

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1933.

EARLY GEOGRAPERS

Today, June 24, marks the 436th anniversary of John Cabot's memorable voyage to North America. His name is associated—erroneously, it is maintained—with the discovery of what is now Prince Edward Island. In any event the following article on Cabot's voyage and on the early geographers of Prince Edward Island, from the files of the Daily Examiner of June 24, 1882, will be read with special interest on this occasion. We quote: "Exactly three hundred and eighty-five years ago today, on St. John Baptist's Day, June 24th, 1497, an Anglified Italian, John Cabotto by name, discovered an island which, in commemoration of the day, he named St. John's. This was the first European name given to any part of the northern portion of North America, after the discovery of Columbus. The island so discovered and so called, is generally supposed to have been our own island, partly from the fact that it lay somewhat in the direction known to have been taken by the Cabots, partly from the circumstance that this island retained the name of St. John down to the end of last century. But this opinion is not universal. It is known that in the day before the discovery of St. John, Cabot sighted land which he called "Prima Vista," or first land seen. If St. John's Island is identical with our own island, then the "Prima Vista" must have been the shores of Cape Breton. But from Cabot's description, and from other circumstances, the "Prima Vista" appears to have been the coast of Labrador; and if so, then St. John's Island must have originally been one of the numerous small islands along the shores of Newfoundland. There exists a Portuguese map, dated 1505, in which Saint John was far to the north of Cape Race, and also a Spanish map of 1520 in which St. Juan is placed just south of Terre del Labrador.

FRESH LOBSTER

Since early French settlement days this Province has been noted for its prime lobsters. It is doubtful, however, if a Prince Edward Island lobster ever achieved the distinction of appearing in Court as co-respondent in a \$100,000 damage suit, as did a member of the species recently in Chicago. The cause of action, which is reported in an Associated Press despatch, originated in a Chicago cafe. Just to be sure the lobsters he had ordered were strictly fresh, a customer challenged the waiter to prove it. In came a tray of live lobsters and— "The defendant did then and there carelessly, improperly, wilfully and maliciously raise said tray of lobsters too close to the nose of the plaintiff, so that the lobster did grab hold of and seize the nose of the plaintiff."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Canada headed the world's list of exporters of oats to Holland in 1932, and for the same year almost quadrupled her export of rye, namely, 68,376 metric tons as against 17,745 tons in 1931, displacing the Argentine as headliner.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A Calgary exchange reminds its readers that cats should be kept inside at nights at this season of the year when young families of robins and other feathered friends are making their appearance. During the first few days out of the nest these youngsters are an easy prey to murderous felines. The value of birds to the community as insect and worm destroyers is enormous.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A measure to be known as the University Spurious Degrees (Prohibition of Use and Issue) Act has been introduced in the British House of Lords by Lord Jessel. This bill would make it a penal offense for any person to use letters after his name denoting a university degree unless he holds the designated degree, and would prohibit the bestowal of a degree by any person or organization, other than a recognized university, except the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose authority to confer Lambeth degrees in theology, music and law would be unaffected.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Chief reason why no one takes the "Co-operative Commonwealth Federation" seriously is that it lays down, as a pre-requisite condition of the "reforms" it proposes, the complete re-casting of the whole social and political structure of Canada. Its program strikes the normal mind in about the same way as a project to tear down Parliament. Building in order to improve the menu of the restaurant.

Now that we have passed the longest day of the year we can look forward with confidence to the remainder. Next we shall have hay making, then harvest, then potato digging, then shovelling snow and afterwards Christmas. And so the year passes to be followed by another year with its variations "ad infinitum."

Stalin's new order for a purging of the dominant party in Russia marks a fresh stage in the dictatorship which masquerades in the guise of Communism. At present the party consists of 3,200,000 favoured members, who hold the whole of the Russian people in their grip. But that is too large a body for convenient control. The supreme dictator wishes to be sure of his underlings. They must be "fit though few." There was much more personal liberty under the Czarist regime, bad as that was, than there is under the pretended Communist Government, which in fact, wields the harshest tyranny at present exhibited anywhere in Europe.

Members of the "Irish Republican Army" openly carried out manoeuvres under arms recently near Brandon, County Cork. The organization has been strongly denounced by Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church. A few days ago Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Kerry, warned young people in his diocese against joining the organization.

