

Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths are inserted in this column without charge...

BORN

ELLIOTT—In Requesting Township on Saturday, June 24th, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Elliott, a daughter.

MURRAY—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Murray on June 20th, 1944, at the Guelph General Hospital, the gift of a son.

COOZEN—To LAC and Mrs. Dirk Van Coozen, nee Isabel Strack, at the Maternity Home, Hagersville, Ontario, on June 24th, 1944, a son (John Dirk).

MARRIED

LASHBY-KING—On Saturday, June 24, 1944, in the Portage La Prairie United Church, Manitoba, by the Rev. J. W. Mealy, Esq., daughter of the late Sgt. and Mrs. J. A. King, to LAC Joseph Alexander Lashby, R.C.A.F., Winnipeg, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lashby, of Acton, Ontario.

DIED

CAMERON—At his home, 31 Eagle Street, Guelph, N. Y., on Monday, June 19th, 1944, John B. Cameron, formerly of Acton, aged 78 years.

HOWARD—In Nasagaweya Township, on Thursday, June 22, 1944, Margaret F. Parry, widow of the late William Howard in her 83rd year.

MARSHALL—At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sheldon Trousdale, Corwin, Ontario, on Tuesday, June 27th, 1944, John Marshall, beloved husband of Mary Scott, in his 82nd year.

GERVAIS—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lloyd Masales, Church Street, Acton, on Monday, June 26, 1944, Mary Caroline Benson, widow of the late Charles Gervais.

IN MEMORIAM

MOORE—In loving memory of my dear husband, Nelson F. Moore, who passed away June 26th, 1943.

I have lost my soul's companion, A life linked with my own, And day by day I miss him more, As I walk through life alone. I think of him in silence, No eye may see me weep, But many a silent tear is shed While others are asleep. Sadly missed by Lavina Moore.

—The Lorne Scots go into camp at Niagara this week.

—Strawberries dropped to 27 cents in price on Monday.

—Schools closed this week for the longer summer vacation.

—Entrance examinations were written yesterday and to-day.

—Haying is well in progress on many of the farms of this district.

—Dominion Day on Saturday. Most business places will be closed all day.

—A new garage is being constructed at the west side of the Johnstone and Rumley Funeral Home.

—Remember those days last winter when we longed for the warm summer weather? Well, this is it!

—It's not official but a thermometer at the Free Press Office touched 94 in the shade yesterday afternoon.

—The brick work on Mr. Geo. Benton's store and residence has been completed and the carpenters are busy finishing the improvements.

—Many friends here will regret to learn that word was received last week that Flying Officer Dyke Colless was reported missing after operations over enemy territory.

—Rev. E. A. Pulker, of Niagara Falls is the new rector now in charge of St. Alban's, Acton and St. John's, Rockwood and he and Mrs. Pulker are now getting settled in the Rectory on Willow Street.

THE FARM HELP SITUATION IS MORE SERIOUS THAN EVER

The farm help problem explained in some detail is not as bright even as the picture given last week. Western farm hands expected to help in the harvest have not yet arrived and instead of the 1200 expected the number is more likely to be 600. This means that Halton's share of this help will not be over 20.

The farm commando offices are reported besieged with applications for help and there is little available. Haying is now on in this district and the crop is a good one.

It is reported there are 2,000 applications for High School students for the Ontario Farm Service Force and no students available for the positions. If the crops are to be harvested it appears the only solution is for townfolk to lend a hand in whatever time they can give on holidays or evenings. Anyone who can lend a hand is urged to register at local Farm Commando headquarters in Milton at the Agricultural Representative's office, Phone 230.

Obituary

JOHN B. CAMERON Native of Acton, John B. Cameron, of Guelphville, N. Y., was buried in Fairview Cemetery here last Thursday morning. Mr. Cameron, who was 78 years of age, died suddenly at his home on Monday, June 19th. He had been around his home when stricken with a heart attack. He had been in poor health four years.

