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THURSDAY, MARCH 21st, 1940.

**MULOCK MERITS A DECISIVE MAJORITY
IN NORTH YORK**

The weakness of the campaign of Dr. Manion and his so-called National Government party and the lack of any constructive platform on the part of those who oppose the return of the present government has featured the election campaign which closes with the voting next Tuesday.

The prize hokum of the campaign is the attempt to mislead the electors by changing the name of the Conservative party to "National Government" party. Of course this is fooling no-one except those who are pinning their hopes of securing office on this bit of camouflage which to say the least is not even clever.

The absurdity of the campaign to discredit Canada's war effort would be amusing if it were not that this country is at war, a fact which some campaigners appear to forget.

The question for the electors to decide is whether or not the important duties of government shall be taken out of the experienced hands of the present administration and placed in charge of a group of men so far unknown to the electorate and untried in public service. Canada in common with the other parts of the Empire faces the greatest crisis in her history and the people of this country are too well aware of the seriousness of world conditions to take a chance on a change of administration at this time.

In North York the personal qualities of Col. W. P. Mulock and his record of service ensure his re-election apart altogether from other issues in the campaign. Irrespective of former political affiliations the people of North York recognize in Col. W. P. Mulock a man who is a credit to this riding and one who is destined to take an increasingly important part in the public life of this country. The fact that opposition to his candidature had to be imported from far-off Truro, Nova Scotia, is convincing evidence that North York is well satisfied with Mulock representation at Ottawa. Next Tuesday North York should return W. P. Mulock with a decisive majority.

A UNITED CANADA

The first threat to a united effort by Canada in this war at the side of Great Britain came on September 24th, just fourteen days after the declaration of war. The threat was in the province of Quebec by the then leader of the government Maurice Duplessis. He appealed to the electors of the province in a general election and his chief appeal was a denunciation of the war effort planned by the federal government. His battle cry was "a vote for the Liberals is a vote for participation and assimilation."

Out over the Nazi wireless went the news — Canada, the senior dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations, was disunited in its support of Great Britain; a humiliating blow to British prestige at home and abroad.

Duplessis, with his huge majority, was deeply entrenched, but the handful of Liberals in the Legislature took up the challenge, and to his eternal credit that glorious figure of modern Canadian history, the Right Honourable Ernest Lapointe, along with his Cabinet colleagues from the Province of Quebec, made common cause with them. Each one of them plunged heroically into the campaign to fight for British tradition and the British cause. Not only did they fight, but on the result they staked their political futures. Each one of them pledged himself to resign if the people of Quebec decided in favour of Duplessis and against Great Britain. But Duplessis did not win! The forces of Liberalism that have always stood for a United Canada as a full member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, whether in peace or in war, emerged triumphantly victorious, and Nazism got its answer. Canada was not disunited in her war effort.

Fully endorsed by Mackenzie King, Lapointe, Cardin, Power, and all the Federal Liberal members from Quebec were in the forefront of the battle, but where was Dr. Manion and that solid bloc of Conservative supporters from the Province of Quebec to whom, on the authority of the Toronto Evening Telegram, he owes his position as leader of the Conservative party today? Those supporters were out on the hustings fighting in the ranks of Duplessis, and Dr. Manion was on the sidelines waiting to chart his political future on the result.

Citizens of Canada, we ask you, whether Liberals, Conservatives or non-partisan voters, would it be wise, would it be just, would it be in the interests of our future as a nation, to tear down the pillars of national unity by at this time dismissing from office the men who courageously fought when hard fighting had to be done, to maintain the joint heritage of British and French tradition in the Province of Quebec which has made Canada a great nation. When that battle was over, Ontario loudly proclaimed its gratitude in generous words of praise. Shall it now by its votes eject these men from office, along with men like King, Ralston, Euler, Howe, Rogers, and their associates, to replace them with a shadow government, call it by any name you wish, composed of men of whom we know not, but led by those who in a time when the unity of our whole war effort was gravely imperilled, had no leadership to give, but only contemplated in silence the political advantage that might come from the success of the Duplessis group in Quebec.

As Col. Mulock pointed out on a North York platform the other night the chief lieutenants of Duplessis in his Quebec fight against Canadian unity are now supporters and candidates of Dr. Manion and his so-called National Government Party. Canadian electors must judge Dr. Manion's sincerity for Canada's war effort by his Duplessis associates in the province of Quebec.