Attention is already being called to the probable costs of the World Monetary and Economic Conference. It is estimated that the expenses are likely to reach a total of about \$5,000,000. This figure may prove to be considerably below the mark. Everything depends upon how long the parleys will last. They may continue for six weeks, and, again, with sundry adjournments, the deliberations may be lengthened out to a much longer period. If the entire course of negotiations to be traversed is taken into consideration, including the work of special committees dealing with points of difficulty as they arise, and the sanction of the respective governments involved also go into the reckoning, the bill of costs will assuredly mount much higher than the budget tentatively set.

The mind is measure of the man and to this degree and in a profound sense man is the ruler of the myriad-fold forms of life with which he comes into contact. We indeed use the terms, nature, law, matter, freedom, necessity, knowledge, etc., with the vaguest conception of what they connote. Yet it is plain enough that man has succeeded in subjugating and adapting some of the vastest forces of nature to his needs and his own service.

A story is told of a Scottish lassie who book service in London and on her first Sunday in town attended divine worship. On her return her mistress asked her how she liked the sermon. Jeannie was enthusiastic; it was so grand, she said, that she could not understand a single word of it. One's mind reverts to the works of many distinguished economists; couched in highly technical language, with every expression of opinion guarded by a saving clause, their lucubrations are quite incomprehensible to ordinary men of affairs. It cannot be too often insisted that it is not evidence of cleverness to be incomprehensible. On the contrary, only a really clever man who knows his subject intimately can express his views on a technical matter in familiar language. The use of technical terminology is sometimes merely a precautionary measure to prevent a revelation of ignorance.

Experts in the Old Country are at work on a miniature radio set, the smallest ever made, and which will work on short wavelengths, receiving and transmitting with the current from ordinary flashlight batteries. This new set, says one scientist, will be independent of the enormous power-stations at present necessary to transmission, and will cost little to maintain. At the moment the maximum distance of transmission is 200 miles, but that will certainly be increased. The one big problem to be solved is that of the "direct" wave which will keep transmission and reception private.



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE EMPTYING TIME OF STOMACH MAY BE PROLONGED BY IRRITATION

Because the stomach can hold three pints of food doesn't mean that that amount of food should be put into it at any one time even if a part of the food is simply water, tea, or other fluid. If too much food is eaten too often, the stomach muscles may get distended just like a piece of over-stretched rubber. Thus the stomach will hang low in the abdomen and be very slow in emptying, causing considerable gas and discomfort.

It has been found by research physicians that where there is any irritation of the lining of the stomach walls the muscles of the walls do not churn the food very well with the result that it takes much longer for the food to be thoroughly mixed with the stomach juice, before the stomach pushes it downward into the small intestine.

Drs. J. F. Stewart and W. N. Boldyreff, Battle Creek, Michigan, describe experiments in which they were able to show that an inflammation of the lining of the stomach or the first part of the small intestine into which the stomach empties, greatly delays the emptying of the stomach. Even tap water is delayed two or three times the normal limit, yet no other liquid leaves the stomach more rapidly than water.

They found that alcohol, mustard, pepper, spices, and bitter salts also prolonged the emptying time of the stomach. They found that whether the temperature in the stomach was very hot or very cold made no difference to the emptying time of the stomach.

How may this knowledge be of benefit to you?

When there is an irritation of the stomach of any kind it would be wise to eat a small quantity of food at one time, and to spread the meals as much as six hours apart. The ordinary meal is digested in from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 hours, and if there are six hours between meals you can see that if there is but a small quantity of food eaten, it is almost sure to be out of the stomach in less than six hours.

Thus we find that in the treatment of ulcer of the stomach or of the small intestine, small meals, mostly liquid are given. And even after the ulcer is healed, the time between the regular meals is not less than from 5 to 6 hours.



THE TENT OF NOON

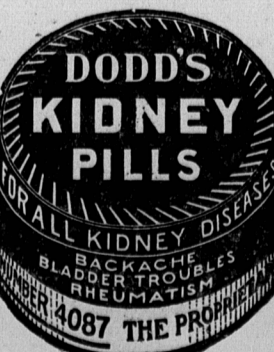
Behold, now, where the pageant of the high June Halls in the glowing noon! The trailing shadows rest on plain and hill; The bannered hosts are still While over forest crown and mountain head The azure tent is spread.