Born and raised in this district, Mr. Cameron went to Guelphville in 1898. He was a retired glove maker, a member of Fremont Methodist Church, an honorary member of the official board of the church and at one time served as communion steward.

The survivors are his wife, Mary Stark Cameron, and a nephew, Gordon Cameron, of Victoria, Canada.

A funeral service was held at the Kennedy Funeral Home in Guelphville on Wednesday afternoon, June 21. The Rev. Fred Clarke of Fremont Methodist Church officiated.

LESLIE WEBB

In the passing of Leslie Webb on June 17, the community of Ospreige lost one of its oldest pioneers and an esteemed resident.

Leslie Webb, the second son of Jas. and Mary Ann Webb, was born in Rainham Centre, Haldimand Co., in 1873. When he was eight years of age, the family moved to the farm at Ospreige.

Leslie Webb married Elizabeth Reed, daughter of Joseph Reed, a near neighbor. To this union were born three children, Ella May, Hazel Elizabeth and James Wilfred Webb. In 1908, Elizabeth Reed Webb died. Two years later, Ella May, the oldest child, passed away.

In December, 1910 Leslie Webb married Mary Appleyard of Georgetown. To this union were born four children: Leslie Albert, William Irwin, Ray Edmund and Nellie Lorilla. On May 25, 1943, Ray met with a fatal accident and died on June 2.

The late Mr. Webb leaves his widow, 122 Stuart Street, Guelph, two daughters, Hazel Elizabeth, of Sault Ste. Marie, and Nellie (Mrs. Dan Wilcox), R.R. No. 4, Rockwood and three sons, Wilfred of Pelly, Sask.; Leslie of Hamilton and William of Palaley Block. Brothers and sisters are Mrs. David Sewell of St. Catharines; Mrs. Lucy Whiteside of Birsay, Sask.; Mrs. Jessie Bessey of Brampton; Mrs. Sarah Welhour of Toronto; Irwin Webb of Guelph and Dobbie Webb of Arizona.

The funeral was held from Ospreige Presbyterian Church and interment in Everton Cemetery.

Crowded Ships Carry Soldiers Over The Ocean

Long Hours at Sea Taken up With Meals, Games and Church Attendance—Cards are Popular

BY FRANK FLAHERTY Canadian Press Staff Writer

Chow, cards, craps and church are the four big Cs of life on a troopship.

I crossed the Atlantic on one of the largest troopships in operation along with a good many thousand United States soldiers and sailors, so many that life had to be organized and regimented down to some of its more minute details.

These ships carry so many men that most of them spend their time on their feet or their backs, except when they sit on the decks to while away the time.

Details about meals and church blared forth regularly on the ship's loud speaker system which conveys a message to everyone at once. Chow came twice a day for all but there was plenty of it. Everyone attended.

Church came several times a day, in various denominations. There is no record of how many attended daily but Sunday services were crowded and on all days it was something different for the men to do.

There were no announcements about cards and craps on the loud-speaker but games flourished everywhere and thousands of dollars changed hands. Seven-card stud was the favorite but black-jack and dice were popular.

Games ranged from a modest five and ten to tilts in which nothing but folding money was to be seen with bets of \$10 and \$20 and occasionally \$50.

American Army nurses like their poker game almost as well as the men but when the girls sat in on a game the stakes were usually modest.

These nurses made most of their army outfits with two or three changes of dress a day for the benefit of potential and actual boy friends who outnumbered them many times. Their morning appearance at breakfast time would be strictly informal practically all dressing in green overalls slacks and smocks. By mid day most had changed to a neat darker green outfit of serge slacks and tunic, semi-formal. At evening dinner and for cards and chat afterwards the nurses turned up in skirts and tunic, formal for the evening.

