewart, publishers, Toronto, is, one imagines, to some extent autobiographic of the authoress; for the consummate insight into the mind of the delightful heroine speaks of experience. Born into a family—the Leslie "clan"—whose members are all grown-up, the heroine is introduced to us at a re-union at which she is to be named; and the various suggestions are cautiously punctuated—and punctured—by Old Grandmother, a fine old Talleyrandian lady with a biting humor. She is Old Grandmother because her daughter is Young Grandmother; folk live long on The Island. How the name was finally settled as "Marigold," is a matter of comment by the two black cats, "Lucifer" and "The Witch of Endor," who come in, like the Chorus in a Greek play, every once in a while.

Time passes on, and when Marigold has reached the stage when she can make a bad break, she certainly does! One of the funniest happens when two ministers and their wives are being entertained at supper. Marigold, breathless and late, explains her absence by an artless reference to her chase after a sanguinary heifer—only she didn't say sanguinary! "Frozen horror of the family! One minister looked, against, the other hid a grin. Children and foreigners pick up such words first!

Sylvia, her make-believe playmate and her very best friend "lives" in the orchard, through the "Magic Door;" and when Young Grandmother, in an effort to destroy what she considers an unhealthy delusion, locks the Door and hides the key, Marigold is inconsolable. Verily, whose offense one of these little ones needs not always to do it physically. "Keep your dream, little Marigold, as long as you can," says her Aunt. "You may tire of reality but never of 'sams." Perhaps Marigold is at her best, when she goes visiting her relatives. It is true that her first visit — to Uncle Paul's—was not a success. Put

the afternoon meeting, and so informed the President.

ORLANDO STAYS AWAY

'As for the very delicate matter, Orlando wrote Wilson, of giving a further hearing to the representative of the Slovians and Croats—against whom Italy has been at war for four years—I would not exclude the advisability of giving a hearing to the representative of any other enemy people on whom it is a question of imposing conditions. But, on the other hand, as no such debate has yet been granted, I insist in thinking it advisable to abstain from taking part in a meeting which, as things stand, must necessarily give rise to debate."

"I realize, with keen regret, that my absence may give rise to an impression, which I should be the first to wish to avoid, that a misunderstanding has risen between the Italian Government and the Allied and Associated Governments. I think however that such an impression will not be given, as the meeting this afternoon is not the meeting of the representative of the Four Powers, but a conversation between the President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France with those gentlemen.

"I earnestly hope, Mr. President, that in this way the reason for my absence will be seen in its true light, i.e., not as an act of consideration towards colleagues, whose wish it is to obtain all the data available in order to form their own opinion on the grave matters under consideration."

Instead of going to the council of Four, Orlando came to the Cillon to see Colonel House. But neither then nor at later conferences could either suggest a workable compromise.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

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