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SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1929

GAME PROTECTION

Some days ago the Hon. J. A. MacDonald, M. P., Kings, asked in the House of Commons:

"1. What are the names of the fish and game wardens in the province of Prince Edward Island? 2. What territory do they look after, and how much salary is paid to each respectively?"

A few days afterwards the following answer was tabled by the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries:

"1. and 2. There are no employees that are so called. The attached list shows the special fishery guardians that were employed during 1928-29. (Here follow the names of thirty two gentlemen who are listed as "Fishery Guardians.")

In the Provincial Agricultural Report of the last session under the heading, "Game Inspector's Report," the following information is given, page 50:

"At the present time there is only one Guardian, at Beaton's Stream, Lot 54, (this should be Lot 6) to enforce trout fishing Regulations in this province. It can readily be seen if this continues trout will soon become a thing of history in this Province."

Evidently Mr. Cardin either misunderstood the question, or misrepresented the facts. Mr. MacDonald wanted to know what means are being taken to protect the game birds and the game fish. In the list of 32 names given by the Minister only one is allocated to trout guardianship at Beaton's Streams and four to watch the salmon in Dunk River. The remaining 27 are allocated to look after oysters, smelts and lobsters.

It is known that there is a considerable number of wardens employed under the Migratory Birds Act but the Minister omitted mention of these.

The Hon. Mr. MacDonald knowing the value to the tourist business of the province, of game birds and fish, naturally wanted to know what was being done for their protection. The answer he received was irrelevant and unsatisfactory.

The Fish and Game Protective Association has repeatedly directed the attention of the authorities to the indiscriminate fishing of trout and shooting of game birds and advised further protection along these necessary lines.

Intending summer visitors to the province almost invariably inquire regarding the opportunities for trout fishing and shooting, but no satisfactory information is available. Something definite and conclusive should be done to protect these natural resources, otherwise our streams will be depleted and our game birds exterminated. The Hon. member for Kings County will, we trust, insist upon fuller information being given.

FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS

Premier Mackenzie King has again knuckled down to the United States in the matter of tariff. He said in effect in the House of Commons that if Canada were to adjust the tariff to suit the farmers and others, Uncle Sam would retaliate by raising her tariff still farther against us. What in the name of Sam Hill would that matter to us farmers who are already excluded from the United States market? If the tariff against our produce were raised another 100 per cent above what has already been decided upon it would not make a scintilla of difference to us—our produce is already denied a profitable market across the border.

Dealing with Premier King's Yankee policy, the Mail and Empire has this to say:

"Take his plea for his government's covering to the United States in the matter of tariff policy. From the time he came into office up to the present the tariff policy of the United States has been steadily stiffened against this country in particular. How has that ruthlessness towards Canadian industries been met by the King government? It has been met by a series of tariff reductions which have done nothing to help our farmers and other producers."

particularly has been the beneficiary, until to-day Canada is the United States' largest customer. While our neighbors have been excluding Canada's products from their market, the King government has been making the Canadian market more and more a field for the expansion of United States trade. Since the Republican party has come back from the polls with its new pledges approved of further tariff increases upon Canadian agricultural products, which a special session of congress has been called upon to implement, it has been suggested that Canada cease turning both cheeks to the heavy hand of Uncle Sam, and do a little tariff revising in the interest of its own people. What is Mr. King's answer? It is this—that it is all-important to preserve an atmosphere of goodwill between the country and our neighbor. Nobody ever denied that or suggested anything to cloud that atmosphere. Nor has any public man in this country ever hinted, that the United States is of so vindictive and dangerous temper, that were our government to attend to its own business in the way of tariff-making that nation might do Canada some serious mischief. Here is Mr. King's plea for neglecting Canada's industries and exposing them to the crushing competition from across the line:

"We have word of those in authority in the neighboring republic that there are to be certain measures to be introduced at a special session of congress. An important measure, we are led to believe, is a measure relating to farm relief. Another measure relates to certain limited adjustments of the tariff; I think that is the expression which has been officially used. Having that knowledge before us, I ask honorable gentlemen irrespective of party, in the condition of prosperity which Canada to-day enjoying, would it be desirable on the part of the administration to take any action with respect to the tariff in Canada at the present time which could be regarded as provocative by those across the line who may be interested in seeking to raise the tariff in that country? If say that, with the knowledge that we have before us at the present time, had we done what honorable gentlemen opposite wish us to do, raised the tariff, would we be creating in the minds of the American people the very sentiment which would cause them to raise their tariff higher perhaps than it was ever their intention to raise it. We do not intend to take any action of that provocative character."