Aids to Home Construction Urged by Halton Member

Lower Interest on Loans and Insurance so that Home Would not be Lost

Speaking in the House of Commons last Friday on Post-war Construction, Hughes Cleaver, Member for Halton said that number 1 priority should be given to the construction of homes and urged that special study be given this problem. We quote from his address:

We have an acute shortage of houses in this country. Estimates differ, but reliable sources agree that when this war is over, we shall have a shortage of over three hundred thousand homes. It is only right and proper that in time of war, with its consequent shortage of labor and materials, we should try to get along with the housing accommodation we have. We have struggled to do that.

Mr. Speaker. By rental controls and the like we have done out best to get by the present emergency without any needless expenditure of either labor or materials on the building of houses. While we have been quite correct in postponing house building to meet the needs of war, yet, in the long run, I suggest it is going to turn out to our advantage, because during the immediate post-war period this postponed consumer demand for houses will have to be met, and it will put thousands of men to work.

At the moment we can reasonably hope that the end of the war is not in the too far distant future, and I think we should immediately complete plans for post-war house building. I should like to urge that pilot or key organizations be set up now, which can be quickly expanded when the war is over, to support, and direct house-building schemes. In adopting this plan of postponing the supply of our housing needs until the war is over, we have of necessity caused some real distress. To-day many people are living under almost unbearable housing conditions. To some extent this has been the cause of the increasing crime, ill health and the like.

In addition to those who are in actual distress, thousands of families are daily living under the threat that their houses will be sold over their heads and they will have to move, not knowing where they will go. People cheerfully and willingly endure that sort of thing during war time. But I suggest to you Mr. Speaker that the minutes this war is over the Canadian people will demand that they have a right to demand—that their proper housing needs be met.

In addition to the acute housing problem which exists at the present time, when thousands of our service men return they will marry and want homes of their own. In addition to giving the housing problem the rating which I believe it deserves, namely No. 1 priority, I should like to urge that government sponsor a campaign for every man to own his own home. I do not know of any better time to start than now, when we have such an acute shortage. I should like to urge that credit facilities be made available for this need on a sound business basis. The advantages of home ownership and the disadvantages of tenant occupancy are so apparent that I do not need to labor the point. In these days we hear many discussions of the relative merits of our capitalistic system and socialism. So far as I am concerned the major complaint that I have in regard to the capitalistic system is that we have too few capitalists. I would urge that every man in this country own his own home; every man should become a capitalist. This proposal is not a dream impossible of fulfillment. It is a scheme which if undertaken, as a national program could be quite easily attained in a very short time. To-day many men have to pay rent for their housing accommodation. Is there any man in this country who would not rather pay the same monthly payments on a house which he will eventually own?

Let me say something as to the down payment. We all know that practically everyone in this country is accumulating savings which I suggest in most instances will be sufficient to take care of the ten per cent. down payment at the end of the war. To those who have not been able to acquire the compulsory saving as a down payment I suggest that the new amendment to the Bank Act will meet their difficulties. The banks are going to enter actively the field of small loans repayable on a monthly basis at a reasonable rate of interest. A man desiring to own his own home would be able to acquire his down payment from that source.

In the National Housing Act we have a well-tried instrument at hand. We do not need to create anything new to get on with this program. Do hon. members know that since 1937, under the National Housing Act, we have built something over 25,000 houses? They are practically owner-occupied; and while the government has participated to the extent of a twenty-five per cent. contribution toward the cost of those houses, the act was so well thought out and has been so efficiently managed that our losses to date on the 25,000 houses are less than \$5,000, or twenty cents per house.

I suggest that the present act should be used for this purpose—with some amendment, or streamlined if you like—in order to bring those advantages within the reach of every working man in the country.

My first suggestion in regard to interest rates. Interest rates should be reduced to 4 1/2 per cent. and to 4 per cent. if possible. As all hon. members know, money is now available in the Dominion of Canada—that is long term borrowing—at 3 per cent. or less. Let us take the government's contribution of 25 per cent. and figure it on a 3 per cent. basis. Let us allow the loan companies 5 per cent. on their 75 per cent. loan content, and we have a resulting rate of 4 1/2 per cent.

