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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, 1940.

VOTE FOR MULOCK IN NORTH YORK

The speech of Col. W. P. Mulock in accepting the nomination as a candidate for re-election in North York showed a thorough grasp of Canada's National problems and a burning desire to help in their successful solution. The name Mulock is so closely linked with all that is highest and best in Canada's national life that it was no surprise that Col. Mulock's acceptance speech was on such a high plane in discussing the issues of the present campaign. Entirely free from any partisanship the North York member gave a clear, concise and straight-from-the-shoulder picture of Canada's war effort and with intense sincerity declared his support for the present government. At the same time anticipating war developments of the next few months he expressed fear of the consequence of the delay and interruption which would be the result of a change in administration at this critical hour.

In matters pertaining to the defence of Canada and our fighting forces Col. Mulock is well qualified to speak. A veteran of the last Great War he was one of the few men in Canada who several years ago advocated increased expenditures for national defence, and thus paved the way for such increased expenditures by informing public opinion of the threatening dangers of dictator countries. Since the outbreak of war he has been in close touch with war organization work throughout Canada and there are few men so well informed on Canada's defences and Canada's war plans.

In the light of Col. Mulock's knowledge of the real facts, in the light of his devoted loyalty to Canada and his love of the Empire and British institutions his declarations and statements concerning Canada's war effort have the most outstanding significance. There have been many wild and reckless statements made already in this campaign and there will no doubt be many more, but the cool reasoning of the electors will have to separate the gold from the dross. The North York candidate makes it very clear that the successful prosecution of the war is his chief concern at the moment and declares that he will not hesitate to put country before party in carrying through that objective.

These are the sincere declarations of a Canadian citizen whose background and record in public life are the very essence of everything that is loyal and British to the core. It is an open declaration which will have ready endorsement in every home in North York. The statement reflects the character and sincerity of the type of man needed in Canada's public life today. Electors of North York are privileged in this election in having the opportunity of returning to Parliament as their representative a man of the calibre of Col. W. P. Mulock.

HON. DR. MANION'S NATIONAL PLEA

The rather feeble attempt of the Hon. Dr. Manion to spread the impression that he is appealing to the people on the platform of a Union or National government is not "going over" across Canada. In the first place Canadians have not forgotten the record of Union government at the time of the last war, and secondly the nominating of Conservative candidates and merely tagging on the label "national" does not make a union government. In the current issue of "Canadian Business" is the following comment, "the election campaign is a straight party fight and not a union government vs. the field as it was in 1917." Continuing it says, "there is no chance of a national government. If Dr. Manion should win at the polls it is doubtful if there would be room in his cabinet for members of other parties after the many "best brains" in the Conservative fold had been included. National government in other words does not seem to be an impressive slogan." Commenting on the Hepburn-Drew criticism from Ontario of Canada's war effort the same paper says: "Ontario's attack makes no more sense than some of Mr. Hepburn's other outbursts against the man at Ottawa who refused to take a Hepburn nominee into his Federal Cabinet in 1935 and the man who since has been able with extra-mundane help to resist the onslaughts of the flapper Premier of Ontario. Hepburn and Drew speechify about an inadequate war effort but they don't seem to realize that this is a new war. They cannot fight it on the lines of the 1914 struggle. They don't yet realize Britain insists that materials are the most important contribution from Canada, not men. The steady flow of Canadian materials, including munitions and foodstuffs, in the face of incessant commerce raiding by the Germans, actually deserves high praise."

FEED THE BIRDS

Each year a friend reminds us to write an editorial reminding readers to think of the birds during the winter when so much snow is on the ground.

This habit of throwing bread crumbs in the back yard after each meal is simple to acquire, costs nothing but a minute amount of effort, and yet can mean so much.

Very little snow need fall to cover all natural sources of food for the feathered friends. A few crumbs may mean the difference between survival and death.

It is an act which all of us can perform at least once a day, and enjoy doing it, too.

Scenes I Have Visited

(Special to The Liberal)

I awakened early one summer morning to find a real storm raging and the ship not moving. I got up and looked out of my port hole and by the light of severe lightning, I could see that we were anchored just outside the breakwater on the Atlantic side of the Panama Canal.

At last I was to see the Panama Canal and its surroundings. It was one of the many things that intrigued in my study of geography. That was one morning that I was ready to be an early riser. After the storm subsided and I was able to get out on deck, I discovered there were three boats waiting to journey through the canal to the Pacific Ocean in what most people think is a westerly direction. The canal runs northwest to southeast and the Pacific end is twenty-seven miles east of the Atlantic end.

"The Pennsylvania", one of the Panama Pacific Line, was our boat and we were the second ship to enter the canal. The passenger boats do not stop at the end of the canal at which they enter long enough for passengers to get off the boat. There is a stop of several hours at the other end and you can do all the sight seeing you wish. The life at both ends is very similar with advantage, I think, being on the Pacific side as Panama City, the capital of Panama, is located there. You can fly over the Isthmus or take a train if you have not seen enough from the boat.

