THE FLESHERTON ADVANCE

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TEMPERANCE EDUCATION IS NEGLECTED

When the present Liquor Control Act was instituted a few years ago in the Province of Ontario we were led to believe that the government would use part of the proceeds for educational purposes in an effort to lead the people away from drinking. It was felt that moral suasion would have more effect than prohibition in curtailing the use of intoxicating liquors. Each year the quantity consumed multiplied, until many millions of dollars were handed over to the government to assist the provincial finances which were in need of considerable aid. Last year there was a reduction in the use of intoxicants, but only through the scarcity of ready cash and not through any educational effort on the part of the government. There has been an entire absence of educational propaganda to reduce liquor consumption and it is about time the Henry government, as an inheritance from the Ferguson administration, should commence this important angle of education and lead the young people to shun intoxicants, the excessive use of which is degredation and poverty.

FARM SALES AND NOTES

Auction sales have been more numerous this spring than for over a year and very fair prices are being realized. Over at Hanover three sales in that district brought in $2,-00 and the best part of it was that all but $150 was paid in cash. While so much was paid in cash we wonder how much was actually paid by the farmers out of surplus money from their own pockets. Was the cash secured from money lenders on their own notes? It is not to be wondered at that so few notes were issued as they could not be discounted at the banks, where formerly they were eagerly received. This is a natural outcome of the low prices for farm products, as the banks cannot afford to take such a great risk with the people's money and probably be left whistling for the money when the day of reckoning comes. However, with the present bright outlook for a continued advance in stock and produce prices farmers' notes should be more acceptable on the money market.

POSTCARDS AND POSTAGE

When the Post Office Department raised the price om postal card messages from one to two cents, it practically did away with that method of communication, with to-day a postal card in the mail being a rare thing. We believe the department lost mony by regulating the postal card out of business, and that it would be wise to re-establish it by reinstating the one cent rate. There are very many times when a short message would be sent for a cent, where a three-cent letter would not be forwarded unless very important. By the way, the Christmas stamp issued by Sir William Mulock, the Postmaster General in 1898, to commemorate the coming of penny postage, appears to have been prematurely born and after a puny existence of a few years was put away with the has-beens. Since then we have had many new issues of stamps—something like one every year—but none of them are built for penny postage letter rate. We would like to see the little fellow who had such a short, but merry existence, resurrected from the dead past. When, if ever, will the event occur?

MINISTERIAL SALARIES

Attention has been called to the question of reducing ministerial salaries as a measure of economy in this hour of general deflation and depreciation of earning power. The question has been publicly asked, "Why should the missionary preachers have their salaries reduced $450 while the minimum salary for self-supporting churches remains as it was arbitrarily placed at the time of union?" One correspondent says: "If there is the spirit of brotherhood in the ministry it certainly does not show itself respecting salaries." He also might have added, nor in the race for better salaried billets. This is where human nature creeps in and destroys to a certain extent the value of admonition quite meritorious but incompatible with example.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

If the people of Canada do not want them the Doukhobors will emigrate. We believe they can commence travelling at once.

* * *

For the time being President Roosevelt and his Cabinet are apparently convincing the populace that they are a government that can govern.

* * *

Now that spring is about to break forth with all its cheering influences and promises of the fulfilment of Biblical promises, let us not be too gloomy. "We may be happy—and prosperous—yet!"

* * *

Thornbury Maroon baseball team has organized for 1933 with great hopes for a winning season. Flesherton has a splendid lot of young fellows who could make a real success of baseball if they would get out and take an interest in the game. This would mean plenty of practice, but with cars available more congenial company can be found than than on a ball field.

* * *

Not to be outdone in their benevolence, the Toronto School Board has this year assessed the taxpayers double what was formerly paid to supply an honorarium to their retiring chairman. The gift formerly was a silver tea service, but this year, in a burst of generosity, the school solons have added an Eastern rug for his mansion, valued at several hundder dollars. It is so easy to vote other people's money—even in times when very many of the taxpayers find it hard scraping to raise assessment.

* * *

The Canadian people are now asked to reconcile themselves with present-day conditions because, though there are hard times, the price of articles which they have to pay for is lower than in former days. Not all, though. When our rulers buy portraits for dignitaries in the Lieutenant-Governor and Premier class, they have paid much higher prices than formerly. A portrait of the late retiring Lieutenant-Governor cost over $5,000 and that of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson $2,750, whereas formerly pictures of this description cost the people of the Province an average of about $1,000 each. But the solons named here were big men, and perhaps the artists required extra paint.

