

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1933.

HISTORIC RECORDS

July 1st—Dominion Day—being the Sixtieth Anniversary of the entry of Prince Edward Island into Confederation. The Guardian has invited Mr. H. R. Stewart, Deputy Provincial Secretary, to prepare from public records and other available sources, copies of correspondence, etc., leading up to the acceptance of the terms of Confederation by the Government of this Province.

The correspondence shows the outstanding part taken in the negotiations by Lieutenant Governor Robinson, whose brilliant services were afterwards recognized by appointment to other important posts in the service of the Crown.

The data as published is set forth chronologically where possible and without interpolation. The whole forms a record of unique interest, inasmuch as some of the material has not heretofore been published.

The series, which commences in today's issue and will run consecutively until Dominion Day, is introduced by extracts from Pope's "Memoirs of Sir John A. Macdonald," and from "Confederation in Prince Edward Island," an article by Professor D. C. Harvey, M.A., Nova Scotia Archivist, appearing in the June issue of the Canadian Historical Review.

PUBLICITY & PROGRESS

"We are pleased to note," says the Maritime Farmer, "that Mr. Warren Brenton, Dairy Superintendent for Prince Edward Island, is using printer's ink to let the public know what is going on in dairying circles in the Island province. Mr. Brenton is on the right track. In his annual reports, he lays all his cards on the table, without fear or favor. He has the courage of his convictions and a free hand to put ideas of progress for quality into effect. As a practical leader he has the undivided support of the Government, his fellow officials and of the Dairymen's Association. He also has the hearty co-operation of the Federal Produce Grader, Mr. Fraser T. Morrow. All are working to produce products that are second to none. The individual cream producers are taking better care of their cream with a view to giving the creamery men a quality of cream from which the finest quality butter can be manufactured.

"Mr. Brenton does not believe in arbitrary measures. He is a firm believer in the better system of talking over in a friendly instructive manner with the producers any grievances he or they may have and in this way friendly co-operation is being effected. The producers are made to feel that eternal vigilance in the care of cream is in their own best interests."

The foregoing comment will be warmly indorsed by all our agricultural readers, who are appreciative of the efforts both of Mr. Brenton and Mr. Morrow in fostering the interests of the dairy industry in this Province. Mr. Brenton is now contributing weekly articles on the subject to The Guardian, and the series, which appears on the Saturday farm page, is attracting the keenest interest. As the Maritime Farmer says, this is an excellent method of letting the public know what is going on in dairying circles, and should tend still further to assist the efforts made by the provincial and federal officials to raise the standard of production of dairy products in Prince Edward Island.

TAX ON BACHELORS

The Nazi scheme for diverting women from industry by taxing bachelors and spinsters and spending the proceeds in subsidizing marriage, is interesting, says the London Daily Mail, as "an experiment." But whether it will succeed is another question. Over two thousand years ago the Spartans unsuccessfully

tried something of the same kind. In the modern world Italy, with a fine stroke of humour, taxes, the single to support maternity institutions. In Great Britain there is no use for such "fancy taxes" when what may be described as the saturation point in the way of taxation has already been reached.

It will be recalled that at the last session of the Provincial Legislature Mr. L. R. Allen, Liberal representative for Summerside, proposed a tax on bachelors. Whether the revenue thus derived was to be earmarked for any particular purpose, Mr. Allen did not say; but evidently he considered that the bachelors of Prince Edward Island were not sufficiently contributing to the provincial treasury.

REGARDING STAMP TAX

Collectors of National Revenue have been advised by official Circular signed by H. D. Scully, Commissioner of Excise, dated May 11, 1933, as follows:—

Departmental Circular No. 732-C of May 4, 1933, is hereby cancelled and the following substituted therefor:

Cheques and money orders, as well as Post Office money orders and Postal notes, when issued or purchased for an amount of \$5 or less for the following purposes are exempt from the stamp tax on cheques and certain other instruments as imposed by Part VI of The Special War Revenue Act as amended in 1933:

- (1) Issued in payment for milk or cream to producers thereof,
(2) Issued in payment for eggs and poultry by egg and poultry exchanges to producers thereof,
(3) Issued in payment for wool to producers thereof by co-operative associations of wool growers,
(4) Issued by municipal corporations to persons in receipt of unemployment relief.

The foregoing exempted instruments should be marked by the issuer with a stamped endorsement indicating clearly the purpose for which they have been issued or purchased.

Cream or milk tickets (which on their face indicate the purpose for which they are issued) for amounts not exceeding \$5 are likewise exempt and require no such endorsement.

