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EDITORIAL

Want an Honorable Peace The Dublin Freeman, Ireland's oldest newspaper, and the spokesman for the combative interests of the south, asserts that one encouraging fact was made clear by the Lloyd George and de Valera correspondence, which is, "both the British Government and the Irish leaders desire an honorable peace and that the peoples of both countries were overwhelmingly with them in this common desire."

Buy From our Home Merchants The buy-at-home campaign conducted by this paper a year or so ago, had very satisfactory results, when people realized that in buying from city departmental stores and the outside peddlars calling at their doors, they were unfair to the home merchants, who are paying the taxes of the community.

Helping the Cattle Raisers over Hard Places The Dominion Government is materially assisting to maintain and advance the Canadian cattle trade by its system for rendering assistance to farmers and others engaged in raising cattle. Cattle raisers will be carried over the period of abnormally low prices by advances from the banks secured by their stock. By arrangement between the Government and the Canadian Bankers' Association any cattle raiser who asks for a loan and has security in cattle will be given an advance to obtain fodder.

Lessons of the Times The present days of more or less keenly felt business depression, and lack of steady employment for both expert and laboring men, are rich in food for thought along lines of life's experiences. They should cause serious reflection in the minds of young people, and those who are entering upon life's business activities. In good times such as those of the past half dozen years, some workers, and, unfortunately some young business people too, spent every penny they made, and if the turn of the wheel threw them out of employment, or into business tangles, there is nothing to stand between them and most trying experiences. Others save, and the rainy day has no terrors for them. A very similar thing happens when young people are spendthrifts of energy. They use the capital of vigor which should last them a lifetime and are bankrupt before they get to middle life. Spending every penny you earn without a thought of saving is not as unwise as spending your strength as fast as you make it, and keeping nothing in reserve. Usually, however, the two experiences go together.

Perpetual Care of Cemetery Plots The adoption of the plan for the perpetual care of plots in Fairview Cemetery has become a live issue in the community and should have the serious consideration of the Municipal Council. The scheme of appointing a commission of responsible citizens to administer cemetery affairs and to put into successful operation the plan for the perpetual care of the plots, walks, drives and property generally, is a feasible one and would relieve the members of the Council of this work. The growing interest in the scheme is practical and substantial. On Saturday a lady from a neighboring city was in town visiting the graves of her family in Fairview. She called upon the Fairview Press and enquired if it would ensure care of her family plot when she was gone if she left \$100, or more, if necessary, in her will for this purpose. There is little doubt that if the matter were properly organized and placed before the public that ample means would be forthcoming to form a fund, the income from which would be ample to cover all expenditures necessary to keep all plots in the cemetery neatly trimmed and beautified with flowers. It only requires that the Council or some committee of reliable citizens take up the matter to ensure its successful consummation.

Mail Contractors' Measure Pay Most thoughtful citizens of the Dominion of Canada, who investigate the conditions surrounding the carrying of our mails, on the rural routes and from railway station or steamer wharf to the various post offices, and the remuneration paid by the Government for this important service, will sympathize with this class of civil servants in their appeal for largely increased salaries. A compilation of mileage and salaries shows that the average rural route is 20 miles, and the average salary on the four-year contract is \$752. The Mail Contractors' Association estimate the expense account on the average contract at \$1058 per annum. The computed loss to each contractor is therefore \$346. The Association requests that all rural routes and post office railway station contracts be cancelled, and all the present contractors be permanently engaged on a straight, yearly salary of \$70 per mile per year for rural mail contractors and three times the present price for contractors for mails between railway stations and steamboats. Under prevailing conditions these requests are fair and reasonable and should be granted by the Post Office Department. Mail contractors in the State of Michigan have been receiving remuneration on a basis similar to this for several years.

Streets Not Yet Restored to Former Condition In the recent interview with Reeve Barber he gave assurance that all roadways and crossings disturbed or destroyed by the waterworks contractors would be put into as good condition as they were before the waterworks contract was begun. Isn't it high time that work of restoration was being commenced? There are roadways in bad condition all over town because of the putting down of waterworks trenches, and there are at least twenty sections of concrete crossings, which were cut out so the big ditching machine could be run through, which have not been relaid.

