

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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HARBOR IMPROVEMENT

The question of harbour improvement for Charlottetown, which is to be discussed at a meeting called by the Charlottetown Board of Trade for this afternoon, is one of long standing. The Duncan Commission of 1926 recommended "an immediate survey" of the harbours of Charlottetown, Georgetown and Summerside, with a view to adequate provision being made to meet the needs of the Island's produce trade. This recommendation was neglected in the years immediately following, a fact which is doubly regrettable, since Dominion revenues at that time were at their peak owing to favorable world conditions, and since large and even extravagant expenditures were being made in other directions.

Since the economic slump, a strenuous campaign has been put on by the Chamber of Commerce and affiliated boards of trade for drastic reduction in governmental expenditure. Now that there are signs of economic improvement and Dominion revenues are again on the upgrade, it may be possible to implement this long-standing recommendation with respect to harbour surveys and improvement. Already during the past year the Dominion Public Works Department has undertaken, and in many cases completed, extensive projects in this Province, including costly repairs to the Marine Wharf at Charlottetown. Details of these activities were given in the Guardian's year-end issue. If, during the coming season, harbour surveys and improvements can be undertaken, so much the better. But it is only fair to point out that the opportunity time for this work to have been done was in the years immediately following the presentation of the Duncan Report, when for some reason or other no successful attempt was made to line up public opinion through such channels as are now being employed for this purpose.

PUBLIC OPINION

Press opinion on Premier Bennett's proposals for economic reform continues to be generally favorable. The Calgary Herald, for example, opines that in summoning the people of Canada to consider progressive and, if necessary, drastic proposals "Mr. Bennett is providing the virtue and courageous national leadership that the times require. In so doing he presents a marked contrast to the Liberal leader whose policy at this time appears to be one of complete and stagnating negation."

Under the heading, "Laissez Faire Doomed," the Hamilton Spectator of the influential Southern chain stretching across the Dominion declares that the Premier's broadcast has been taken in very good part by the country. It adds: "Though there have been isolated expressions of protest and alarm, on the whole, it appears to be generally agreed that conditions are not what they should be and ought to be, and that prevailing methods are capable of considerable improvement. . . . 'Laissez-faire' has had a long innings and has much to answer for. Premier Bennett, amid the applause of the conscientious of all classes, is ringing its death-knell. In doing so he applies Christian ethics to business principles."

The St. Catharines Standard thinks that there are "mighty few, and those only very privileged people, in Canada who wish things left as they are or as they have been." The Standard feels that the First Minister is inspired by a desire to serve his fellow countrymen by enunciating what the London Times calls the "equilibrium" doctrine, which prescribes a better distribution of the good things of life among the many. The Standard holds the view that the Liberals' stand-pat attitude will get the opposition nowhere.

"The London Free Press asserts: 'Ontario in the past year has grown accustomed to vituperation and abuse as the chief form of political argument on the hustings; it is a relief to find a man who explains, who reasons and who lays down a constructive program. Mr. Bennett by his recent addresses has raised politics to a higher plane.' In the words of the Vancouver Province the Premier's 'honesty, his energy, his well-known firmness of purpose are all guarantees that, if the people of Canada will give him a new lease of power, he will attempt what he has promised to do.' The St. Thomas Times-Journal, which has of late leaned to the Liberal side, concludes a leading article with the statement: 'These proposals of the Prime Minister are too big, too broad, too

Notes By The Way

Nothing is so interesting as the life story of a successful man or woman. And always the history is of many, many steps—but only one at a time! I was reading recently of the first attempts of well known authors, and each instance was that of their early attempts being accepted by obscure magazines or newspapers. Collectors now pay big sums for these early attempts. Far more than what they originally received for their efforts. The first publication of that lovely poem, "In Flanders Field," appeared in Punch, the English humorous paper—and it didn't even give credit to the author!

It seems no time since we used to refer to Mr. Winston Churchill as an infant in the politics. Some people may think that on the India controversy he is still enacting the same role. But an old army friend, who listened to the India debate in the House of Commons throughout, rather started me by putting forward quite another view. He suggested that Winston is getting slightly archaic. He did not put it quite in those words, yet this was the plain implication of what he did say. When I asked him what he thought of the debate, he replied that Winston's speech was far by the best of the lot from a purely oratorical point of view, but that it sounded to him, compared with Sir John Simon's and Sir Austen Chamberlain's, rather like Macaulay's Essays up against H. G. Wells. "Winston," said my military friend, "spoke like a dashing cavalryman, but he was up against the Tanks!" An arresting criticism from a perfectly impartial quarter—London Ex.