The Panama Canal is the lock and lake type of canal and is 50.72 miles (statute) long from deep water to deep water and from shore line to shore line is 42 miles. Our first interesting event was being hitched to the electric "mules" which propel us through the locks. They run on tracks with cogged center rails. After six were fastened to our boat, three on each side, we were ready to climb 85 feet from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gatun Lake via the Gatun Locks. We did this by three steps or locks. It was to me quite fascinating and did not become tiresome even though the sun was warm. The vessel is lifted at the rate of 3 feet a minute to the Gatun Lake taking about an hour to go through this first set of locks. Each chamber holds about 6 million cubic feet of water and uses 3 million at a filling. The principle employed is that of letting the water run down hill—no pumps are employed. Three culverts about the size of the Hudson river tube extend under the walls of each lock and small culverts branch from them and from these the water enters the locks through many holes in the floor. The great valves controlling the flow of water are electrically operated as are the gates.

We now reach Gatun Lake, an artificial lake formed by the dam across the Chagres River. Its area is 164 square miles, being equal to that of Lake Geneva in Switzerland. In traversing the lake we see a trace of the old French canal and at one point an island is called the De Lesseps Island. Further along the canal we see some remains of the French machinery. The trip itself to the surprise of many, is very beautiful. The deep green of the islands and hillsides; the colors of the flowers; mile after mile of banana plantations each with its palm thatched houses; the purple slopes of the continental divide; the red roofed military stations; the spotless towns in the canal zone; and the bizarre Spanish cities of Colon and Panama all make it most interesting and picturesque.

In the Gatun Lake on Barro Colorado Island the government has a wild life preserve, also an institute for scientific research which scientists from all over the world visit. When we remember that the canal is only 9 degrees from the Equator, we can realize how interesting the plant and animal life is to those of us from northern climates. In travelling along it is hard to distinguish between a log on the shore and a crocodile sunning himself in the mud. The bird life is interesting—the pelicans and large frigate birds are numerous. The black crane and the white crane are also seen as well as many brilliant colored birds including parrots and parakeets. One place can be seen a fine grove of papaya trees, "the melon that grows on trees", a staple fruit of the Isthmus. There are other tropical fruits to be found too especially the banana which I have already mentioned. The crop numbers over the million mark in bunches for a year. The bread fruit tree was of special interest to me and I found the bread fruit was used much the same as we use the potato.

Our next point of interest is the

Gaillard Cut, formerly known as the Culebra Cut. We actually steam through the backbone of the Western Hemisphere. It was here that the engineers encountered their greatest problem—the slides. Many of the slides were really the upward and outward bulging of the earth below the canal's level caused by the weight of the hills pressing out softer materials at their base.

We now approach the Pedro Miguel locks with two chambers and one set of locks, the first step down to the Pacific Ocean. From these locks we steam across the Miraflores Lake which receives its water from the Rio Grande River and several smaller ones. It is interesting to note that the water is partly salt due to the mixture in the locks of the water from the Pacific. All the water between this lake and the Gatun locks is fresh water. As we go through the Miraflores Locks two in number, our boat is lowered 54 feet to the level of the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific end of the canal consists of a tidal channel 8 miles long extending from the Miraflores Locks to the deep water in Panama Bay. The first three miles the channel follows the old valley of the Rio Grand. I should have said that the locks are double so boats may pass in the locks. It was very interesting as we were passing along to meet boats coming the other direction and be able to pass so close to them and see flags of many countries flying. Although boats seldom pass through the canal at night, it is well lighted and can be used.

We are now docked at Balboa the Pacific port where we left the boat for several hours. Fourth of July Avenue divides the residence districts of Ancon and Panama City. One side of the street is typically American and the other side is typically Spanish. There are many, many things of historic interest in the Panama Canal region connected with Columbus, Sir Francis Drake, Morgan the Pirate, the Gold Rush of '48" which cannot be dealt with in this article. After several hours of interesting sight seeing and shopping we returned to our boat and sailed out into the Pacific Ocean.

TESTON

Last Sunday evening the Y.P.U. meeting was taken by the convenor, Ed. James. The meeting opened with a reading entitled "Call to Worship", by Ed. James. Hymn 293 followed by the convenor leading in prayer. Scripture reading 2 Tim. 2-13-21, by Peter Rodgers, followed by singing hymn 374. Scott Clarkson gave a reading "Anxiety". The topic "Lincoln being dead yet speaketh" was taken by Ed. James. This topic was very interesting and instructive. Hymn 32 and the Mizpah benediction closed a very good meeting.

J. A. Rose, Maple, representing the Temperance Federation, visited the Sunday School last Sabbath morning and gave a very timely address on temperance and its workings. Also he called attention to the coming convention at King on March 1st and urged all workers of the S.S. to be present. There will be an oratorical contest for the senior scholars and recitations for the juniors. This is an opportunity for the boys and girls to enter the contest and speak on the subject of Temperance.

The members of the S.S. classes of the Misses Mary and Hazel Carson spent a very jolly time last Saturday afternoon, the occasion being a sleighing party on the hills near Lewis Diceman's on the 6th.

Several from Teston enjoyed the euchre party at Laskay on Friday evening, February 16th.

Mr. and Mrs. Garner and Miss Norma Garner were Sunday visitors with Alex and Mrs. MacDonald.

Mrs. Hamilton has sold her farm, formerly the Jake Malloy property, to Mr. Ab. Rumble, Maple.

NORTH YORK COUNTY ORANGE LODGE

The annual meeting of the County Orange Lodge of North York was held in Aurora on Saturday when the following officers were elected: Worshipful master, W. Barker, King; deputy master, M. Gibney, Holt; chaplain, Rev. E. W. Worrall; secretary, W. H. Taylor; treasurer, L. C. Lee, Aurora; financial secretary, T. Langridge, Roche's Point; marshal, A. G. Parks, Mount Albert;

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