The song is hushed in every woodland throat; Moveless the lilies float; Even the ancient ever-murmuring sea Signs only fitfully; The cattle drowse in the field-corn's shade Peace on the world is laid.

It is the hour when Nature's caravan, That bears the pilgrim Man Across the desert of uncharted time To his far hope sublime, Rests in the green oasis of the year, As if the end drew near.

Ah, traveller, hast thou naught of thanks or praise For these fleet halcyon days? No courage to uplift thee from despair Born with the breath of prayer? Then turn thee to the lilled field once more! God stands in His tent door.

—Bliss Carman.



CONFEDERATION RECORDS

Compiled from authoritative sources by H. R. Stewart, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Official Telegrams Passing Between Lieut.-Governor Robinson, Lord Dufferin, The Secretary of State and Others.

Official telegrams passing between Lieut.-Governor Robinson, Lord Dufferin, the Secretary of State and Others. Governor General to Lt.-Governor, Ottawa, 7 December, 1872.

Debt matter for negotiation. Will be fairly considered. Sd. Dufferin.

Governor General to Lieut.-Governor, Montreal, 1 February, 1873. In order to remove all doubt please telegraph total amount of debt your Government asks Dominion to assume.

Lieut.-Governor to Governor General, 3 February, 1873. Our general debt is one hundred and ten thousand pounds sterling, which with Railroad debt as specified in Minute of Council makes a total debt of seven hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling.

This is the debt we ask Dominion of Canada to assume. Sd. William Robinson, Lieut.-Governor.

Lieut.-Governor to Governor General, 4 February, 1873. Time pressing as regards dissolution. Will your Excellency please telegraph decision of your Government as to debt when arrived at.

Sd. William Robinson. Lieut.-Governor to Governor General, 6 February, 1873.

To remove all misapprehension I have the honor to state that my Government ask Dominion of Canada to give us the better terms of 1869 and to assume our entire railroad debt in addition, together with the union items, one, three, four and five of our proposal.

Sd. William Robinson. Governor General to Lieut.-Governor Robinson, Ottawa, 6 February, 1873.

I hope to send you an answer in a day or two at farthest. Sd. Dufferin.

Governor General to Lieut.-Governor Robinson, Ottawa, 9 February, 1873.

We adhere to the opinion that no satisfactory answer or conclusion can be given or arrived at until after personal conference. Sd. Dufferin.

Lieut.-Governor to Governor General, 13 February, 1873. Before acting on Mr. Tilley's suggestion, my Government desire permission to publish your public despatch of the 31 January, with enclosure, in order to explain their position.

Sd. William Robinson. Governor General to Lieut.-Governor, 14 February, 1873.

Your Government have permission to publish my public despatch of 31st January with the enclosure. Sd. Dufferin.

Lieut.-Governor to Governor General, 14 February, 1873. Delegation from my Government is about to proceed to Ottawa to discuss terms of union with the Canadian Government.

Sd. William Robinson. Copy of above telegram also sent to Lord Kimberly, Secretary of State.

R. P. Haythorne to Lieut.-Gov. Robinson, Ottawa, 26 February, 1873.

Held two conferences. Increase of annual allowance, Railway debt, steam dredge, will be freely conceded in addition to better terms; but Railway debt in addition to difference of old debt in our favour thought too much. Probably yield six representatives.

Sd. Robt. P. Haythorne. By telegraph to Hon. E. Palmer, Charlottetown, 3 March, 1873.

Increase of annual allowance, total railway debt, steam dredge, conceded, Law Courts conceded with entire possession. Fisheries same as other Provinces if not settled before union, \$800,000 for land, increased by interest on \$100,000 instead of difference on old debt of \$431,000 allowed. In other respects Better Terms are to stand. We advise dissolve upon these terms. Do our Colleagues concur? Immediate answer required.

Sd. Haythorne. Sd. Laird. Lieut.-Governor to Mr. Haythorne, Ottawa, 4 March, 1873.

Terrific snow storm. Travelling impossible. Will meet Council and telegraph answer as soon as possible. Sd. William Robinson.