I suggest that if we are to adopt a large building program, the lending institutions may not have sufficient money to finance it on that basis, and that perhaps the government should enter the field on a 50 per cent. basis with 3 per cent. money. In this event, allowing the loan companies 5 per cent. on their 50 per cent. content, the interest rate would automatically fall to 4 per cent. With the interest rate of 4 1/2 per cent.—and the Minister of Finance has announced in advance that that is what is going to happen—the monthly payment for these houses, under which a man actually acquires ownership, are to-day less than the normal rent for houses of that type. With a possibility of a further one-half per cent. reduction, one can see what the effect would be in connection with monthly payments.

Coming to the second recommendation, in connection with repayment of loans, I know something about these houses built under the National Housing Act. They are well built. I say without fear of successful contradiction that homes built under the National Housing Act—standards have a useful owner-occupancy lifetime of at least forty years. I therefore suggest and urge that the amortization period should be increased from twenty to at least thirty years. That again will assist in bringing down the amounts of monthly payments. The Minister of Finance has already announced that that proposal is under discussion, and that some progress will be made. I would urge as strongly as I can that thirty years should be the minimum, where an owner requires that time to pay for his home.

My next suggested change is a new one. In the mind of each of these now home owners is the constant dread, the constant worry hanging over his head that something may happen possibly through illness or accident, as a result of which the breadwinner would lose his life and the widow would be left with an unbearable mortgage load. If this is to be a nation-wide scheme for every man to own his own home, then I say that in the event of his death, the mortgage should be paid off and the widow should be presented with the house free from encumbrance; and that this should be paid out of an insurance fund. I am told that this type of term insurance could be acquired at moderate cost, not exceeding one dollar per month per home.

My next suggestion deals with restraint in respect of alienation. Very serious thought should be given to this matter. So far as I am concerned, the owner of a house should be placed in the position where he could not, through bad business judgment or in any other way, lose his house. I would have the house in such a position that it will not be subject to execution levies. In addition, I think it might be wise to prevent the owner from selling his house, or possibly to freeze the selling price, or set it apart to be used only for the purchase of another house. That is, only my own thought on the subject, but I offer it for what it is worth.

These five suggestions, will, in my opinion make the Act workable and bring it within the reach of every working man in Canada. However, we could not possibly succeed in reaching a point where every man would own his own home unless we were to provide for the use of existing houses already built. I suggest that an additional number be added to the housing act to make these second hand houses, if I may so describe them, available for exactly the same purposes and on quite the same terms. I concede at once that the amortization period should not be so long—that is, it should not exceed the life of the houses. In addition, money should be made available by borrowing, repayable in monthly payments, just as under Part I of the act, to provide for necessary permanent repairs and permanent alterations to bring the existing houses up to modern condition.

If those things are done, and a national-wide campaign is instituted, it would be almost impossible to estimate the amount of human happiness and human satisfaction which might flow therefrom.

I have commented on the urgency for the need for housing. I have commented too, on the benefits, peace of mind and human happiness which would flow from such a plan. I have one other reason why in my opinion housing should receive priority in connection with post-war reconstruction, and it is this: The labor content of every medium sized house is at least eighty per cent. Some members may question that percentage, but when I refer to labor content, I am not only referring to the labor expended in building the house. I include the indirect labor—the labor content that goes into the manufacture of frames, doors, lumber, flooring, plaster, hardware, plumbing, and every thing else used in construction. If one computes all that in the labor content he will reach at least eighty per cent. labor content in a medium sized home. I do not know of any type of construction in which the labor content is as great. For that reason therefore, I say that is one of the post-war schemes we should first adopt.

There is another feature—the connection with labor content, and it is this: I do not know of any construction work in which the labor content would be so diversified, and spread out over the entire country. One might say it would spread throughout all branches of industry. Benefits would accrue to all parts of the country.

For all these reasons I urge as strongly as I can that the present is not one day too soon to make plans and to complete the organization for the financing and the supplying of materials for the new houses we do so urgently need.

