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**MISS A. M. WILSON**  
 Editor, Chatsworth, Ontario  
 Phone 542

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**EDITORIAL**

The editor of a great Canadian paper complains that the term "Armistice Day" is misleading and ineffectual. He suggests "Victory Day"—Why not "Peace Day"? Since the world seems to be slowly emerging from the parlousness of war, with an ideal of peace.

The question has been raised again, in one of the daily newspapers, in regard to the wording of our national air "O Canada". Certainly some one version should be agreed upon; there are at present three or four sets of words to that magnificently worded, as a result scarcely anyone knows the words at all, and the singing of "O Canada" is usually a weak die-away affair. Our personal opinion is that Canada cannot do better than adopt the words set by Dr. Albert D. Watson. "They have already been incorporated in the "Book of Praise" in use in Presbyterian and United Churches; and are good poetry, good sense, and an inspiration to better things for Canada.

Three men have been found guilty of the theft of the 14 wild geese that were taken from the Jack Miner bird sanctuary (not Jack Miner's own sanctuary, near Belleville). No doubt the pilfering of a few wild birds seemed a small thing to these men—men evidently with no fine sense of honor in regard to public possessions. But the laws of "mine and thine", even though the "thine" be the public's, are very sacred. Parents and teachers cannot be too careful about teaching children to be absolutely honest, even the smallest things. As the child is, so is the man or woman likely to be. Training in fine character counts for more, in the end, than any other training in education the child can receive.

All Canada is stirred by the heroic action of George Ferguson, a farmer near North Bay, who plunged up a blazing stairway three times and carried to safety his three sons, reviving frightful burns from which he died later. The fire occurred at about 3 o'clock in the morning, possibly from a smouldering in the upper floor or wall caused by an over-heated pipe. Such incidents are all too frequent in cold weather. People cannot be too careful about moving the chimneys and the walls about stove-pipe flues, thoroughly in order, so that all wood is protected from the danger of fire. Nor can they be too careful about seeing that dampers are regulated, and that too-large fires are never put in stoves. Miss Minnie MacGregor told us that once, the late Dr. MacGregor and his family lived here, fire got into the wall of their house, as he sees it, for his country. He has spent much of his life "believing" distressed people. The whole world cannot but remember with gratitude his magnificent work done during the war and, after, feeding the Belgian population, as leader of the Commission for Relief in Belgium; then appointed by President Wilson as Food Administrator for the United States; finally feeding children in 23 different countries. During the War, chiefly under his direction, had been spent in relief work \$1,500,000,000, with 200 steamships as carriers. Little wonder, then, that he is elected President of the United States, his mind turned to farm relief.

And Canada? Canada will work out her own salvation. The steps taken over the Line will only spur her thinkers, her economists, and the people's representatives, to "look alive" for Canada.

The Junior Farmers of Dufferin county held a plowing match last week, and one of the contestants, Sandy Hunter, aged 15, of Melanchthon, the judge, said that he had "put up work second to none". The boys had to plow our acres on their home farms, and the "match" was based on quality rather than on speed. One can imagine that the lads could become quite as interested in the contest as in any other game. Profitably, too, since good plowing is as essential a part of good

farming.

Already the town of Whitchurch has received enquiries from the American Consular service regarding port as a point of call for ocean-bound vessels. This shows that the United States is convinced that Hoover will speedily make good his promise for deepening the St. Lawrence water-way, as far as to permit large vessels to get through, and so provide an unbroken water highway from Duluth and other Great Lakes ports to the Atlantic Ocean. Indeed, one of the next wonderful developments that we may see, and at no very distant date, may be the network of waterways which Mr. Hoover outlined in his final speech, at St. Louis, a network that will cover most of North America for both passenger and freight service. The plan that he outlined there was for three great trunk lines of water transportation: (1) North and South, 1500 miles, from New Orleans to Chicago. (2) East and West, 1600 miles, from Pittsburgh to Kansas City. (3) The St. Lawrence route.—Altogether 12,000 miles, exclusive of the laterals for interconnection (canals) which would surely follow. Congress, he said, had already authorized the completion of the plan, except the St. Lawrence part of it, on which negotiations with Canada were pending.