"So terror of the United States is the latest excuse Mr. King gives for his government's failure to keep the home market for the one producers. And he makes the same excuse for refraining from the taking of steps to increase the British preference. It might provoke vengeful action by the United States. Mr. King has assured us more than once that the United States is influenced in its tariff making by no other consideration than the interest of the United States. Why then does he now quail at the thought of what the United States might do to Canada were our tariff to be made solely in Canada's interests?"

PARKING ZONES

Our attention has been drawn to the inconvenience and danger occasioned by the parking of cars along the street sides. At some intersections the streets are so narrowed up by lines of cars parked along the curb as to make it very difficult if not impossible to negotiate the turn around the silent policeman. The driver in seeking to avoid collision with the parked cars, and at the same time allow for the turn, is often so intent upon his task that he may easily fail to observe passing pedestrians. Certain sanctuaries in suitable places should be marked off for the parking of cars. Another improvement would be the centering of the streets by a painted stripe similar to those used at street crossings. Cars have so multiplied in the past year or two that every precaution should be taken to ensure the safety of drivers and pedestrians.

Notes By The Way

The key-note of the Labor party in England as struck by its leader is rather disconcerting. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald when he became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom a few years ago rather surprised the country by his moderation in administering its affairs. Now on the eve of a general election he has surprised his opponents in quite another fashion. His outline of policy was attuned to the harsh music of the revolutionary Red Flag.

He did indeed in some measure condemn the noisy little element of English Communists but he did it in such fashion as will not be likely to forfeit their votes at the polls. And his demand for the immediate recognition of the Soviet Government in Moscow is quite in accord with the designs and wishes of every anarchistic and revolutionary element in the Kingdom. "If Russia had committed ten thousand times more faults than the present Government says it has, it can never be left out of account by any far-seeing man in this country," he said. Of course Russia cannot be left out of account be it Czarist or Bolshevik, but Mr. MacDonald's intimation in the words here quoted will be understood in both London and Moscow as a bid for Soviet sympathy and support.

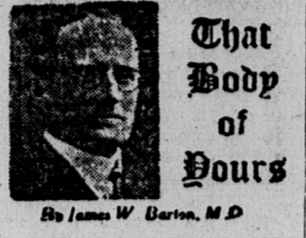
And there is little doubt that both sympathy and monetary support will be forthcoming. Russia has already spent so many millions on revolutionary propaganda to make disturbances, strikes and spread sedition in Britain, India and elsewhere in the British Empire, that it is almost certain the coming election will witness further large and corrupt expenditures from the same source.

More and more destructive to human life are accidents on the highways over the week-ends these days. Figures published a few days ago tell that more than four score lives were blotted out on Saturday and Sunday last on a portion of this continent. Five of these fatalities occurred in Ontario, two in Quebec and seventy-five in the States. How many more casualties of the same sort were not recorded we can only guess. This much is clear—the end-of-the-week, road-accident slaughter goes on increasing from year to year. In no part of Canada where motor traffic is heavy is it better handed to ensure safety than in the Province of Quebec.

Bramwell Booth has been honored by King George in a manner that is quite unique and equally honoring to His Majesty and the veteran General of the Salvation Army. The King has conferred upon him the order of Companion of Honour. It is distinction comparatively rare, but which has been bestowed upon a number of well-known figures living and dead in the religious world, but which was never more generally appreciated than in this instance. As The Toronto Globe fittingly observes, "it is particularly opportune at this time, and is another illustration of the consideration, tact and human sympathy that have so characterized the reigning house of Britain. Bramwell Booth has passed through deep waters of sickness and sorrow recently. He has been near to the gates of death through illness of the body and has suffered much mental and spiritual agony through seeing the control of the Salvation Army pass from his hands. The veteran warrior of the Gospel will be cheered and heartened by this evidence of Royal favor that has come to him."

Whether a woman is a person under the N. B. A. Act or not, she is very much a person in a rapidly expanding field of public and official activities. She is competing with man in unabashed competition in every walk of life. Women are found making trans-Atlantic flights and bossing hat shops, prospecting for gold in Northern Manitoba and running for the Board of Aldermen in Victoria. B. C. There are women barristers and women policemen women parliamentarians and women blacksmiths. Now we read of the latest recruit in the ranks of women judges, Miss Edith Louise Patterson, who has been appointed judge of the Juvenile Court for Girls at Vancouver.

Rewards for rascally and promotion for thievery have been quite in the line of Liberal party policy at Ottawa since the King Government came to power. And from the days of Bureau as Minister of Customs to those of Venoit as Postmaster General the same rule has prevailed. When Bureau was so discredited by the Customs probe some years ago that it was inexpedient to retain him longer in the Cabinet he was appointed to the Senate. And just now it is made apparent that there is nothing which Mr. Venoit has done or can do which will not be condoned and commended by a Liberal majority in the House of Commons.