The obligation of the Church to its young people begins with their fathers and mothers. It may be time for more definite and courageous leadership from the pulpit on the relationships of parent and child. Bringing up a family today is no part-time job. It cannot be done in irregular spasms of parental energy or by formulae laid down by previous generations. It cannot be left to maids or school-teachers. The left or principles we hope to see full-flowered in the adult must be implanted, day by day, with endless love, in the child. The Christian parent, not the Sunday-school teacher or the Young People's leader, is the natural link between youth and the Church. If the foundation is neglected it is difficult later to make up for it. The Church, working through the parents, might well try the lighthouse method instead of the lifeboat, and give more attention to preventive measures to hold her sons and daughters.

There is a story of a Scottish millionaire telling his brother he was leaving many thousands of pounds to the Church. "I never knew you were religious," said the brother. "Oh, I'm religious all right." "I'll bet you ten pun' you can't say the Lord's Prayer." "Done, Let's see how it goes—'The Lord, my shepherd, I shall not want.' Man, here's your money. I never thought you'd know the Lord's Prayer."

The universe pays every man in his own coin. If you smile, it smiles upon you in return; if you frown, you will be frowned at; if you sing you will be invited into gay company; if you think, you will be entertained; if you love the world and earnestly, you will be surrounded by loving friends, and nature will pour into your lap the treasures of the earth. Censure, criticism, and you will be censured, criticized by your fellow-men. Every seed brings forth after its kind.

By Stroke of Clock

Of all the mechanical inventions man has ever made the clock stands as one of the most remarkable. It is the most imperious in apportioning out our work within the cycle of our days. The origin of clock-making involved in obscurity, although it is said that some machine of this sort was in use as early as the ninth century, and that the first clock which appeared in Europe was the gift of the Emperor Frederick II. It resembled a horologe of "brass, wonderfully constructed, twelve little brazen balls dropping down upon bells set underneath as to sound forth the hours of the day." Also the Archdeacon of Verona, "Pacifius" by name, is credited with having invented a timepiece in the ninth century, and that in 872 the Emperor Frederick II. ordered a horologium from the Sultan of Egypt. It resembled a celestial globe, impelled by weights and wheels, so showing how the planets went, and pointing out the hour, day and night with certainty. In 1288 there was put up in the Tower of Westminster a clock equipped with bells, the cost of a fine timepiece being defrayed out of a fine imposed upon the citizens who had been found guilty of corrupt practices. These bells are said to have been sold or gambled away by King Henry VIII. Four years later a clock was set up in Canterbury Cathedral, at a cost of £30, and another in 1326 at St. Albans, such as there was not its equal in all Europe. And a clock was exhibited at the Scientific Exhibition of 1876, still going and in good working order. The invention of watches belongs to the seventeenth century and is variously attributed to Dr. Robert Hooke, an Englishman, and M. Huygens, a Dutchman. The story of a watch being found in Scotland belonging to Robert the Bruce is probably apocryphal, but it is certain that the Merry Monarch King Charles II. owned a double-balance watch presented to him by a craftsman, engraven with the words: "Rob. Hooke, inven. 1668. T. Tompion, fecit 1675." But if distinction is to be made between watches and pocket clocks, then we must go back to the time of Queen Elizabeth. For she owned a fancy silver timepiece shaped like a duck, with chased feathers included in the body of egg form, and divided into two halves opening like a locket. It had a silver dial and silver studs, and all the wheels were set to work in small rubbers. The amount of human ingenuity expended upon the making of clocks and watches would fill a large volume. In no department of craftsmanship have experts displayed greater artistic skill. The Heidelberg clock-tuner, an example, when this clock struck, struck the same