RECORD FASTS

Mr. Ghandi's twenty-one days' fast may raise the question how long a human being can manage to exist without food. The record of endurance, according to the Manchester Guardian, was claimed by the late Riccardo Saccho, one of whose professional fasts lasted sixty five days. But for a determined attempt to live without food altogether no one seems ever to have equalled the feat of a wealthy American, Joseph Sheppard. At the inquest for it came to that in the end—Sheppard's son, a well-known New York physician, declared that his father was not insane and that his mind was perfectly normal except on this one point of food. Sheppard believed it possible to "spiritualize" life to the extent of being able to live without eating at all. For years he ate nothing but fruit, gradually cutting down his allowance to about two ounces a day. Then, in final preparation for total abstinence, he restricted himself to a sip of wine and a spoonful of honey every three days. On this allowance he contrived to subsist for five months—then died of exhaustion.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The local Liberal organ to the contrary notwithstanding, no meeting of the East Prince Conservative Association was held this week at Summerside. The date of the meeting, as announced in Tuesday's Guardian, is June 27.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Referring to radical influences said to be invading some of the religious denominations in Canada, the "Mail and Empire" in an editorial on the recent Conference of the United Church of Canada thus says: "Were these radical clerics, who in their inspiration are closely allied with the Winnipeg revolution of 1919 to have their way, Canada would be plunged into an upheaval which would check the return of prosperity now under way and impose untold sufferings upon the masses whom they doubtless wish to serve."

Lieut.-Col. George Drew, Chairman of the Ontario Securities Board, was not exaggerating when he said that unscrupulous company promoters are largely responsible for much of the radical thought abroad in the land today. Same men do not complain bitterly of capital or wealth. What they do resent is chicanery, stock watering, the juggling of company statements and the payment out to themselves of large and unearned salaries. This is strong language to come from a Government official, but Col. Drew has been engaged for some time in trying to prevent frauds on the public and he knows what has been going on behind the scenes.

Price Collier in his book "England and the English," says: "Strangely enough, the House of Lords still remains the most democratic institution in England. It is not a house of birth or ancestry, for it is composed today to an overwhelming extent of successful men from almost every walk in life. No one cares a fig what a man's ancestry was in this matter-of-fact land if he succeeds, if he becomes rich and powerful." After pointing out that today virtually all the most ancient earldoms and dukedoms have become extinct, and that there is not a solitary male descendant of the Magna Charta barons in the House, Mr. Collier says: "In a word, the present House of Lords is conspicuously and predominantly a democratic body, chosen from the successful of the land. Strange as it may seem, there is no assembly where a man could go where he would be more certain of getting sound advice upon every subject, from higher mathematics and abstract law down to the shoeing of a horse or the splicing of a cable." Mr. Collier wrote the above in 1909 and the House of Lords is even more truly democratic a quarter of a century later. The conferring of titles in England has certainly not lessened the democratic sentiment of England or prevented it from being the acknowledged world leader in finance, commerce and political wisdom, and there is no sane reason why any worthy Canadian should not be perfectly free to accept a life title from the British Sovereign as a mark of distinction.

The payment of \$10,000,000 on account by Great Britain is in line with the Lausanne reparations settlement. It has been called a "token" payment and is intended, and accepted, as an evidence of British good faith in a situation of increasing difficulty and complexity. President Roosevelt's refusal to have the international debts question included in the London Conference agenda had the effect of narrowing the opportunity for useful and effective action by that conference to such an extent as to threaten the whole enterprise. Acceptance of a percentage payment, even as a personal gesture by the President, does not alter the President's stand, but it does, nevertheless, avert the serious implications of a 100 per cent. default on the part of Great Britain.

The Socialistic clerics mean well. They have merely been led astray. They have been beguiled into co-operating with those who would pull down the pillars of civilization at a time of crisis, when responsible organizations throughout the country, including most of the churches and all but a few newspapers, are doing all they can to stabilize conditions, to uphold law and order, and to hasten the return of prosperity and general employment.

La Presse: "If the world conference in London does not realize all the hopes that have been reposed in this gathering, Canada possesses enough resources to work out her own economic salvation. The depression has lost part of its intensity and we may look forward to renewed progress if we make the right effort and show proper enterprise."

"Signor Mussolini's English, Sir Charles Petrie tells me, has become extremely good. Sir Charles has recently returned from a visit to Rome, which he made with Lord Lynton. During the visit he had several opportunities of conversing with "Il Duce." But if Mussolini's