By James W. Barton, M.D. MEDICAL STUDENTS AND COOKING

While it has always been women's work to cook food for the household, it must be admitted that when men get right down to it they make excellent cooks also.

But that any group of men should undertake a course in cooking as part of their regular work may come as a surprise to you. And that this group of men should be professional men, doctors, may still further surprise you.

And yet a news item some months ago announced that the medical students of Johns Hopkins University will be given a course in cooking.

Now whilst Hopkins is not the oldest medical college in the United States, it ranks with the very highest, and that it thinks it necessary for a medical student to know how to cook, is an indication of how very important is food and its preparation, for sick folks.

The news item stated further "The importance of diet in the treatment of disease is generally recognized. Students should be taught not only what food to prescribe for their future patients but also how it should be prepared to make it digestible and tasty." Now the cooking end is most important and these new methods whereby the juices in which food is cooked are retained, means that the patient gets the full value in calories of the food cooked, and also the vitamins.

And food is now prepared in a way that makes digestion easy.

However the other point, its taste to the palate, how the patient wants or looks forward to eating, is just as important as the quality, cooking, and digestibility of the food.

You know how it is, even when you are well, but have remained indoors or been kept there by weather conditions, how you are not really keen for food, not hungry if you are well and have been outdoors you come in and will eat anything that has been prepared.

You can readily understand then how an individual who is not well, lying in bed indoors, must have something to induce him to eat.

So even good food, well cooked, but served in an uninviting way does not stir his appetite.

What is necessary? These medical students will have to learn also how to make the food "look nice," and the tray and dishes also, if they are to start the digestive juices running.

For you will remember that not only the saliva in the mouth but the gastric juice in the stomach start flowing at the "sight" of a meal that is attractive to the patient.

This may be the hard part for these medical students to learn.



QUESTIONS

By the sea, by the desert midnight sea, Stands a youth, His heart is full of anguish, his head is full of doubt, And with sullen lips he questions the waves:—

"Oh, solve to me the Riddle of Life, The painful primordial riddle, Which already has racked so many heads, Heads in hieroglyphic caps, Heads in turbans and black berrets, Heads in wigs, and myriad other Poor perspiring human heads; What is the meaning of Man? Whence comes he? Whither goes he? Who dwells there above in the golden stars?"

The waves murmur their everlasting murmur, The wind sweeps, the clouds scud, The stars glitter indifferent and cold, And a fool awaits an answer. —Heinrich Heine.

AFTER HIM!

"My papa's a brave man!" said Giles "He once made a bull run two miles." "Of that I've no doubt!" "Said his chum with a pout, "But did that bull catch him, young Giles?"

The Maritimes have surely fallen upon evil days, when they have but two Ministers in the Dominion Cabinet where once they had five, and one of the two is Venoit, who seems to need a new coat of whitewash every few days.

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

CHAPTER 12

On the evening of December 6, the American Mission slipped quietly out of Paris, was taken to Brest by a circuitous route, and the following day embarked upon the Mount Vernon, to face the labours that awaited them in the United States. 'Colby said today,' wrote Colonel House on December 7, 'as the shores of France faded into the mist, "We have been so used to potatoes and kingly that the first thing we should do upon arrival in the United States is to take a week's course at Child's Restaurant, sitting on a stool, and getting down again to our own level." He thought also it would aid us in getting back to normal to take an upper berth on the midnight train from Washington to New York.'

The Americans themselves, so far as their national organization was concerned, yielded to the necessity of centralization despite their general repugnance to it and they demanded the same of the allies in the international organization. They vested control in the various boards that ruled American industrial life with an iron despotism.

"These domineering controllers of the economic and intellectual life of the United States," wrote Tardieu, left a bad taste in the mouths of many citizens, yet they were the price of victory. Thanks to their control, a market glutted with orders, a market in which unbridled competition had led to an insane increase in prices, was reduced to order within a few weeks, with equality of treatment for all and a general fall in prices. Every need of America, every need of Europe, was satisfied. Demand here and supply there were adjusted to one another. Government, taking over factories and regulating transportation, became the absolute master of all production and distribution. An undreamed of America was being created for the purpose of war.

"This new America imposed the same law of uniformity upon its associates... When Americans fall in love with an idea, even if their enthusiasm does not last, it is always intense. In 1917 and 1918, they had a passion for the organization of interrelated war machinery, the weight of which was not always borne gladly by Europe. McAdoo did not succeed in forcing absolute financial unity, although with Northcliffe and myself he had drawn up plans for it, and doubtless the debtors lost more than the creditors. But in every other field the Americans finally had their way. After America's entry in the war, the interrelated boards in London and Paris, boards of control for steel, wood, oil, wheat, food, shipping assumed their definite forms and produced their best results. After four years of experiment and dispersion, control reached something in the nature of perfection towards the end of 1918. Had the war lasted another year, the machinery would have been running with incredible smoothness.

