THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1924

HOUSECLEANING

It remained for Mr. T. A. Crerar, the recognized exponent of Progressivism, to explain just what occurred in parliament in connection with the Budget. The defection of such Liberal leaders as Sir Lomer Gouin, Mitchell, Bureau, Martin, Euler, Raymond and McCrea, including the incidental absence of Mr. Fielding, he describes as a "housecleaning", according to a canned Ottawa letter in the Liberal press. The dominant party is getting rid of the rubbish, those tainted with protectionism and with these disposed of, the House is now swept and garnished. The remaining Liberals, including our own "solid four", have, after the customary housecleaning process, been dusted and placed on the shelf to be used as the Progressive family may see fit, to vote again as the Progressives may dictate. And so the rubbish has been thrown out, according to Mr. Crerar and the House is free from those protectionist taints which were so evident during the palmy days of Laurier and Fielding. "The last vestige of protection," in the shape of those who, while preaching "tariff for revenue only" still retained the full measure of protection advocated and consistently practised by the Conservative party, was housecleaned out when the Liberals above mentioned went out.

Mr. Crerar says there was a similar housecleaning in 1911 when, for similar reasons, a number of Liberals allied themselves with the Conservatives "to whom they properly belonged." He did not follow the incident to its sequel. In 1911 those who "housecleaned" the protectionists out went out themselves in a body and never came back as a family again. The present housecleaning will give the party a good time while it lasts; they will be able to draw their full salaries and sessional indemnities but the incident of 1911 will be repeated; they will go out to stay out.

THE AGITATOR

One of the great curses of the modern world is the agitator. He is to be found in every walk of life from the great corporation which employs thousands of men to the little community in which men and women live their quiet, industrial lives in peace and harmony. Into these and into all between the agitator finds his way and discontent, enmity, strikes and misery follow in his train. He is the most unreasoning and unreasonable of men. The little natural individual troubles he magnifies into great wrongs and persecutions on the part of others. He cannot tolerate peace or harmony and he delights in stirring up strife and contention. He is an unmitigated evil and the only cure for him is to ignore him utterly. Left to himself, unheeded, he eventually dies a natural death "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

GOOD AND BAD ROADS

A remarkable phenomenon, whether political or psychological, has developed in connection with our country roads. It has been observed by an astute observer that a man's politics may be ascertained by his opinion of the country roads. When in doubt as to which political party a man belongs, just ask him "How are the roads"? If he replies with some vehemence, "They are scandalous," he is a Grit. If he say, "They are not too bad," he is a Conservative. The rule is infallible.

If he replies "They are drying up nicely" he is neutral in politics and may vote either way.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Conservatives should not be lulled to sleep by what Premier King said the other day intimating that there will be no general election this year. Political leaders like military commanders not infrequently realise the advantage of taking their opponents by surprise. The Premier really promised nothing as to not dissolving Parliament before 1925. No doubt there are many members of the present House whose chances of re-election are slim or hopeless who would like to hold on to their present seats as long as possible, which would be until two more sessions may be held. But there is always an inner council which decides such matters and shapes the course without very great regard to the wishes of the rank and file.

From the Opposition point of view there are a number of indications that an election may be sprung before another session is due. The branch railway program, providing for large expenditures in nearly all the provinces points strongly that way. The bold attempt to claim a national surplus and some reduction of the public debt, purely mythical and without foundation as the claim undoubtedly was and is, looks in the same direction. At the election of 1921 the Liberal leaders made a bold attempt to deceive the people and the measure of success then achieved naturally prompts the same leaders to repeat the process now if an early appeal to the country is contemplated.

There are features in the Robb tariff which are relied upon by a portion of the Liberal party as likely to win support in the rural districts, and feared by other Liberals as sources of danger. Between these contrary views and for opposite reasons, a decision may be reached in favor of an early election, one faction believing the tariff to be popular and the other knowing that it is not, but thinking it better to take the vote before further opposition is aroused. Fear of the growing revolt in Quebec also gives warning to the government that delay is dangerous. Activity in the women's Liberal associations and the new movement to organise them federally look also like preparatory measures.

A mere casual glance at the political situation shows strong impelling reasons why Premier King may decide to risk an early contest. His Cabinet must be reconstructed. Mr. Fielding has been long incapacitated. Mr. Murdock's position is seriously threatened. Bye-elections in the older provinces have proved extremely hazardous but cannot be avoided. There will be when the Redistribution Bill is adopted twelve seats beyond the Lakes' due to be filled and that cannot be filled until after a dissolution of the present Parliament. There is now a seat vacant in Montreal. To lose that seat would be perilous at a time when it is of the last importance that the weakness of the Government and the party should be concealed and not exposed.

