# The Georgetown Herald.

FIFTIETH YEAR — GEORGETOWN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1915. — ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM



**THE GEORGETOWN HERALD**

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Advertisements without specific directions, will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Advertisements will be changed once each month without extra charge.

Changes for contract advertisements must be in the office by Monday evening.

J. M. MOORE, Publisher.


*G.T.R. Time Table.*

GOING EAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passenger | 7.26 a.m |
| Passenger | 9.15 a.m |
| Passenger | 10.10 a.m |
| Mail | 11.50 a.m |
| Passenger | 3.45 p.m |
| Mail | 7.15 p.m |

GOING WEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passenger | 8.01 a.m. |
| Mail | 10.10 a.m. |
| Passenger | 2.05 p.m |
| Passenger | 4.50 p.m |
| Mail | 5.40 p.m |
| Mail | 8.10 p.m. |

GOING NORTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail | 8.00 a.m |
| Passenger | 6.15 p.m. |

GOING SOUTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passenger | 10.10 a.m. |
| Mail | 8.10 p.m. |

**Georgetown Conservative Asso'tion**

Meets the last Tuesday of each Month.

S. YOUNG, President. WM. ARNOLD, Secretary

## DIRECTORY

### Legal

W. A. CAMPBELL
(Successor to Messrs. Goodwille & Goodwillie.)
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Money to loan. Office at Messrs. Goodwillies' old stand, Georgetown.

SHILTON, WALLBRIDGE & DALE
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
TORONTO AND GEORGETOWN
Office: Kennedy Block.
Le Roy Dale, in charge of Georgetown Office.

### Medical

DR. A. McALLISTER
Physician and Surgeon. (Successor to Dr. Elliott.) Office hours 8 to 9.30 a.m. 2 to 4 p.m. 7 to 8 p.m. Office and residence first door south of Baptist church.

DR. JOSEPH McANDREW
Physician, etc. Office Hours: 8 to 9 a.m. to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m.

### Chiropractic

No Medicine, Surgery or Osteopathy
A. M. NEILSEN, D.C.
Graduate of "The Palmer," the Origina School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.,
Office next to Dr. Heath
Consultation and Spinal Analysis Free Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 2 to 5 & 7 to 8p.m.
PHONE 150a for Appointment

### Dental

FRANK R. WATSON, D.D.S., M.D.S.
DENTIST
Georgetown, Ont. Hours: 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Dentistry in all its branches
Over Bank of Hamilton.

V. L. HEATH L.D.S., D.D.S.
DENTIST
Office in Lane Block one door north of O'Neill's Carriage Factory. Hours 9

### Veterinary

R. R. NICKELL, V.S.
(Successor to H. G. Reed, V.S.)
Office and Infirmary, Mr. Reed's old stand. Cattle dehorned. Phone 37.

DR. J. BOVARD, V.S., B.V.Sc.
NORVAL
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College and Toronto University.
Diseases of all Domesticated Animals Treated on the most Scientific Principles.
Call Phone—Bell 101 ring 14.
Chinguacousy 327 ring 31.

### Auctioneers

J. A. BELL
Licensed Auctioneer, Halton, Peel and Wellington. Residence Church street, Georgetown. Sales conducted at reasonable rates. Real Estate bought and sold. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BENJ. PETCH
Licensed Auctioneer for Halton and Peel, Glenwilliams Post Office. Sales conducted satisfactorily and at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Georgetown Herald Office will receive prompt attention.


**Lewis, My Valet**

When having that Suit, Overcoat and Tie of your leaned, have it done right by an experienced cleaner and presser. Our prices are right and work guaranteed. Gloves, etc., dry cleaned.

W. A. Lewis - Georgetown

Next Door to Bowling Alley.

**F. S. NEAR.**

Issuer of *Marriage Licenses.*

Agent for the *Best Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.*

Residence:—Queen Street, Georgetown

No Shovelling Required

STANDARD ANTHRACITE

SCRANTON COAL

In all sizes.

Automatically Screened and Loaded

**Coal & Wood**

Select Lump for Domestic and Threshing Purposes. Smithing and Cannel Coal. In fact I carry everything to be found in an up-to date Coal and Wood Yard.