The Assumption False, Root and Branch The New York Statesman sizes up the opposition of the Liberty League in that country as follows: "The 'personal liberty league' laboriously tells me that 'you cannot sustain prohibition laws because they are against the will of the majority.' How then did they become laws? Of all the brazen assumptions of these rather brazen times, one of the most outrageous is the claim that prohibition was perpetrated by a shrewd and unconscionable minority upon a guileless and gentle majority. That assumption is false in root and branch. Prohibition is the will of the people of the United States; and they intend to enforce it even if they have to enlarge the jails to hold the moonshiners, the bootleggers, and the whole illicit tribe."

Canada and United States' 100-Years-of-Peace The world's first peace arch was unveiled on the international boundary line between British Columbia, Canada, and the State of Washington, United States, last week. It is to be known as the Canadian-American peace arch, and stands one-half in White Rock, B. C., and one-half in Blaine, Wash., and one hundred yards from the Pacific Ocean. It has been erected to celebrate an hundred years of peace between Canada and the United States, with its three thousand miles of imaginary line between them. The arch was opened with imposing ceremonies, among which was the presentation by Miss Margaret Tremere, of New Westminster, a Canadian girl, of a Union Jack to the United States delegation, and by Miss Gretchen Snow, of Blaine, of the Stars and Stripes to the Canadian officials. The spirit of amity and good will in this very laudable enterprise is both commendable and significant.

The Liberty League at It Again The Liberty League which now poses under the new title of "Citizens Liberty League of Moderation," is now sending out petitions to the Provincial Government with a view, they say, of securing "same and moderate liquor legislation." They appeal to those who receive copies of the petition to have them largely signed, as to secure 500,000 signatures by the end of September. The circular letter accompanying the petition says: "The late referendum, as an expression of the will of the people, was obviously inconclusive. Out of approximately 1,800,000 eligible to vote, only 914,711 voted. The majority for Prohibition being only 108,835—a majority secured by gross election abuses and unprecedented intimidation of electors, both in public and private." Well, well! Were you intimidated, fellow-electors? According to reports the intimidation was exercised by those who were most active in the Liberty League propaganda. The "Pussy-foot" Johnston episodes in Toronto and elsewhere are still remembered.

The Power of the Parents' Maintenance Act This new legislation makes very definite provision for a son or a daughter, or both, to be held responsible by law for the maintenance of a dependent father or mother. It is calculated to require the sons and daughters of parents who are unfortunately dependent, to provide for them legally when they neglect their dutiful attention. Under the Parents' Maintenance Act, 1921, "a dependent parent may summon a son or daughter before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace, who, upon sufficient evidence being adduced that such son or daughter has sufficient means to provide for such parent, may, in the discretion of such Magistrate or Justices of the Peace, having regard to the whole circumstances of the case, order that such son or daughter shall pay for the support of such parent a weekly sum of money not exceeding \$20, with or without costs." This provision appears to be sane and reasonable. Why should the province, or county, or municipality be expected to support dependent parents when their sons or daughters are able to provide such support?

SEA-COW SEEN The Arctic sea-cow, thought to have been extinct for forty years, has been seen again. Native fishermen of the Alouette Islands declare that when fishing off the islands one or more of these creatures have been seen. In the hundreds they appeared to be in the bay, but in the head and neck they were sea-cows.

The rural mail carriers of Canada have made a reasonable request of the Post Office Department in asking that rural mail boxes now located on the left side of the roadway be required to be removed to a safe location on the right side. Now that motor vehicle traffic has increased to largely accidents are frequent when mail carriers are delivering mail in boxes located on the left side of the highways.

The Fair Press felt quite honored in seeing the following quotation from its columns in the Montreal La Presse the other day: "Du 'Fair Press', d'Acton: Bien qu'une grande majorité considère qu'une éducation classique est en source de grands avantages, cette opinion n'est pas généralement partagée et beaucoup ont d'avis qu'elle est souvent plus nuisible qu'utile. Bien des hommes ont acquis la distinction dans diverses vocations non possédant qu'une instruction limitée et avaient acquis leurs connaissances en se perfectionnant aux écoles du soir."

The British embargo on Canadian cattle is now quite sure to be abrogated, but it is likely to be deferred for some months yet. It is rather singular that this long-debated subject has now come to the stage where it will probably away the next British parliamentary elections. Discussion is rife over there on both sides as to the best method of trying to influence the British parliament towards their respective viewpoints and towards either having the government give legal effect to the conclusions of the commission, or declining to act for them. It still looms as a probability that the question of the admission of Canadian store cattle will be made one of the big issues of the coming general elections.