Liberal Conservative Party

(Mail and Empire) The Stratford Beacon-Herald and the Brockville Recorder have recently suggested that the word "Liberal" should be dropped from the name of the Liberal-Conservative party. We emphatically disagree. The Liberal-Conservative party, under that historic name, has to its credit most of the far-reaching, constructive, political and economic achievements which have welded and built up the scattered, isolated communities of 1867 into the great and powerful Canadian Commonwealth of 1928. It was on the initiative of John A. Macdonald in 1854, that the Baldwin reformers of Ontario and leading French-Canadian joined with him in the formation of the Liberal-Conservative party. This historic occasion was that historic occasion was that previous political allegiances should not prevent men of like mind from joining forces in promotion of the national welfare. This original fusion of the reformers with Macdonald's followers has at several critical periods in the country's history, been followed by further great accessions of Liberals to the Conservative or rather the Liberal-Conservative cause. In 1885 a reconstruction of the Cabinet brought in Sir George Etienne Cartier, leader of the French-Canadian Ministerialists, who, until his death, co-operated loyally and effectively in the forwarding of the nation's highest interests. This historic union of French-speaking with English-speaking Canadians, under the Liberal-Conservative flag, has been productive of vitally important developments. The premiership of Sir John A. Macdonald and with the assistance of such men as Cartier, Galt, Tupper and Brown, the project of Confederation was carried through to triumphant achievement, the western colonies of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia united to form the Dominion of Canada; and in succeeding years, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, nearly 60 years ago the Liberal-Conservative party inaugurated the National Policy of Protection to Canadian Industries—a policy which no government in all that time has cared to abandon. It is a policy which promotes the manufacture of Canadian raw materials here at home for the benefit of our own people, as against the use of these raw materials for the upbuilding of competing industries in other countries—a policy under which the whole country has enjoyed an amazing development.

The Liberal-Conservative party was responsible for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for it was the Liberal-Conservative Government which extended financial aid to that pioneer corporation in the day of its need. It was the fine courage displayed by the Macdonald Government at that stage which enabled the railway to push its difficult way across the unpeopled continent and the unscathed mountains to the shore of the Pacific Ocean, thus linking up all parts of the Dominion with bands of steel which have bound them together with common interests, and made possible their material development. It was the resolution and vision displayed by the Liberal-Conservative majority in Parliament in those early days that rendered possible the colonization and development of all Western Canada

of an old man pulled off his hat, a cock crowed and clanked his wings, soldiers appeared who went through the gestures of fighting each other, etc. But this curious piece of workmanship was destroyed by the French invasion in the year 1693. Yet more wonderful was the Strasbourg clock, made by Conradus Dasipondius in 1573. It showed the motions of the planets, the round of the seasons, the eclipses of sun and moon for fifty years ahead, Easter Day and all the feasts of the year, the star in ascendant for each day of the year, the days of the week, well as the hours and minutes. In the upper part of this clock the status of four old men strike the quarters. Death comes out to strike, but is driven back by the striking hammer falls in the quarter, where until the fourth quarter, when of a sudden it goes back and Death strikes the hour with a bone in his hand, and the chimes sound forth. But of all clocks in the world there is none more interesting and more ingenious in its construction than the English Westminster clock. It was erected in 1845 and is a marvel of mechanical skill. The clockroom is 20 by 15 feet. The frame is 16 feet long by 8 1/2 wide. The dials are each 22 1/2 feet in diameter; they each cover 400 square feet. The hands are 11 feet in length. The minutes stand fourteen inches away from each other. The pendulum rod is 15 feet long and its "bob" weighs six hundred weight. The rod is made of two metals so that their expansion or contraction severely, perfectly counteracts each other. The fingers of this gigantic clock leap seven inches, that is to say, a half-minute at a stroke. The pendulum itself swings but a few inches. It is said that were there no motive power save its own oscillation it would swing for 24 hours ere it stopped. To the pendulum rod are attached two little hammers which the wheels reject so that their slight tap upon the pendulum will exactly offset the outside pressure of the atmosphere upon the hands of the clock going their rounds. And the big bell upon which the wheels revolve is nine feet wide and weighs fifteen tons. The hammer which makes the blow weighs four hundredweight and the stroke of it is equivalent to a "tap" of a ton and a half. Yet this Westminster clock keeps perfect time. The skill of man in the making of fine measurements and contriving to keep forces in mechanical balance is one of the marvelous features of the succeeding ages.

