

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxims A good neighbor is one who owns a ladder, lawn mower, lawn roller, know shovel, spade, and a rake.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1933.

LESS SABRE RATTLING

President Roosevelt's timely appeal on Tuesday for an armament truce, backed up by Premier Ramsay MacDonald's warm indorsement, has evidently had its effect in Germany.

Table with 2 columns: Country, At home, Including overseas. Lists Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Yugoslavia, and other Continental States.

From these figures it may be surmised what is in the minds of the representatives of the various countries. Germany looks at France on one side and Poland on the other, each with home forces equal to hers.

President Roosevelt's proposals with which Hitler expresses agreement contemplate as an ultimate objective the complete elimination of all offensive weapons, and, in the meantime, a substantial reduction of these weapons and the elimination of others.

If Chancellor Hitler is sincere in welcoming the Roosevelt disarmament proposals, it will mean the relief of a situation which had begun to reach a somewhat alarming deadlock. It remains, of course, to be seen what the Nazi leader means by his frequent references to "equality and security."

The anniversary, which occurs today has been declared a holiday in our neighbouring Province of New Brunswick and in the city of St. John, the scene of the actual landing of the Loyalists, there will be a public ceremony at which an anniversary oration will be given by Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, a native son of New Brunswick and a descendant of a United Empire Loyalist family.

LOYALIST DAY

Empire Day this year, says the "United Empire", journal of the Royal Empire Society, should carry an enhanced meaning from the fact that eight days earlier will be commemorated the 150th anniversary of the landing in St. John, New Brunswick, of the first party of United Empire Loyalists, whose advent so profoundly modified the history of Canada and of the British Empire itself.

months will certainly not fail to remind the world that the memory of those who sacrificed all for loyalty, who certainly saved Canada for the British Empire, is kept ever green. Wherever domiciled over the Seven Seas the British people may "remember with advantage" the epic story to which only a Pericles could do justice.

The Loyalists, as latter-day historians freely recognize, were of the best of the American stock, and as Bourinot says, "quite unfitted for the rude experiences of a pioneer life." Yet what pioneers they made in conditions harder than their grandparents and great-grandparents had faced!

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During the first month of legalized beer in New York City the big sum of \$3,000,000 was collected in taxes, which may be taken as proof that legal beer was wanted by the people.

As a fair man, President Roosevelt knows that if Canada is to be attracted along trade lines, worthwhile concessions must be made by Uncle Sam as well. The larger of the two countries has long had the best of the situation with respect to trade totals.

Hitler has now revived the notion that by burning books the ideas they contain can be destroyed. This theory was popular in the Middle Ages, and it is from the Middle Ages that Hitler seems to derive whatever ideas he has.

INSINCERE CRITICS

The Bennett Government, says the Mail and Empire, is surely to be upheld in the selection it has made of Mr. Justice Sedgewick as Chairman of the Tariff Board and in the remuneration which it has decided upon. Mr. Mackenzie King and his lieutenants seek to arouse public indignation against the payment of what they call an excessive salary.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It has often been remarked that the great discoveries of science frequently have to be paid for in human lives. Of nothing is this truer than of the X-ray. A recent cable from London points out that 15 scientists are dying in various parts of England, because of the work they did to develop and adapt this great boon for the use of mankind.

An interesting fact about the chief temples of ancient Egypt and probably of Babylon is that they were "oriented," that is the shrine and entrance faced in a certain direction. The Pyramids of Gizeh are oriented east and west, and the Sphinx faces due east.

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Fasting is a common thing for Gandhi. As long ago as November of 1921 he fasted for 24 hours. This was done because he had promised that the Prince of Wales would not be "subject to harm or insults."

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By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Pours

A HEALTHY LIVER PREVENTS MANY AILMENTS

When Dr. Banting discovered insulin and was able to save the lives of diabetic patients, some investigators began using insulin for various other conditions with marked success. Diabetes formerly meant death in a few years.