A QUESTION OF SCHOOLS

By ARCHBISHOP McNEIL (In the Toronto Globe) To the Editor of The Globe: Mr. Hoagland Kirke thinks the Catholic majority in Ontario is entitled to the possession of separate public schools in Ontario. He looks at Ontario apart from the rest of the Dominion, and to him it seems strange that there should be this apparent inequality. "It cannot be," he says, "to the Catholics' enjoyment of privileges denied to other churches." This is not in question. The Fathers of Confederation were not thinking of Ontario alone. Their terms of comparison were the minorities in Ontario and Quebec, and they decided to protect the Protestant minority in Quebec and the Catholic minority in Ontario. They did this, not for the sake of the provinces, but for the sake of the people. It is not true to say that Catholics have special privileges in the matter of school rights. They have, in fact, fewer rights than the Protestant denominations in Quebec. Mr. A. T. Galt was responsible for section 93 of the British North America Act. It was framed primarily in the interest of the Protestants of Quebec, but necessarily it extended also to the minority of Ontario. The Hon. George Brown had consulted with the Catholics who were public schools in Ontario. His articles on the subject in his newspaper, The Globe, had moulded public opinion in Toronto. But in the end, the Hon. George Brown found himself forced by the necessity of accepting separate schools in Ontario as a condition of union. The Protestants of Quebec made such schools a necessary condition to their own case, and the majority in Ontario could not be differently treated. In his speech of February 1867, he said: "Assuredly I, for one, have not the slightest hesitation in accepting the Ontario Bill as a necessary condition of the scheme of union." As he understood it, as far as Ontario was concerned, the purpose in making the Act of 1867 constitutional was to bind that compact of 1867 and declare it a final settlement. The Protestants of Quebec were strongly of that line, through able and energetic leaders. In the Confederation debates, Mr. John Ross indicated as a just basis for the division of school assessments in the case of incorporated companies. Speaking for the majority in Quebec, he said: "Another point has reference to taxes on the properties of incorporated companies. As things are now, the minority of Lower Canada is dissatisfied with the division of such taxes (for school purposes); I wish to know whether it would be a satisfactory method of dividing such taxes will be adopted. For instance, the taxes on the properties of such companies were divided on the same basis as Government grants." This was accepted by the Quebec majority, and has been part of the Quebec Assessment Act ever since. The Catholics of Ontario were not in the least dissatisfied at that point of time and place, and should afterward have had the same or better treatment. Instead of spending millions in contributions to supplement the school taxes for the development of the school, voluntary help had to be sought in cities and towns where it could be secured. The workers of a public service under the control of a Department of the Government.

IF NO ONE TELLS YOU HIS AN AIRLESS EARTH

Were the earth deprived of its atmosphere, it would be a lifeless, airless earth. The atmosphere is the life-giving element, and without it, life as we know it would be impossible. The air we breathe is a mixture of gases, and it is this mixture that sustains all living creatures. Without air, there would be no oxygen, and no life. The atmosphere also protects us from the harmful rays of the sun and the cold of space. It is a thin, but vital, layer that surrounds our planet, and it is this layer that makes our world habitable. If no one tells you his air is airless, it is because he is not thinking of the atmosphere as a whole, but only of the air he is breathing. The atmosphere is a complex system, and it is only by studying it as a whole that we can understand its true nature and importance.

SEA-COW SEEN

The Arctic sea-cow, thought to have been extinct for forty years, has been seen again. Native fishermen of the Alouette Islands declare that when fishing off the islands one or more of these creatures have been seen. In the hundreds they appeared to be in the bay, but in the head and neck they were sea-cows.

THE ADVANTAGES OF STACKING GRAIN

Recently a test was conducted on stacked-through and stacked grain which had grown in the same field. The stacked-through grain was made up of fifty bushels of such kind of grain. The stacked grain treated in this way was found to be worth fifty-five and a half bushels per bushel and graded number two in the market. The stacked grain had only a little more than fifteen per cent. moisture, weighed fifty-nine pounds per bushel and graded number one. The stacked-through grain was worth only forty-five and a half bushels per bushel and graded number two in the market. The stacked-through grain had only a little more than fifteen per cent. moisture, weighed fifty-nine pounds per bushel and graded number one. The stacked-through grain was worth only forty-five and a half bushel per bushel and graded number two in the market. The stacked-through grain had only a little more than fifteen per cent. moisture, weighed fifty-nine pounds per bushel and graded number one.

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