Lieut.-Governor to Secretary of State, 5 March, 1873.

Terms of Union very favorable to Prince Edward Island. Have been agreed to between my Government

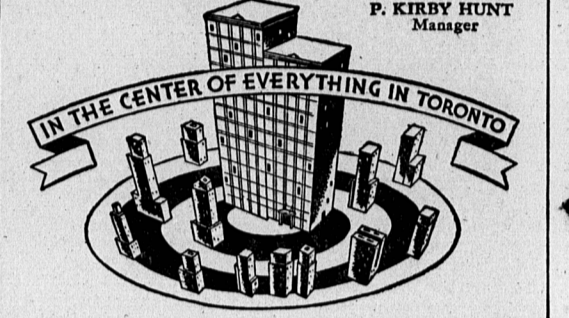
YOU may be going to Toronto soon!

Why not enjoy the comforts of the KING EDWARD? — comforts born of a thirty-year tradition found under no other hotel roof in Canada. The charm and convenience of this good old hostelry gives you—whether for business or pleasure—the best that hotel life can offer.

RATES THAT MEET THE TIMES —The choicest foods in Toronto; —Many of the chief events of the season "staged" at this hotel. —Fine ballrooms with music by the original Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra, with Luigi in person. —Fashionable, Central and charming—the best Toronto people go to the King Edward to dine and dance.

CHARGES FOR ACCOMMODATION —Double room and bathroom, from \$4.00. Single room and bathroom, from \$2.50. Suites from \$8.00.

CHARGES FOR MEALS —In the Restaurants—Breakfast 50c; Luncheon 85c; table d'hôte \$1.50; or in the Cafeteria at correspondingly lowered cost. Dancing in Oak Room nightly (except Sunday).



P. KIRBY HUNT Manager. Duplicate of above telegram sent to Governor General at the same time. Lieut.-Governor to Governor General, 10 March, 1873. The stand taken by the Opposition is that the terms are not good enough and that if in power they could procure better and in the struggle for office they will probably raise a strong feeling against Confederation. If when notifying by telegraph the return of the delegation your Excellency should see no objection to say in effect that they have procured terms as good as the Island could expect or is ever likely to receive, it would be of the greatest service in preventing the people from being deceived on this head. Colonel Gray and all the Protestant party approve of terms and will support them heartily.

Sd. William Robinson. Governor-General to Lieut.-Governor, 12 March, 1873.

Your delegates have gone from Ottawa after having succeeded in effecting a provisional arrangement. I congratulate you on the liberal having obtained terms so liberal. In the opinion of my advisers, in which I entirely concur, no further concession would have any chance of meeting with acceptance in Dominion Parliament.

Sd. Dufferin. Lieut.-Governor to Secretary of State, 20 March, 1873, 10.30 a.m.

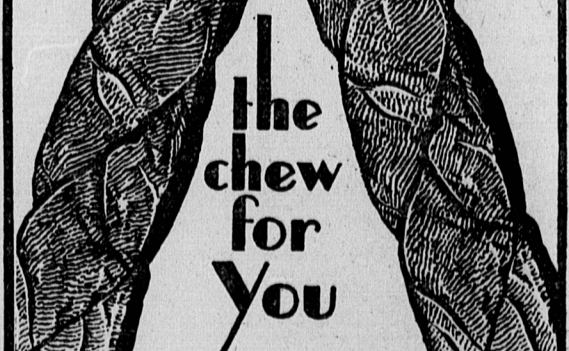
The expression of a hope on the part of Her Majesty's Government that Prince Edward Island will take advantage of the present very favourable opportunity of union with Canada would be of much service should your Lordship have no objection to telegraph to me to such effect in a telegram intended for publication.

Sd. William Robinson. Secretary of State to Lieut.-Governor, 20 March, 1873, 4 p.m.

Her Majesty's Government learn with much satisfaction that terms are agreed upon for admission of Prince Edward Island to Dominion. They trust Prince Edward Island will not lose this opportunity of union with her Sister Colonies.

Sd. Kimberly. (To be Continued.) Ideal Pedestrian Found (Glasgow Herald)

It is reported from Czecho-Slovakia that a certain Alois Novotny was run over the other day by a motor car and suffered a severe



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