Do not the signs of the times indicate early organic union of the Liberal and Progressive parties? They are closer together now than ever before. It seems quite possible that at the close of the present session actual fusion of Liberals and Progressives may be accomplished by the accession of leading western Agrarians to the King Government, thus effecting that "new political alignment" recently hinted at by the Toronto Globe. Should this take place—and it is somewhat more than possible in the present exigency— the Opposition should be alert and prepared for the change. Fore-warned is fore-armed.

The consolidation of the free trade forces throughout the Dominion, if foreseen and prepared for need not arouse any great alarm in the Opposition camp. Three times the battle for protection has been fought and won under Conservative leadership and never were conditions more auspicious for victory than at the present time. The old Liberal party is in effective opposition at the present time. Defeat has met time followed defeat in provincial elections and in federal bye-elections. Its leading spirits of a few years ago are either incapacitated or at variance with each other. It is weakly led and hard pressed. In what direction it may immediately flounder we can only guess, but watchfulness and preparation for any emergency that may arise is the course of prudence for the Con-

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

LONG LIVED BALL PLAYERS

A New York sporting writer has been looking up the baseball players who are still going strong.

He finds that Ty Cobb, Walter Johnson, Cy Williams and Godwy, are not of the fat type but rather lean and wiry.

He reminds his readers that Cy Young, Larry Lajoie, and Christy Mathewson carried no weight during their long careers on the diamond.

There were one or two exceptions, but in a long list enumerated, wiriness was the predominant feature of the build of these ball players, who stayed in the game for many years.

The sporting writer's comment was "to last a long time you must fast a long time."

If you are overweight, you are carrying just that much excess baggage.

And just as the railroad makes you pay for excess baggage, so does Nature make you pay for excess fat carried.

Perhaps you have often wondered why you carried an excess of fat, and yet did not eat any more than your thin friends.

Your system doesn't burn it up as well, that's all.

Now is fat a bad sign?

No! To have an extra five to seven pounds on you is really a good sign.

It is a sort of reserve as it were.

But excess fat means interference with the various organs of the body, an actual limiting of their functions in the body.

Further, your physician will tell you that the mortality in severe illness like typhoid and pneumonia, is high in fat people.

Fat people are not good surgical risks.

Apoplexy occurs more frequently in fat people.

You see if you are a bit heavy, you are less inclined to exert yourself.

You will ride in a motor or street car when you should walk. You are apt to try and save yourself from exertion in various little ways.

This means a great deal to that entire body of yours.

Your muscles will begin to get blabby, your lungs will expand less because they are not asked to do much. Your heart muscle will likewise get weaker because it also is doing less work. No way to keep it strong you know except by exercise. You get your excess weight in only one way. That is by eating. You have a good appetite.

You can get rid of it in just two ways.

Cut down on your liquids and your starches and take a little regular exercise.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

THE FLEECE OF WOOL

We picked it into snowy heaps
While sitting on the green,
To make a soft and downy quilt
Of bright and shiny sheen.

We carded it in fleecy flakes,
Which evenly we laid;
We quilted it with stitches fine,
And when the quilt was made—

We folded it in even folds
And sent it far away,
So it would reach a certain place
On grandma's wedding day.

And though she may have wedding gifts
Until the house is full,
We hope the one she loves the best
Will be the fleece of wool.

—Phoebe Hendry.

Your Birthday

MAY 28.—You are self-satisfied, determined, capable of stubbornness, undemonstrative, and ambitious. You like social life if you can move in a circle above your station and you have sufficient adaptability to acquit yourself well. You love your family, you will spare no pains or expense for their betterment. Be careful never to run into debt, and remember that love is better than gold.

Your birthstone is an emerald, which means success in love.

Your flower is a lily.

Your lucky colors are red and yellow.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed by its correspondents.

GAME PROTECTION

Sir,— I notice in the Guardian that one of those assistant migratory bird officers in the civil service from Windsor, N. S., spoke beore the Rotary Club enlightening them on the proper way of protecting Canadian wild fowl, though he did not make it quite clear whether he meant for the protection of our numbers of game, protecting them for American sport, as they want it.