That Body of Ours
By James W. Barton, M.D.
NO MYSTERY ABOUT REDUCING WEIGHT

I sometimes think that there is much said and written about the various methods of reducing weight that one would think it was really a complicated matter. The reason for so many suggestions regarding reducing—reducing foods, gland preparations, special exercises, special baths—is because overweight individuals, 9 out of 10 at least, will not do the only common sense thing they should do, that is cut down on their daily food intake. It is all very simple. Those who are overweight usually have good machinery or good organs and tissues, and can really get along on a smaller amount of food than they eat; in fact can get along on less than many who are of average weight. You can thus see that if they cut down by just a small amount of food every day they will stop increasing in weight, which is one big point gained. Then when they find that they are not increasing in weight if they will cut down a little more on the daily food intake what will happen? The fat that is stored in the body will gradually be taken up and used for the everyday needs of the body. It is just like using up the coal or wood from a special pile when the pile that is usually kept replenished is exhausted. Or another way of putting it is to say that the excess fat in the body is just like a merchant with goods in his storeroom that should be on his shelves in the process of being sold. Naturally it is well to know in a general way that certain foods—sugar, potatoes, bread and pastry—make fat, and other foods—butter, cream, and fat meats—prevent body tissues from wearing out too soon, and thus it is in these two classes of foods that the reduction should be made. The other main group of foods—meat, eggs, cereals—should not be reduced as they are needed to maintain the structure of the body tissues. Therefore every overweight individual who is willing to take these two steps, that is a slight reduction in food intake to prevent increase in weight, and a further slight reduction to use up his excess fat, is bound to get results safely if he takes six months to a year to do it.

Now comes the gentle season of the Spring; The silence of the Winter is overcome. Nature again, her charms awakening, Has triumph won. The brave, bright flowers, unchallenged in array, Burst forth in radiance, ever beautiful. Though, to our sight, but grossly sown are they— Reaped incorruptible. The shadows, stretching over vale and hill, But make the substance that we love more dear. The birds are full of song; their music still Brings Heaven more near. The twilight lengthens now, and memories haunt The restful hours of evening's peace and calm: All is serenely; our only want— Love's own sweet balm. Seasons may come and go—ever aloof From all that fills our little fretting day; Sorrow may die, but beauty lives! Enough! Faith still holds sway. No season so enriched with hope, as Spring, Forerunner of a rapturous time to come. Let joy abound! Sad thought take rapid wing— Death is overcome! —R. H. W. in The Scotsman.

English is good, his French is perfect. With Captain Goering, too, he conversed in fluent German, while in addition he has at his command an adequate knowledge of Spanish. Signor Mussolini confessed the secret of his linguistic versatility. Last thing every evening, in order to ensure a sound night's sleep, he reads a book in French, German, English or some other tongue for an hour. Thus he is able to keep his foreign languages perpetually up to the mark.—London Daily Telegraph

The Doct's Corner
THE BLESSED SEASON

Canada is more directly interested in the immediate acquisition of Prince Edward Island, from its proximity to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the extent of its fisheries. Neither the Imperial Government nor Canada can carry out satisfactorily any policy in the matter of the fisheries under present circumstances, and most unpleasant complications with the American fisherman may ensue. It will, besides, become a rendezvous for smugglers, and, in fact, be as great a nuisance to us as the Isle of Man was in days of old to England, before its purchase from the Duke of Athol. We must endeavour to get Her Majesty's Government to help us as much as possible in our attempts to conciliate the islanders, of which I am glad to say there is now good hope." (Extract from a letter of Sir John Macdonald to the Governor General of Canada following receipt of word that the Confederate party in Newfoundland had been defeated.) In no colony had the anti-confederate feeling developed greater strength than in Prince Edward Island. In 1865 the Legislature emphatically declined a union "which it believed would prove politically, commercially and financially disastrous to the rights and interests of its people." This declaration was renewed in 1866, the House of Assembly expressing its conviction that no terms could be offered by Canada to the island which would be acceptable to the latter. At that time, confederation could scarcely be said to have had any friends in the colony, there being in fact only ninety-four persons in the whole island who could be induced to sign an address of thanks to the seven members of the Legislature who had supported the scheme. Such was the state of affairs when the conference took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in December, 1866. At this meeting Prince Edward Island was unrepresented, but Mr. James C. Pope, the leader of the Island Government, happened to be in London at the time. Mr. Pope was then a pronounced anti-confederate, and among those who voted for the "no terms" resolution in the local Assembly. To him the proposal was made that, in addition to the terms offered at the Quebec Conference, the Dominion should allow the island the sum of \$800,000 to extinguish proprietary rights which had long been a fruitful source of discontent. Mr. Pope returned home favourably impressed with this offer, but, before the question could be submitted to the Legislature, the general election occurred, and his Government was defeated on other issues. In 1869 a proposition known as the "better terms" was made by

CONFEDERATION RECORDS
compiled from authoritative sources by H. R. Stewart, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