Dr. Joseph K. Narat concludes that apparently liver extract in addition to stimulating the heart and bloodvessels actually stimulates the blood making in the body. He found that after operations where there was considerable loss of blood, or where there was bleeding from stomach ulcers or from hemorrhoids (piles) the use of liver extract increased the number of red corpuscles in the blood and increased the amount of haemoglobin in the corpuscles.

The liver extract was also used with satisfactory results in chronic stomach and intestinal ulcer, chronic appendicitis, chronic gall bladder inflammation, gall stones, and infected wounds following accidents.

I believe you'll agree that your liver is rightly named the king of the organs as you see its beneficial effects in these various ailments.

The Poet's Corner

SPRING

Come with me and you shall see, Flecked with floral artistry, Piercing through the sylvan gloom, Starry points of primal bloom, Set amongst the scaly sheen, Pringing tufts of verdant green.

Share the joy of Mother Earth When she rises in her mirth. All these rural sounds and sights Usher in the year's delights!

—Norman Green, In the Scotsman.

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A Lost Petition Of The American Loyalists

(John W. Lydecker in "United Empire")

In May, Canada will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the advent of the United Empire Loyalists, whose story has recently been told by Mr. A. G. Bradley in a volume reviewed in United Empire for July last. The fate of the American Loyalists has tended to be overlooked by the world at large in view of the momentous effects of the War of Independence, though in Canada it is never likely to be forgotten.

For some years prior to the outbreak of the war, the Court party, or Tories, in New York, had established themselves in opposition to the Nationalist party, and bitter feeling had sprung up between them as a result of the passing of the Stamp Act in 1765. The Tories, who later became known as the Loyalists, were chiefly drawn from the ranks of the Crown officials, the country gentry, the clergy of the English Church, and a minority of the clergy of the Dutch Reformed Church.

During the War of Independence the Loyalists were in a difficult position. The followers of Washington considered them traitors to the cause of freedom, and the English civil and military authorities in New York condemned them as inferior-born colonials, and treated them with scant respect.

Towards the close of the war their position became more precarious. Many of them were forced to fly to New York, the last stronghold to be held by the English, while their lands were over-run, and their possessions confiscated by the Americans. Finally, with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in October 1781, it became clear that the English were beaten, but although proposals for peace were entertained, the war dragged on for another year, until on November 30th, 1782, preliminaries of peace were signed, which were ratified in the following September at the Peace of Versailles.

When the news of the proposed concession of complete independence for the Americans reached New York the Loyalists were seized with despair. Numerous petitions were presented to Sir Guy Carleton, the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal forces in New York, who later, as Lord Dorchester, became Governor-General of Canada. Many of these petitions were from Loyalists of different States, but it is a curious fact that no petition from the American Loyalists as a whole is known to exist.

There is, however, evidence which proves beyond all doubt that such a petition was drawn up. I have in my possession two contemporary manuscript copies of the Petition of the American Loyalists to King George III, which are endorsed as having been presented to Sir Guy Carleton on November 18th, 1782. These two copies were made by my great-great grandfather, who was a leading Loyalist, and, I believe, a signatory of the original document. He brought them to England, and they have been handed down in my family, and recently passed to me. I have endeavoured to ascertain the whereabouts of the original petition, but without success; there is no trace of it in the archives of the Public Record Office, although many of Sir Guy Carleton's despatches to the Secretary of State are there. It is clear from its date that Sir Guy Carleton received the petition only a fortnight before the preliminaries of peace were signed, and it seems probable that he considered it too late to forward to London. The present Lord Dorchester, Sir Guy Carleton's descendant, has very courteously informed me that there is no trace of it among his family papers, and one can only assume that it is no longer extant. The petition reads as follows:—

"The Solemn Declaration, and humble Petition of the American Loyalists, to their most August Monarch, George the Third, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. etc. etc.