He states he interviewed a number of gunners here and find 95 percent of them look with disfavor on this Yankee act they have put here over us—and further said if he could meet every man and explain the act he thinks he could convert them to his idea. Now to my mind those gunners he interviewed were much better informed than he is as to the true situation of Canadian geese, brant and ducks. This unfair treaty has been passed and it is the business of those high salaried officers to uphold it in every way they can. But there are men taking the trouble to learn the whole game of the promoters of this act as it is at the present time and for years back, which will be published in the near future. He states before the Rotary not ten per cent of the geese which leave our province go further than the southern coast of Nova Scotia for he visited there in December and saw many. This is well understood for those birds are only then moving south, and only a very small per cent if any are seen in Nova Scotia during winter, most all find their way in hundreds of thousands to the great Currituc Sounds, where all kinds on that one small place shown on the map of the United States, are shot in hundreds of thousands yearly until recently. Northern birds are being killed in winter in the United States all the way between the Atlantic to the Pacific in hundreds of thousands yearly. This is where the great need of protection was required. Canada should be able to protect her game to suit each province as located, for like our fisheries what applies to some province do not apply to all in the movement and habits of wild fowl.

This game officer refers to the Mississippi and Louisiana. He can take in all the States from ocean to ocean and he can find what Canadians would think slaughter going on yearly during winter. They have near three months shooting, and notice their big limit daily, fifteen ducks, eight geese and eight brant. This is law, and men now investigating the killing of our Canadian birds find 80 percent are killed yearly by non-residents—that is Americans come up into Canada, buy a license and shoot through our season then follow up shooting most all winter. The promoters of this Bird Act for Canada, down South, own those great shooting grounds, they are their own game wardens and though it is against the law to sell in those big markets, it is said no one knows what they buy or sell in those big markets. Much the same as their liquor law, though it is against the law handling it in any way, ship loads find their way in and are sold.

Our season that we have more than a few geese and brant for shooting in the fall means only a few weeks in this province, and no time reserved for shooting a few non-laying geese in the spring when the old laying birds have gone from here is where the unfairness is clear, and only preserving them for winter sports. We find in every case the Americans are willing to make treaties and trade arrangements with Canada providing they have very much the best of the deal, and our game treaty is no exception, and any one who gets to know the plain facts will find they have put it well over on us in this Bird Act. We want reasonable protection for our birds, but by on one sided means.

This Game Officer spoke of banding the legs of birds, with date of release, to know more about their movements and getting more knowledge of the birds. He acknowledged that some bands had been secured in Labrador but knows nothing from the United States, where he and those who assume the right of making game laws in the interest of Canada, require much more knowledge of what is doing down there. Now the next move our government is making is giving them our market free, and they with a tariff wall against us, near prohibitive.

I am, Sir, etc.
PROTECTIONIST.

W. G. I.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28

790 Kilocycles (380 Meters)

WGY (Schnectady, N. Y.)

General Electric Company

Eastern Standard Time

11:30 a. m.—Stock market report.
11:40 a. m.—Produce market report.
11:45 a. m.—Weather report.
11:55 a. m.—Time signals.
5:00 p. m.—Produce and stock market quotations; news bulletins; baseball results.
5:30 p. m.—"Adventure Story" (courtesy of Youth's Companion).

Nature's Law Changed by Man's Interference

Predatory animals such as the mountain lion, wildcat, coyote and fox were discussed in hot debate before the recent convention in Washington of the American Society of Mamnalogists. It was asserted the Government's campaign against predatory animals will break down the balance of Nature and lead to the increase of a number of destructive rodents and other pests, says the New York Herald Tribune.

Nature delights in balancing organic life. Throughout the history of animal life we find that, while there has been an endless succession of types and species developing and decaying over long intervals of time and in more or less restricted areas, there always has been a noticeable balance of forces. This interdependence of organic life follows fixed laws which are definite parts of the physics of the universe. They assure a balance of life, the proper dispersal of birds, insects, fish and animals over the surface of the globe where they can obtain an abundance of food and do the economic work Nature sets for them.

The Spread of a Plant.

J. C. Willis, after studying the effects of age and area upon the geographical distribution and the development of species of animals, plants nad insects, says: "The existing distribution of a plant, animal or insect upon the surface of the globe, which is often a very complex phenomenon, is due to the interaction of many factors. As a plant spreads from place to place in which it originally commenced, it comes under an ever-varying pull causing it to spread more or less repidly, or at times not at all, according to the different and ever-altering combinations of these factors—different climates, different soils, different groups of plants that occupy the soil, presence or absence of such barriers as are offered by mountains, seas, changes of climate and many other things. To all this it is obvious that age must be added—the older the species is the more area will it have had time to cover."