* * *

A new fuel is being tried out in the nearby state of Illinois, and motorists there have reached the conclusion that in it they find greater economy than with gasoline. It contains 10 per cent. corn alcohol, and promises to be especially useful to farmers in providing a market for the surplus of a commodity that, in average years, is more plentiful than can be used as food for man and beast at a profitable return to the grower. Some there are, however, who fear that the free sale of the new oil may do harm, as one more substitute for the bootlegger to sell as a cheap substitute for good whiskey—all the easier to market because of the very high tax on "the real McCoy."

Given Four Years

Colin D. Nadeau, former accountant in the Bank of Montreal, pleaded guilty in police court at Collingwood on Friday to two charges, one of embezzlement of $37,700 and another of forgery. Crown-Attorney F. A. Evans appeared for the Crown, and W. A. Boys, K.C., for Nadeau. Character evidence was submitted by business firms of Collingwood.

Nadeau was sentenced by Magistrate Hogg to four years in Portsmouth, on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

In the course of the trial it came out that Nadeau had voluntarily given information as to the money stolen and that he had made restitution to the extent of $10,000. The forgery consisted of signing the manager's name to returns to head office.

About Prince Edward Isle

Prince Edward Island derived its name from Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of the late Queen Victoria. Its first inhabitants were the Souriquois Indians, who called the island 'Abegweit,' "cradled on the wave." It was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534 and the French called it Isle de St. Jean (St. John's Island), by which name it was known till 1799, when it received its present name. In 1663 the island was granted to Captain Doublet of the French navy, as a fishing station, but not until 1719 did actual settlement by the French begin. In 1758 it became a British possession. The island was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, but in 1769 was given a separate government, the first Governor being Walter Patterson, sent out from England. In 1773 the first General Legislative Assembly, the oldest in America met in Charlottetown; in 1851 Responsible Government was granted, and in 1873 the island became a province of the Dominion of Canada.

In a room in the old provincial legislative building at Charlottetown, a tablet carries the following inscription: "In the hearts and minds of the delegates who assembled in this room on September 6, 1864, was born the Dominion of Canada. Providence being their guide they builded better than they knew."

Roosevelt is the man of the hour in the United States.

Canadian National Has Never Had A Chance

Earnings Could Not Possibly Cover Interest Charges On Debt Against Road

The Railway Bill has at last had second reading and is in Committee at the moment. If it takes as long to get it through Committee and third reading as it took to have the House of Commons approve of the principle of the Bill, we will be here until summer. Instead of the board of seventeen directors the Canadian National is to be run by three trustees, one of the three to be chairman, who will be virtually the czar of the C. N. R. The Prime Minister intimated that these three trustees were really the receivers; it is rather astonishing then, that the board is to be self-perpetuating and the set-up cannot be changed without the consent of both Houses of Parliament.

The Bill also makes provision for a tribunal the membership of which will be found by one appointment from each railroad and the third, recommendation made by the chairman of the board of railway commissioners.

The Bill requires compulsory co-operation on the part of the C. N. R. Many members, of which I was one, feared that this would at some future time make the Parliament of Canada morally responsible for the C. P. R. bonds. The Canadian National has always been loaded down with a back-breaking burden of debt which should have been written off in part when the railroad was purchased by the State. For this reason the C. N. R. has never had a real chance to show what could be done under public ownership. The earnings could not possibly cover the charges against the road. It has suffered also from having people connected with the administration who did not and do not believe in public ownership.

In speaking briefly before the vote was taken, I said: "The railways are having a very difficult time because of lack of volume of traffic, but this bill will not increase the volume. It seems to me that the railway problem is being attacked in the wrong way. The deflationary monetary policy which has been pursued by this administration has had more to do with the lack of volume of traffic than any other thing. There is not enough money in circulation to enable Canadians to exchange the goods they produce for other goods, with the result that the railways have suffered. Then tariffs also must be considered. While the monetary problem is fundamental and the tariff problem is not, it is rather curious that an administration which has done everything possible to obstruct international trade should now be worried because our railroads suffer from lack of volume of business. Not only have tariffs been raised higher and higher, but we have had excise taxes and dumping duties as added obstructions to trade. Is it to be wondered at that we have a railroad problem of gigantic proportions? The ability of the Canadian people to produce goods has not lessened; we could have just as great a volume of goods and passenger traffic as we ever had.

"If this bill should pass our unemployment will be increased; further unemployment will be created among the railway employees and employees in the steel industry, the wood-working industry and any others closely associated with railroading. They will then be unable to purchase as much as previously and this will prove but another step in the process of deflation and the further contraction of the purchasing power of the Canadian people."

Dr. Manion concluded the debate by ably and humorously reviewing the speeches in criticism of the bill. Both Liberals and Farmers split their vote, Conservatives and Labor voting solidly; the Government for the bill, Labor against it.