Encourage Milk Use In Britain

Production and Consumption At All-Time High Level Under Government Plans

BY FRANK FLAHERTY Canadian Press Staff Writer

Frank Flaherty, just returned from London where he covered the conference of Commonwealth prime ministers, tells here about the milk situation in Britain.

Bosnie the Cow has become a most important creature in wartime Britain. She is producing milk but the mothers and children and other people drink it faster than it comes. Her milk is the key to a new era in British health and in British agriculture as the authorities see it. It is also the key to the prospects of post war British markets for Canadian products.

Both production and consumption of milk are at all-time high levels in Britain to-day. The consumption is up because the authorities provide free milk for children and nursing mothers and do everything possible to encourage its use. It is strictly rationed and as you get it in a restaurant for your tea or porridge looks decidedly bluish.

The high level of production of milk is the result of the deliberately induced trend of British agriculture under wartime controls. John Bull asked his farmers for three things, potatoes, wheat and milk; potatoes and wheat because they produce the most human food per acre of ground and so save shipping space; milk to bolster the health of mothers and children. The result has been that British farmers have fewer hogs, fewer beef cattle but more milk cows than ever before.

Free milk will continue after the war and tastes for milk will remain. Britain will need still more cows, many more, even before the ration on milk can be lifted. If, as it seems probable, the filling of British needs for fluid milk becomes the first post war objective of British agriculture, Britain will probably need cheese, bacon and some other products from Canada after the war in something like the volume now being shipped.

PLEASE, WHERE ARE THE MUMMIES?

Guards at the Royal Ontario Museum report that nine out of ten people visiting the Museum want to see the Egyptian mummies. This exhibit holds more shivers than a thrilling ghost story and mystery a combined one. Its real importance lies in the fact that it illustrates a burial custom five thousand years old, one unique in the history of mankind. Mummification, an attempt to perpetuate physical life by complicated embalming and ritual, gradually developed in complexity from about 3,000 B. C. to its highest point of elaboration about 1,000 B. C. The burial of objects to be used in the mummy's physical life after death naturally developed as a consequence.

Practically all our knowledge of ancient Egyptian daily life comes from the tombs. That this daily life is far more interesting than the mummies themselves you can easily prove by a few hours in the Egyptian galleries. Here the life of the past can be reconstructed from the Museum's collection of jewellery, toilet articles, tools, weapons, furniture, sculpture, stone and decorated clay vases, etc.



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J. Cadesky OPTOMETRIST WILL BE IN ACTON ON MONDAY, JULY 3rd Anyone suffering from Eye-strain, Defective Vision or Head-ache should not miss the opportunity of consulting this eye-sight specialist. Appointments may be made with Mr. A. T. Brown, Druggist. Office Hours: 10.30 a.m. till 4.45 p.m. (D.S.T.)

ROYAL PALACE GUELPH'S LEADING THEATRES TO-DAY TIL SATURDAY Ingrid Bergmann Charles Boyer in "Gaslight" MONDAY TO WEDNESDAY Louise Allbritton Robert Paige in "HER PRIMITIVE MAN" • PLUS • Otto Kruger in "THEY LIVE IN FEAR" TO-DAY TIL MONDAY Maria Montez in Cobra Woman In Technicolor with Sabu Jon Hall TUESDAY TO THURSDAY Susannah Foster Donald O'Connor in This Is The Life

ORANGEVILLE RACES Held under the Auspices of the Orangeville Driving Club SATURDAY, JULY 1st FOUR RACES \$1,200.00 IN PRIZES Dancing at Night in Main Hall at the Orangeville Fair Grounds MUSIC BY THE MERRYMAKERS' ORCHESTRA SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM ADMITTED FREE TO RACES Betting Privileges on Grounds HAL B. WATSON—Starter S. BURNS—Presiding Judge W. H. SMITH President DR. G. H. CAMPBELL Vice-President LEE COONEY Sec.-Treas.