JOHN McDONALD
Georgetown
Phone 12

**J. W. KENNEDY**

Hardware, Paints, Stoves, Tinware, Electric Fixtures, Sewer Pipe, and Cement
Tinsmithing and Plumbing
Hot Air and Hot Water Heating
Electric Wiring

**J. W. KENNEDY**

PHONE 25

*Georgetown, Ont.*

**R. C. NIXON**

GEORGETOWN

*Substantially Made HARNESS*

*REGINA PNEUMATIC CLEANERS for Rental at 1 dollar per day*

*A good Assortment of TRUNKS and VALISES*

*Agent for Page Wire Fence*

*REPAIRING Promptly done*

NIXON'S HARNESS and REPAIR SHOP

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FAST "DAILY" SERVICE
TO
Winnipeg and Vancouver
VIA THE TRANS-CANADA
Leaves Toronto at 6.40 p.m. Daily

Through Trains—No Change. See that your ticket reads
CANADIAN PACIFIC

Full particulars from J. H. Jackson, Agent, Georgetown, or write E. C. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

**J. A. TRACY**

*Clerk of Esquesing Township.*

Agent for Federal Life Insurance Co., Canada National Fire Insurance Co., Travellers' Accident Insurance Co., Great West Permanent Loan Co. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Office: Council Chamber Stewarttown.

**A Representative Wanted at Once for GEORGETOWN**

and District for the

**Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries**

Farmer! Why remain idle all Winter when you can take up a paying agency? Choice list of varieties for Spring Planting. Liberal Terms. Handsome free outfit. Exclusive Territory. Write now for particulars.

Stone and Wellington
TORONTO

**J. M. Buck**
BUTCHER
(Georgetown)
Always keep on Hand the Finest of
BEEF & PORK
SAUSAGE, BOLOGNA, ETC.
HOME CURED HAMS & BACON
LAMB & VEAL
IN SEASON
STUFFED and PLAIN OLIVES
HEINTZ SWEET PICKLES IN BULK

SCRANTON

**COAL**

In all sizes.

We have in stock a large amount of Slabs in four-foot lengths suitable for summer fuel.

**Portland Cement**

Flour, Feed and Provisions.

John Ballantine
GEORGETOWN ONT
Phone 30.

**LUMBER For Sale!**

In the rough or dressed.
Pine, Basswood and Spruce.
Shingles and Lath at right prices.
Bills cut to order.
XXX B. C. Shingles on hand.

W. D. JOHNSTON
ESQUESING P.O.
PHONE 42 ed.

The D.L. & W.R.R. CO'S

**Scranton Coal!**

(The Standard Anthracite)

The D.L. & W. Scranton in all sizes is the only hard coal we carry. A large stock now on hand. Also threshing and smithing coal. Coal bins opposite Norval station Phone 62r24 Bell Line.

J. WATKINS - Norval

INSURANCE

Fire, Life and :: Accident ::

Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Clerk Third Division Court

C. C. ROE, GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO

**Arthur B. Castell**

Y.B.P. COLLEGE OF MUSIC
LONDON, ENGLAND

Organist St. Peter's Church, Georgetown

*Teacher of Piano, Organ, Cornet, Violin and Singing*

Tuition Fee (in any branch) $4.00 per term of 20 lessons, at my residence Main St., Georgetown, or at pupil's home.

*Pianos Tuned.*

**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED**

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.

MARION & MARION,
266 University St., Montreal.

**LEE SING LAUNDRY**

The Old Reliable Laundry
First-Class work guaranteed at THE LOWEST PRICE
Shirts 5c.

ROE BLOCK — GEORGETOWN

*For One Week*

We will offer

*Reduced Prices*

ON

Felts, Rubbers and All Winter Footwear

RUMFORD
THE SHOE MAN

"The Home of Better Shoes"

**The Merchants Bank of Canada.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID UP | $ 7,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 2,245,000 |
| Deposits | 67,000,000 |
| Total Assets | 93,000,000 |

G. C. Lawrence, - Manager
Georgetown Branch.

**See T. B. Crothers**

(Successor to H. W. Kennedy)