"Most Gracious Sovereign! We, Your Majesty's Loyal and Faithful American Subjects, humbly pray Your Royal Permission, to approach Your Throne with the most profound Deference, and with Hearts replete with the warmest Gratitude to Your Royal Person for the gracious Protection Your Majesty has ever granted us.

"And we do beg leave also, Solemnly to declare to Your Most Gracious Majesty, that we do hold the horrid Attempt of Your revolted Subjects, and their Abettors, to despoil Your Crown of one of the most

invaluable Gems that adorns it (Your American Colonies and Provinces) in utter Detestation; as being, in the very highest Degree, unwarrantable and nefarious, and that we will, therefore, contribute everything within our power, to prevent their carrying this most iniquitous Attempt into Execution.

"We do crave, moreover, in the humblest Manner, to declare to Your Most Excellent Majesty, that we are so far from conceiving ourselves aggrieved or injured by Your Royal Majesty, or the Parent Country, that contrariwise, we are fully assured all Your Majesty's American Subjects have been highly favored and indulged, not only by Your Royal Majesty and by Your Royal Predecessors, but also by the Parent Country; For Annual Requisitions have been made on, and liberally granted by our European Fellow Subjects, whereas Such Requisitions have not been made on, nor granted by Your American Subjects, for the Protection and Defence of the whole English Empire; So that we are fully convinced, from Matters of Stubborn and undeniable Fact, that Your American Subjects are not merely an uninjured but a highly favoured People; Since Your Majesty's American Colonies have cost the Parent Country, even before the Commencement of the present execrable Rebellion, more than Three Hundred Millions of Pounds, New York Currency, besides Much Blood.

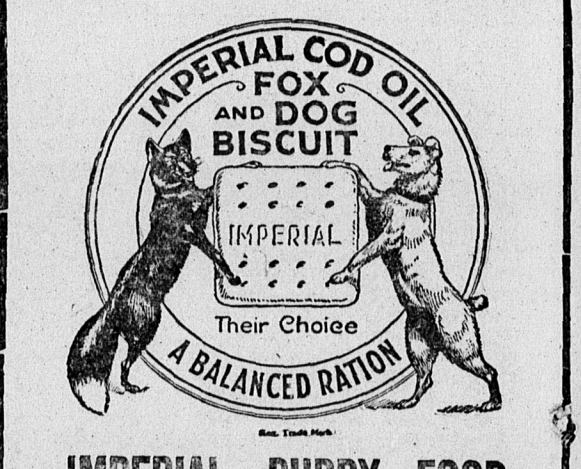
"Furthermore, we also desire, with all Humility, to declare to Your Most Excellent Majesty, that we, Your American Loyal Subjects, from the above considerations, from the Principles of natural Equity, and innate Generosity, are not only willing, but most ardently desirous, that for the Future, Your Majesty would be most graciously pleased, to make Requisitions on us, as well as on our Transatlantic or European Fellow Subjects, by the Medium of our Legal Representatives: For, that Your European Subjects, Most Gracious Sovereign, should bear the Public Burdens alone, and that for the common Protection, Defence, Security and Felicity of the whole English Empire (as hath hitherto in a manner been the case), gives us an Idea, which Strict equity, and natural Generosity, not to say Sound Policy, utterly disable us to suffer and endure any longer, we own, not without confusion and colouring, it has been brooked too long by Your Majesty's Colonial Subjects.

"We have thus presumed, Most Gracious Sovereign, to Declare our Sentiments, and beg Your Royal Permission to add, that we can with Truth assert, that the Sentiments of a vast Majority of Your American Subjects (many of whom now groan under the unparalleled Tyranny and Cruelty of lawless Usurpers, deaf to every generous Overture so liberally made and held forth to them by Your Majesty,) exactly coincides with ours.



FAITH BY EXPERIENCE The Royal Bank has always believed in the worth of Canada's basic resources and in sound industrial enterprise as an essential of national development. It is a belief which experience has justified and which varying conditions have not altered.

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