Notes By The Way

When a GOITRE CASE IS READY FOR OPERATION The results of operation for the severe form of goitre (Graves' disease or exophthalmic goitre) when the heart is rapid, there is tremor throughout the body, bulging of the eyes, indigestion and sleeplessness, is now so skillfully performed that it is a ready feat of operation that existed just a few years ago. In fact surgeons have learned from the great number of these cases that exist, just which ones are normal, if the patient is in Western Journal of Obstetrics, Surgery and Gynecology, says, "An exophthalmic goitre can be considered a safe risk for operation; if the patient undergoes treatment with iodine for a sufficient length of time; if the weight loss is not excessive; if there is no recent weight loss, and particularly if there has been a gain of a few pounds; if the patient has not been present for a long time on a chair; if the basal metabolism rate (the rate at which the body processes are working) is not more than 75 per cent above normal; if the patient has no swelling of hands, feet, or abdomen and can walk a block without being short of breath; if he is able to be out of bed 3 or 4 hours daily; if he is eating well and sleeping well; if the patient has not been present for many years; if the patient is neither very old or very young; if there are no other complicating diseases."

The above description of what is considered a safe risk for operation for exophthalmic goitre can be readily understood by the patient. It will help him to realize that the operation is not a desperate one. If ready it will give him the necessary assurance or courage to undergo operation. If he is not ready it will tend to make him more patient and willing to rest and take other treatment. It is a relief to know while he is waiting to get into his condition for operation. Sometimes the treatment consists of taking iodine one week in each month. In other cases the X-ray treatment has been used. It is, in fact, when used over a prolonged period, many cases have been cured, and there has been no need for operation. The definition of a case fit for operation will be approved by most surgeons.

you will be invited into gay company; if you think, you will be entertained; if you love the world and earnestly, you will be surrounded by loving friends, and nature will pour into your lap the treasures of the earth. Censure, criticism, and you will be censured, criticized by your fellow-men. Every seed brings forth after its kind.

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The Poets Corner

BELLE ISLE The fog drifts damply on the bitter sea, Somewhere the droning breakers far away, With voices low like thunder, seem to say Mute things in ageless sentences to me. The waves in wind-swept spaces rank and roll Their wild foam from the ice on Greenland shores, And cold clouds hurry down the Labrador With messages of winter from the Pole. The lonely rocks of turreted Belle Isle, Where sea-marks hold their imprint ribb'd and curl'd, Behold the blue bergs' southward drifting file, As when the Norse Gods with their sails unfurled Came crowding down the sea-lanes mile on mile And traffick'd on the highways of the world. —Alfred Goldsworthy Bailey.

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The National policy in 1878, and (3) in the reciprocity campaign of 1911. Lastly in the war-time election of 1917 a most influential section of the Liberal party joined hands with the Liberal-Conservative party in strengthening the Canadian Expeditionary Force for thirty years of protection of the Atlantic coast from aggression and saved the coast fisheries for Nova Scotia, while during the Behring Sea controversy they vindicated successfully the rights of Canadian vessels to trade with the Pacific coast. Leading the party to victory in his last general election of 1901. A British subject I will die. In so doing the great founder of Liberal Conservatism, and Father of His Country epitomized an outstanding article in his party's creed. Attachment to the British Crown and to British traditions has ever been the cardinal doctrine in the faith of Canadians—a doctrine which is held just as strongly in Quebec as in the other eight provinces. French-Canadians being loyal to the throne for practical as well as sentimental reasons, the recognition in the British connection permanent guarantee of their liberties under Confederation. The Liberal-Conservative party stands for a United Canada and a United Empire. It was a Liberal-Conservative which threw the whole national strength into the war in defence of Canada, the Empire, and civilization, and it was a Liberal-Conservative party in Parliament sided by the Unionist-Liberals which saw the conflict through to a triumphant conclusion. Reference has been made to the fact that at crucial stages in the country's history, great numbers of Liberals have come over to the Liberal-Conservative party. Such movements were especially emphasized (1) at the birth of Confederation, (2) at the inauguration of

HOPE REVIVED.

"Dearest," sighed the young man "couldn't you learn to love me?" "I might," said the girl, "learned to eat spinach."

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