Nature's Laws and Man.

Man has been subjected to the operations of these great laws from the remotest period of his history. He has been restricted by them when they have operated against him, and he has been their agent when called upon to attack other animals. Being always a mighty hunter, he has always tended to keep down the spread of big game animals like the lion, tiger, elephant and buffalo. Since he has become civilized he has exerted stronger and ever stronger activities against the other species of organic nature, and to-day we find many authorities warning us that the balance of Nature is being destroyed and that this will, in the near future, lead to world-wide economic disturbances. It has taken Nature many millions of years to design and develop its creatures, and man within a couple of generations has completely wiped off the face of the earth some of Nature's finest animals and birds and is to-day destroying many other species. The destruction of wild life advances cumulatively with increased settlement and occupation of the land by man and his domestic herds and flocks and commercial slaughter hastens the destruction. Civilized man and his destructive weapons are menacing wild life throughout the world.

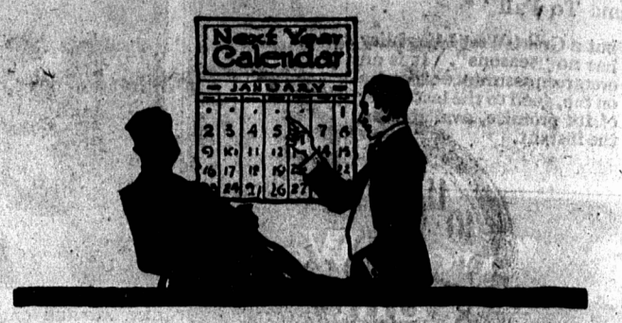
Menace of Insects.

Plants, insects and the lower animals have all played their parts in helping man to develop. They have fed him, helped him, clothed and ornamented him and protected him. They also have warred on him and made him develop his brain power and co-operation and social habits. In a recent scientific monograph dealing with the important roles invertebrate animals have played in the development of civilization these assertions are made: "There is no groups of animals, vertebrate or invertebrate, which has so much significance to man as the group of insects. They touch almost every activity and interest of civilized life. They attack our growing food, our orchards and forests, our clothing and our dwellings. Our bodies and those of our domestic animals are annoyed or infected with disease germs through the activities of insects. They are our chief competitors in the struggle for existence, and our fight against them is getting more severe and costly every year."

Other scientists express fears that in the next few centuries man struggle against insect life and will not be able to sustain himself in the face of their competition. Therefore, the future holds out the prospect of the possible extinction of man with the buffalo, lion and elephant and the dominance of the world by the insects. The small prairie wolves of the western and southern states, generally known by their Spanish name of coyotes, are being fought more ruthlessly to-day than any other American animal. Birds, reptiles, crustaceans and fish are all relished by the coyote. Prairie dogs, rabbits, mice and rats, pocket gophers, woodchucks and ground squirrels are staple foods of the coyote and in killing these we must suggest he is doing a valuable work. However, he is also fond of game and domestic animals, and farmers, trappers, hunters cattle men sheepmen and lumbermen are making war on the coyote by poisoned baits, traps and shooting. Not all the so-called predatory insects, animals and plants are generally harmful. The snakes, lizards, toads, scale insects, beetles, fruit and grain flies, wildcats, rodents and multitudes of other organisms perform services valuable to others. These services have become so effectively adjusted that any considerable interruption of them is liable to destroy nature's balance and seriously jeopardize civilization.

MRS. A. E. GOODERHAM

President of the Protestant Federation of Women, who delivered an address at the closing meeting of the season of that organization.



"PERHAPS I'll take out a policy next year," you say.

Your life is just as uncertain during this year as it will be later. Don't leave your family's future in doubt for another day.

Twice recently we've seen instances of men who have died within a year of their having been solicited for life assurance.

In one case the man put the matter off—to-day his widow is almost penniless. The other man purchased a policy—paid only one premium—and his widow received three thousand dollars. Comment is unnecessary.

We've a booklet called "The Creation of an Estate" that we'd like to send you —if you've interest enough to write for it.

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Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
P. A. FARQUHARSON, Branch Manager,
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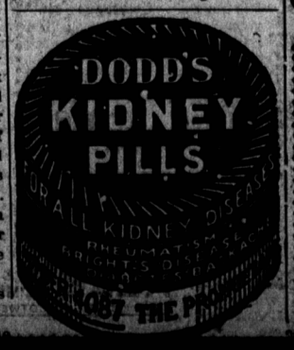

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