Montreal has been aroused over a most unhappy incident which took place recently in that city. A tenant in Montreal's foreign quarter had had his leg broken in an industrial accident and due to the deferment in payment of accident insurance had fallen behind in the payment of his rent. Though only two months in arrears, the landlord took action against him, had his furniture seized and the sick man and his family literally turned out into the street in zero weather. Among the crowd gathered was one Nick Zynchuk, a Polish Ukrainian, who had formerly been a boarder with the evicted family and who still had some belongings in the house. Zynchuk insisted on getting his things; a constable named Zappa shot him in the back, with fatal results. The funeral took place on the Saturday following, when some twelve thousand people formed a great procession. The police were out in full force, mostly plainclothesmen, and if the two and a half column account in the Montreal Gazette of March 13th is to be credited, made unwarranted attacks on individuals in that vast throng. "Sure enough, just before reaching the intersection, a Gadette reporter approached one of these plainclothesmen with no other intention than to ask a question. For answer the officer let fly his fists, hitting the abashed scribe on the point of the jaw. Recriminations—"sock"—another blow, near the eye this time." And again the Gazette:- "Two women were standing on the corner, the small child of one of them between them. A plainclothesman approached and gave one of the women a tremendous shove that projected her forward about five or six feet. She turned round and scowled at the fellow. When the other woman holding the child by the hand got abreast of her, the three of them began walking slowly away. The plainclothesman followed, gave the same woman a glancing blow on the back of the neck with his open hand and sent the child rolling into a snowbank with another mighty shove. The child cried pitifully, the woman swore volubly. Soon all three were lost to view, all three having been pushed from one constable to another until lost to sight. Many other similar episodes occurred throughout the crowd."

"The mounted officers were more judicious in their handling of the crowd. They asked the people to keep moving and rode their horses with care, so as not to injure anyone. It was these men who restored a measure of good humor to the crowd and their efforts that resulted in its dispersal shortly after."

Many in the crowd had carried banners and banners also decorated each side of the hearse bearing the body of the dead Zynchuk. These seem to have driven the plainclothesmen to hysteria.

Many of the ministers in the Montreal churches based their sermons of the following day on the unhappy incident.

The March number of "Ontario Farmer" contains a most interesting article by James G. Gibson. The title used is 'Where are we heading?' Mr. Gibson, a junior farmer, is a graduate of Toronto University and has also had the benefit of eight months study at the London school of Economics and some months travelling on the continent. He is now farming with his father, D. Z. Gibson, at Caledonia in Haldimand County. I would advise anyone interested in farm problems to secure this article; it is well worth keeping for reference. Mr. Gibson says: "We young men from Canada's farms demand that we be given as good a chance as anyone else in this country to earn a decent living, or we want to know the reason why. The advice from the national leaders that we save our money, be honest, pay our debts, work hard and keep quiet, has given us nothing but more debts, lower prices and higher taxes." And on the World Economic Conference:- "It is possible, but not probable, that the Governments assembled at London will lift the world out of the ditch and declare a general economic peace. Our main task within Canada is to see that our burdens are so distributed as to guarantee that every person will bear his or her fair share. It is not necessary to remind us that this is not the case at present in our fair Dominion. Farmers, laborers and small business men and the lower-paid salaried people, are carrying the whole load, with most of it falling on farmers and laborers.

"While the number of millionaires grows steadily and while the bankers express complete satisfaction with their ten to fifteen percent dividends, nobody on earth can convince the ordinary man that the burden is being equally shared by all. While dividends are paid before wages and while the wages of money are greater than the wages of human labor, the ordinary man on the farm or in the factory comes to the conclusion that Canada has become, by some strange process, a coupon-clipper's paradise and a poor man's hell. "Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Mr. Gibson goes on to deal with our chief Canadian problems, for which he offers solutions.

March 18th, 1933.

—AGNES MACPHAIL.

OSPREY COUNCIL

The municipal council of Osprey met in regular session in the Orange Hall at Singhampton on Saturday, March 18th, with all the members present.

After the minutes of preceding meeting were read and confirmed, the following business was done:

Communications were dealt with from J. A. Kernahan, re medical attention for Jas. Blakey, which was delegated to Mr. Stephen to take what action was necessary; from Dr. Martin, re medical attention to Mrs. Roy Priddle, upon which the Clerk reported action already taken; from Ontario Township Association, ordered fyled. Prices were received on request from The Creemore Star, the Enterprise-Bulletin, Collingwood, and the Flesherton Advance on the 1933 township printing account, which was finally awarded to the Enterprise-Bulletin.