BACKGROUND from MEMOIRS OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

Page 282, Chap. XII. (Reprint) In the Maritime Provinces the idea of union had for many years been talked of; although the interminable postponements, frequent political crises, and constant changes of policy in Canada had caused the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to give up all thought of coming to any arrangement with Canada. They resolved, therefore, to confine their efforts to an alliance among themselves, and, to that end, in 1864, the Legislatures of the Lower Provinces authorized their respective Governments to hold a convention, which met in Charlottetown on the 1st of September. The occasion was felt by the Canadian Government to be opportune, and they determined to take advantage of it. Accordingly, eight members of the Ministry repaired to Charlottetown, where they were hospitably received, and invited by the conference to express their views. This they did, and unfolded the benefits to be derived from their larger scheme, with such effect that the Maritime Conference agreed to adjourn till a time to be fixed by the Governor General, when the members should meet at Quebec to confer with the Canadian representatives on the subject of a federal union of all the British colonies. The Quebec Conference assembled on the 10th of October and continued in session until the 28th of that month. Their deliberations were conducted with closed doors, and no official record of the proceedings exists. The copious notes and memoranda, however, preserved by Sir John A. Macdonald enable one to follow the discussions from day to day, and to trace the process by which the form of each resolution was developed.

Page 506, Chapter XXII:

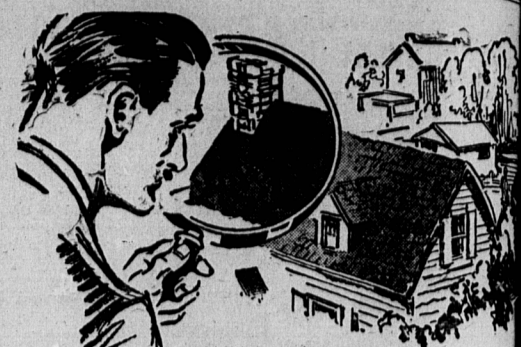
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Canada, only to be rejected by the administration of the day, and no further action was taken until 1872. Meanwhile the Island Government had entered into extensive contracts for railway construction, and had issued bonds for a large amount, which were negotiated through a local bank. This institution experienced great difficulty in floating the bonds, and was obliged to seek the assistance of Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co. of London. The president of the bank, though not himself a politician, was closely connected with leading members of the Island Government. It was manifestly to the advantage of the bank that these bonds should appreciate. Nothing was so calculated to bring about this result, as their assumption by Canada, which could be secured only by Prince Edward Island entering the union. It was under such circumstances that Sir John Rose received a letter from the Island Banker who stated he had had several interviews with the Members of the Government on the subject of railway bonds and Government finances generally and he believed the way was open for the Province to join the Dominion on fair terms and that as soon as the matter could be brought about without prominent advances on the part of the Province, he stated he was writing privately and without the knowledge of any member of the Government, but he would be glad if some of Sir John Rose's Canadian friends would open negotiations with some persons on the Island who had influence with the Government, as he believed it would lead to a more formal negotiation. Sir John Rose, as was his duty, immediately acquainted the leader of the Canadian Government with the turn matters had taken. Ere his letter arrived, Sir John Macdonald had learned, through another source, that the Government of Prince Edward Island was not disposed to a renewal of the negotiations. In replying to Sir John Rose he stated that Governor Robinson of Prince Edward Island had written privately and as if off his own bat to Lord Dufferin, saying he thought he could bring round his Government to consider the subject of Union, if Canada were still inclined in that direction. Lord Dufferin answered that, after what had occurred, Canada did not propose to initiate a renewal of negotiations. She would, however, carefully consider any proposition made by Prince Edward Island. He added that Canada had no desire to recede from the offer of better terms made by Tilley in '69. Robinson telegraphed in cypher to know whether he was to understand that the Island railway debt would be taken into consideration. The answer was that the railway debt was a proper subject for negotiation and that any proposition with regard to it would be carefully considered. A few months later, the Island Government despatched a delegation to Ottawa, for the purpose of arranging the terms of union. Negotiations were eventually successful, and on the 1st of July, 1873, Prince Edward Island joined its lot with Canada. (To be Continued.)

Operated by an airplane propeller driven by an electric motor taking current from the motor from which the vehicle is suspended, a cab having a speed of 135 miles an hour has been invented by a Frenchman.

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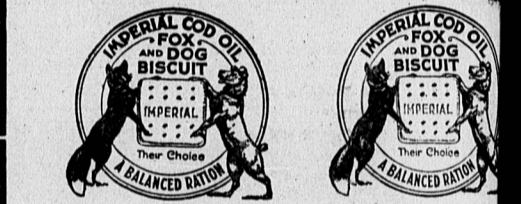
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On A Walking Stick

The story of the world is told on a staff no longer than a walking stick, which has just been acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum South Kensington. It is regarded as one of the most valuable acquisitions for a long time, for the carvings on the "crozier" appear to associate with Northern France, and date from the 13th Century. Scenes from the Old Testament are worked upon it with great care, beginning with the fall of Adam and ending with the fall of Sodom and Gomorrah (the top).

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