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS

(By Farley Mowat)

Until a century ago there were many unanswered questions in the science of ornithology, that dealt with the annual phenomena of migration. To-day many people still wonder where birds go in the fall, will the same ones come back next spring, what prompts birds that nested on neighbouring hills and in familiar woods to make the long and dangerous journey South? These and a hundred other questions interest the farmer, who profits by the unceasing war against insects waged by birds; the bird student; and the sportsman who depends on a steady supply of birds for his hunting.

Many of these problems in migration have been solved, due largely to the formation of a special bureau to investigate migration and summoned by both the Canadian and United States governments. Of the methods used in obtaining evidence, the banding of birds with numbered, aluminum bands has proven the most valuable. In all, some thousands of banding co-operators in the United States and Canada have banded over two million birds to date and the returns from these birds, totalling hundreds of thousands, have revealed many unexplainable mysteries of bird life and particularly migration.

The history of man's interest in migration dates back 3000 years to the time of Hesiod, Herodotus and Aristotle. There are records of bird banding in Egypt as far back as 800 B.C. Aristotle and the elder Pliny wrote many treatises on migration and many of their observations were surprisingly accurate, however Aristotle is responsible for one of the most bizarre and persistent theories about birds. He maintained that birds hibernated in the manner of bears and frogs. According to his theory birds such as swallows spent the winter in the mud at the bottom of marshes or clustered together in hollow logs. Samuel Johnson agreed with this theory centuries later and even went so far as to describe a flock of swallows diving head first into the mud where they spent the winter. Johnson does not say so, but we presume that in the spring the swallows emerged with their beauty rejuvenated by several months of mud packs. The theory of hibernation did not die scientifically until the last century and even to-day credulous people believe in hibernation of chimney swifts.

There are three theories regarding the causes of migration that are plausible to-day, if we exclude the essay of a learned cleric in England who stated quite definitely that birds migrate, not to the tropics in winter, but to the moon! The first of these theories is that of a Northern Ancestral Home. According to this explanation all birds were equally distributed over the surface of the earth in prehistoric times and birds in the North found abundant food all year round. Then came the ice age forcing the bird population South until the already populated tropics became crowded. As the ice shield retreated the birds followed, being forced to return South each year when winter came. Eventually when the ice cap reached its present proportions the habits of migration had become ingrained and an hereditary characteristic. The opposing theory is somewhat simpler, it is the theory of a Southern Ancestral Home and suggests that the ancestral home of all birds was in the tropics and that as the population became overcrowded there was a constant urge to seek breeding grounds on which the competition would be lessened. Species that worked North would be kept in check by the ice zone and forced to return to their original homes by the winter season. Both theories assume that migration is an ingrained habit but neither have sufficient biological proof to make them completely acceptable.

The third and last theory is the most interesting. Known by the imposing name of Theory of Photoperiodism it favours the idea, recently experimented on, that migration is due to a combination of light strength and sexual periods. Roughly this theory seems to have proven that as days lengthen and birds become more active their sexual organs increase in size after lying dormant all winter and the necessary physical impetus to migration is given. Experiments with migratory birds who were caged in Canada during the winter (they appeared comfortable incidently in temperatures as low as -44 degrees as long as the food supply lasted) showed that by using artificial light and lengthening the daylight period it was possible to stimulate the birds to an attempt at breeding in mid-

January. There are of course some objections to this theory but at present it seems to be the one most acceptable to science.

The actual distance of migration varies greatly. Birds that migrate do not necessarily migrate to the tropics. For instance there is what is known as vertical migration. Suppose a chickadee breeds on a mountain slope at an altitude of 20,000 feet. As winter approaches the chickadee migrates, not South but down into the warmer valleys between the mountains.

In direct contrast to this migration of a two or three miles is the migration of the Arctic Tern who annually flies about 25,000 miles in migration alone. This bird holds the all time distance record for any kind of migrant. Nesting as close to the North Pole as 7½ degrees, it migrates South across Greenland, East to the West Coast of Europe, down the coast of Europe to South Africa, across the Antarctic Ocean to near the South Pole and in the spring, home via the East Coast of South America, across the Atlantic to Europe and back across to the North American Arctic Regions. This is migration.