Doubtless the St. Lawrence scheme, which would tend to relieve depression in the middle West, gained Mr. Hoover many votes in that region. Mr. Hoover's stand for high tariff on certain farm products will likely have no little effect on Canadian exports. Mr. Hoover is aiming at prosperity for the United States farmer, and has announced that if the next Congress cannot deal with the farm situation, he will call a special session; also he proposes the creation of a farm board to help development in co-operative marketing, and build up farmer-owned and farmer-controlled corporations.

Although Canadian farmers may suffer temporary depression, if the southern tariff wall is erected higher against them, the situation is not one that cannot be readjusted. Present seers in the business world are pointing to a possible federation of all Europe, as an event that may come at any time, and it does not seem too far-fetched to imagine that continent as a vast industrial hive from the great wheat belts of North America and, of course, Russia. Usually, a way of adjustment to new conditions is found. A significant—if small—event (but straws show how the wind blows), may be discerned in the coming conference in Toronto, on Nov. 27th, between representatives of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and Agriculture as represented by the heads of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa—the aim of the conference being to make a move towards the co-operation of agriculture and other business interests. This is the first time such a coming together has occurred in Canada. It is significant, when the old pull between city and country, against each other, has been overcome, much may be looked for.

At all events no one can blame Mr. Hoover for doing the best he can, as he sees it, for his country. He has spent much of his life "believing" distressed people. The whole world cannot but remember with gratitude his magnificent work done during the war and, after, feeding the Belgian population, as leader of the Commission for Relief in Belgium; then appointed by President Wilson as Food Administrator for the United States; finally feeding children in 23 different countries. During the War, chiefly under his direction, had been spent in relief work \$1,500,000,000, with 200 steamships as carriers. Little wonder, then, that he is elected President of the United States, his mind turned to farm relief.

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An American living in Toronto, who wrote to Syracuse to vote, said, so the "papers" state, "The issue was not wet, or dry, or religious, but one that meant prosperity to my country, the tariff. The woman's vote, probably decided the election."

As a matter of fact perhaps all of

these "causes" were factors, more or less, in the election; but if the women's vote decided the election, it was probably on the issue of wet or dry. When Canadian women have learned their responsibility in voting, as the American women have, the overwhelming majority of them will be likely to vote "dry". As a class, women see no sense at all in drinking stuff that is of no use or any count, and, in so many cases, a unmitigated evil.

Christopher Moor, of Mountain Station, has been committed to stand trial for the murder of a young man, Thomas Hart, who was shot while playing Hallowe'en pranks. Too often young fellows "out for a night" at Hallowe'en, direct their nonsense against someone who seems a likely butt or attack. It will be a good thing when parents and teachers encourage better ways of merriment for the night of the 31st of October. If history should be the subject chosen for a beginning, there is a set of very historical volumes, the early story of Canada and all the great middle country of North America, in the village library, the series by Francis Parkman; an invalid, who devoted his life to historical research and wrote most fascinatingly.

Reading of the right kind gives

present interest, provides growth for the mind, and lays up stores of resource for the long hours of old age. On every count it is worth while.

But to come back to our subject: People who knew old Mrs. B., always felt that much of her brightness of mind was due to the fact that she had always read so much and kept some interesting and helpful work on hand. She had divided her time to grow old gracefully. It is an art that must be practiced early in life; for if it is not, no gift of the gods will confer it when one is old.

If one spends the margins of time in early life altogether on moving pictures, parties, the amusement and another, one cannot expect to suddenly develop an interest for reading and quiet home interests when one is sixty-five, or seventy, or seventy-five. And, if one lives long enough, the days are sure to come when one's interest in "shows" and moving-pictures flags; when one's tired feet will not carry one on a round of calling, when one's name is left off the invitation lists of parties—even if one continued to care for such things, which usually one does not.

But no sympathy needs to go to the old person who, like Mrs. B., has

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