By-law No. 10 (1933) was passed appointing poundkeepers, fenceviewers and sheep valuers, as follows:

Poundkeepers—John Hargrave, Hy. Jackson, Wm. Seeley, Archie Campbell, Frank Short, Edgar Dobson, C. A. Edwards, Thos. Brown, Caleb Clayton, D. A. McLean.

Fenceviewers — Jas. Winters, Jas. Menzies, Stanley Lepard, J. Loughead, Louis Kerton, Chas. Long, Jas. Hudson, M. Douglas, Cy. Short, Thos. Neill, Ern Davidson, W. J. Mullen, Malcolm Gibson, Archie McIntyre, Marshall Menzies.

Sheep Valuers — John Grummett, Roy Fenwick, Chas. Long, Mort. Sayers, Leonard Cox, Willis Neff, Thos. Bowens, Wm. Norman, Archie McIntyre and Wm. Findlay.

By-law No. 11 was passed extending time for payment of taxes until April 20.

General accounts ordered paid were: Municipal World supplies $10.44; C. M. Heron, stamps, $9.00; Lucas Henry & Lucas, taxed costs on Davidson action, $193.55.

General road accounts passed were: J. McKinnon, snow, $1.60; Hy Thompson, $3.10; Herald Pub. Co. stationery $1.20; F. Stinson $7.00; W. Aldcorn $90.00; Elmer Dynes $18.00; James Fawcett $2.00; H. McInnis $8.75; telephone 50c.

Council adjourned to meet at Maxwell on Saturday, April 22, at 2 p.m.

Old Boys' And Girls' Association Officers

The annual meeting of Flesherton Old Boys' and Girls' Association was held in Room 307, Commerce and Transportation Bldg., 159 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. The election of officers resulted in all being re-elected unanimously as follows:

Hon. Presidents — J. T. Clarke and Dr. E. K. Richardson.
President — C. E. McTavish
1st Vice-Pres. — W. N. Hemphill
2nd Vice-Pres. — Alex. M. Gibson
3rd Vice-Pres. — W. B. Petch
Treasurer — Dr. F. W. Murray
Secretary — Burton E. Field

The meeting also instituted a new feature in the activities of the Association, in creating a Secretary of Publicity, Mr. John Latimer being unanimously elected in that capacity. Toronto was divided into two Sections, the dividing line being Yonge St., and Visiting Committees were appointed whose duty it will be to visit the sick members of the Association. Those

WEST — J. Latimer, Convener; Mrs. R. Maddocks, Mrs. A. White, Mrs. A. Houden, A. C. LeGard, A. F. VanDusen.

EAST — R. J. Brodie, Convener; Mrs. W. P. Leeder, Mrs. B. E. Field, Mrs. (Dr.) Glen Davis, Roy Wallace, James E. Field.

Communications were read from Mr. F. H. W. Hickling, Flesherton, and Mr. A. S. Thurston, Thornbury, and the secretary was instructed to reply.

First Iron Plow

The first cast-iron plough was made in Canada more than one hundred years ago. The distinction of making that implement belongs to Earastus Parsons, a native of Lisle, Brome County, New York. In 1824 he moved to Chippawa, Ontario, near Niagara Falls. He was poor, but had an idea that cast-iron ploughs would be more serviceable than those of wood and wrought iron, which were then in general use. He gathered together scrap iron, constructed a rude furnace and cast three ploughs, which proved to be models of lightness and durability. The demand for his ploughs soon became great. In 1827 he died at the age of 38 years. In three years Parsons made a net profit on the sale of his ploughs of $6,000.

DANCE AT MAXWELL

A dance will be held in the Orange Hall, Maxwell, on Friday, March 24, under the auspices of L.O.L. 666. Dundalk orchestra. Admission 25c. Lunch served.

Savings On Papers

We announce the following clubbing arrangements for subscribers of The Advance to receive their home payer and any others they may desire, for a period of year, to Canadian points only:

The Advance and the Toronto Daily Star	$7.25
The Advance and Toronto Daily Globe	6.25
The Advance and Toronto Mail and Empire	$6.25
The Advance and Family Herald & Weekly Star	$2.40
The Advance and the Farmers' Sun	$3.25
The Advance and the Canadian Farm	$2.50
The Advance and The Canadian Countryman	$2.50
The Advance and the Farmers' Advocate	$2.50

If the paper you want is not in the above list, we can probably get it for you and save you money.

These prices are strictly cash in advance.

Any of our subscribers anywhere in Canada can take advantage of these prices.

Send subscriptions by Post Office or Express Money order to

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Open to any subscriber of The Advance

Dancing
in Fraternity Hall
FLESHERTON
Wed., March 29
at 8:30 p.m.
Round Dancing
Dorothy Foster's 6-piece Orchestra
ADMISSION: Lunch 25c., lunch 10c
All collected at door