In a few weeks now, migration will be again in full swing. Hundreds of species that have been wintering far to the south will be flying by day and by night towards the breeding grounds that are home. Some will accomplish their thousands of miles in a matter of days, others will take months but inexorably they will come. Nothing can stop them; storms, man and upheavals of nature will not stop, nor even slow the waves of birds driven by a force we do not understand. Robins that nested on porches and in gardens will be back in their same territory, perhaps using the same nests. The unknown force that animates them has become as certain and as regular as the movements of the earth itself, the greatest mystery of ornithology and one of the greatest in science, the migration of birds.

NEWTONBROOK

The sixteenth annual Good Friday union service will be held in Newtonbrook United Church on March 22nd at 11 a.m. Local clergy will assist in the service. The special preacher will be Rev. C. H. Dickinson, B.A., B.D., of Toronto. Willowdale United Church choir will lead in the worship of song. A hearty welcome to all.

Special Easter services will be held in Newtonbrook United Church next Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by the pastor with bright Easter music by the choir. Come and worship with us. All are welcome.

The Mission Band will present an Easter Pageant in the United Church next Tuesday evening, Mar. 26th at 8 o'clock. The Pageant is entitled "A World Wide Easter". This will be followed by an address by Mrs. J. S. MacKay dressed in the native costume of India. She will tell of her experiences as a missionary in India and will bring a number of curios which will be on exhibit. Plan to come and enjoy a happy evening. Silver collection.

Last Saturday afternoon the Mission Band held their regular meeting in the S.S. room of the United Church. The president, Reta Hurd, was in the chair. The devotional worship service on "Jesus' Triumphant Entry" was conducted by Joan Hewett, Joan Taylor and Georgina Plain. Mrs. Samson reviewed the study book chapter. Elsie Cook told an interesting story of "Adventures in Africa." A new poster which Mrs. Halbert made of pictures of world children was an attraction to all the members. Forty-nine were present at the meeting. Practise for the Easter Pageant followed the meeting.

The W.M.S. ladies will hold a quilting meeting next Thursday, March 28th at 10 a.m. at the United Church Sunday School Hall in preparation for the missionary bazaar.

Despite the icy condition of the street and the sleet storm last Monday evening there was a splendid attendance at the Young People's Union. The talk on "Etiquette" by Reg. Hewett, the Christian Culture convenor, was very practical and helpful and very much enjoyed by all.

The death of Mr. Allan Wiltshire occurred at Wellesley Hospital, Toronto last Friday evening. Mr. Wiltshire, who was only 28 years of age had not been in good health for some time. The funeral took place from Consul's Funeral Home last Monday afternoon to a public ser-

vice in Newtonbrook United Church and was very largely attended. Rev. A. H. Halbert officiated. Interment was made in York Mills Anglican Cemetery. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow and two children, Alice and Robert. To the bereaved family we extend heartfelt sympathy.

The Auxiliary of the W.M.S. met at the home of Mrs. C. O. Bales at Lansing last Tuesday afternoon with the president, Mrs. A. W. Galbraith, presiding. The Easter worship service was conducted by Mrs. A. H. Halbert. The study book chapter was in charge of Mrs. James Murray who arranged a dialogue with three ladies taking part, Mrs. C. O. Bales taking the part of a doctor, Mrs. A. W. Stephenson a nurse, and Mrs. W. E. Hick dressed in a sari impersonated a woman from India. Mrs. Galbraith read an interesting article taken from the Missionary Monthly on the Scudder Family who have contributed so much to India by serving as missionaries. During the meeting a Life Membership certificate was presented to Mrs. W. T. New with Mrs. Halbert reading the address and Mrs. Murray making the presentation. Lovely refreshments were served by Mrs. Bales.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM DEISMAN, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the Estate of William Deisman, late of the Township of Vaughan, in the County of York, Farmer, who died on or about the 2nd day of January, 1939, are hereby notified to send particulars of same to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of March, 1940, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims of which the undersigned shall then have notice and the undersigned will not be liable to any person of whose claim they shall not then have notice.

Dated at Richmond Hill this 7th day of March, 1940.
Mrs. Edith Ethel Murray and Roy Bowen, administrators, c/o Campbell Line, their solicitor, Richmond Hill, Ontario.

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