The historian disposed to wax lyrical would probably observe that the great problem had been settled not by human ingenuity but rather by the force of events. The chief anxiety of the Allies in the summer of 1917 had been whether the United States could advance the credits that seemed necessary; their chief disappointment had been the unwillingness to promise the monthly half-billion desired. Mr. McAdoo would make no promise until allied demands were coordinated. But by the end of the autumn the Allies could no longer use the credits which the United States was willing to advance for the reason that the materials to be purchased by the Allies in America were not available. As Lord Reading had foreseen, a limit was placed upon Allied loans not by American incapacity to lend, but because the American market was unable to supply the tremendous demands for materials of both the American and Allied armies. You cannot spend money when the articles you want to buy are lacking.

Colonel House's Report (Excerpt) ... If this war is to be won better team work between the Allies must be effected. As now conducted there is a great loss of energy and resources. Duplication is going on in some directions—in others men and money are being wasted. The Central Powers are not over-matched, because their resources are

The Public Forum This column is open for the discussion by correspondent or questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

A SENATOR'S INSULT Sir,—It is not much wonder that Senator Hughes desired an opportunity to reply to Senator Casgrain. To suggest that the Island go into the liquor selling business to help get along rather than to demand just and fair treatment from the Federal Government, is a low down insult, unworthy of a man sitting in the upper House of Canada. Such a proposition is on a par with that of a man who offers a servant half wages, suggesting that if he (or she) is smart, they can make up the balance in other ways! What has our liquor question got to do with our lawful and just claims on the Dominion Government? Would even a Senator have dared to insult the large provinces in such language? I throw not. With the mean and discourteous, the small province, like the small person is often a subject for insult. I am, Sir, etc.

WHO PAYS THE INCOME TAX? Sir,—Some statistics are unpopular but not those that answer the question "Who pays the income tax," particularly around the last week in April. Never before this year have such comprehensive figures been permitted to see the light of day, and they certainly are illuminating. In the tables below are given the actual collections made by the Income Tax Department during the fiscal year 1927-28, and are not, therefore, simply the assessments of incomes earned and received during the year 1927. They are probably not a little in excess, for under the able direction of Mr. C. S. Walters, the Commissioner at Ottawa, not a few delinquents in past years have been persuaded of late to render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's. It will be noted that the taxpayers are divided first into classes according to graduated incomes, and then into individuals and corporations. The latter provision is necessary because the tax levied upon individuals increases with the amount of the income, ranging from 2% to 50% whereas with Corporations the rate

TABLE A Individual and Corporate Taxpayers. Columns: Class, Number, Amount, Corporations Number, Amount. Rows: Under 2500, 2500-3000, 3000-4000, 4000-5000, 5000-6000, 6000-7000, 7000-8000, 8000-9000, 9000-10000, 10000-15000, 15000-20000, 20000-25000, 25000-30000, 30000-50000, 50000 and over. Total: 122,028 individuals, 23,477,207 amount; 6114 corporations, 34,184,860 amount. Refunds: 529,852, 23,752,743. Net Total: 23,222,891 individuals, 33,468,187 amount.

is the same throughout, viz 8 p. c.

Continued on page 6

Accident Insurance, A Most Valuable Protection For Self and Family. With the increasing number of automobile accidents it would seem wise for the family breadwinner to take advantage of the protection offered by Accident Insurance. Policies can be obtained for a premium of \$5.00 and upwards, in proportion to the amount of the policy and the income provided in event of disability. SPECIAL AUTO ACCIDENT POLICY: Pays \$1,500 for loss of life, both feet, hands, or eyes. Pays \$25 per week in event of total disability, with an additional \$15 per week if confined to hospital. Annual premium for men and business women between the ages of 18 and 60 is only \$5.00. Combined Accident and Sickness policies can also be obtained at very moderate premiums payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly. Write us for descriptive circular. Hyndman & Co., Ltd. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Lower Queen Street Charlottetown

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LOST Since the coming of Spring I feel very languid, lost all vigor, or "Pep" so to speak. Well friends don't be alarmed; this is only the Spring Fever and we have the remedy that cannot be too strongly recommended— Beef, Iron and Wine. A valuable combination of the nutritive properties of prime lean BEEF, the tonic and blood purifying properties of IRON and the stimulating tonic qualities of good WINE. This is a splendid nutritive Tonic, increases the appetite, aids digestion and is especially valuable for exhausted conditions due to impoverished blood. WE advise start taking it immediately. Only \$1.00 per 16 Fluid Oz. Bottle.

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