For

**Grocery Specials!**

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Florida Oranges, sweet and juicy, per doz | 25c |
| Choice Salmon, halves, special, per tin | 5c |
| Finest canned Corn, Peas or Tomatoes, 3 tins for | 25c |
| G & S sealed Raisins, large package, 2 for | 25c |
| Campbell's Soups, assorted, 2 for | 25c |
| Fresh shelled Walnuts, per lb | 45c |
| Cluster Table Raisins, per lb package | 20c |
| Cooking Figs, per lb | 10c |
| Best grade Coffee, fresh ground, per lb | 40c |
| Pure Celon Tea, 3 lbs | 1.00 |
| Pure Japan Tea, 3 lbs | 1.00 |
| Corn Starch, 6 for | 25c |
| Clarks' Pork and Beans with Chili Sauce | 3 sizes at 7c, 10c, and 15c |

T. B. CROTHERS,
Phone 75. Georgetown.

**SPECIAL PRICES IN Meats & Canned Goods**

For This Week Only

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Rib Roast Beef per lb | 17-18c |
| " Chuck Roast Beef per lb | 15c |
| " Thick Rib Roast Beef per lb | 16c |
| " Stewing Veal per lb | 15c |
| " Hamburg Steak per lb | 15c |
| " Shoulder Roast Pork per lb | 17c |
| " Choice Loin Roast Pork per lb | 20c |
| " Sausage 2 lbs for | 25c |
| " Smoked Ham (over half) per lb | 20c |
| " Cottage Rolls per lb | 21c |
| " Large Smoked Rolls per lb | 17c |
| " Side Bacon, side or half per lb | 23c |
| " Back Bacon, side or half | 28c |
| " Rolled Ham, per lb | 25c |
| " Roast Pork per lb | 25c |
| Leg of lamb, per lb | 23c |
| Loin " " | 18c |
| Shoulder " " | 17c |
| Stewing beef " | 10 to 15c |

*Specials in Canned Goods*

| | |
|---|---|
| Tiger Brand Salmon 3 tins for | 50c |
| Canadian Pride Corn or Peas 3 tins for | 25c |
| Maple Grove Tomatoes 3 tins for | 25c |

These prices are for this week only.

Choice Beef sold by Quarter also Hogs whole or half at Market Price

W. J. PATTERSON
PHONE 1 GEORGETOWN


GROWING OLD

Why do you say when growing old
The "going down the hill"?
And what remains of life, we're told,
Is mostly freight with ill.
They sigh and say there's nothing like
The days that used to be—
As if the future was not bright,
With immortality.
I would not call it "going down,"
But climbing higher, higher,
Until we stand, arrayed and crowned,
In Heaven—our heart's desire.
Though nature's eye grows dimmer,
'Tis daily dim to earth;
For the eye of faith grows keener
As it sees our Saviour's worth.
Fair earth, thy beauties we admire,
And fondly sing their praise;
But yet our better hopes aspire
On fairer scenes to gaze.
Where we will lead a nobler life—
A life that never dies—
Free from all sorrow, care and strife,
In realms beyond the skies.
What though we bid this world adieu?
What need have we to fear?
A glorious vision waits our view.
Heaven's gleams will soon appear.
These thoughts will cheer us till we die—
His love! Our faith, our hope—
Till we behold our home on high.
Is this not "going up"?

## Peter and Marya

A Story of a Russian Inventor.

By MARTHA V. MONROE

The harvest was ended, and the peasantry in a farming region in the province of Tula, Russia, were gathered in a barn to celebrate the event with a dance. A young man entered, his serious face contrasting with the joyousness on that of the others, and stood looking at the dancers, his eyes evidently searching for some one among them. Presently a young girl with the fair hair and soft complexion of the north smiled by laughing at something her partner was saying to her.

As she passed the place where the young man was standing she caught sight of him. Her laughter ceased, and the merry look on her face vanished, giving place to one equally troubled. She made the circle with the dancers, then, coming again opposite the young man mentioned, stopped, excused herself to her partner and hastened toward the former.

"Oh, Peter," she said, "what is the matter?"

"I have seen your father. He says it cannot be; he has no dowry for you. I can earn on the farm barely enough to keep myself alive. It would be a sin for two persons as poor as we to marry and bring forth children to suffer. He is right. We must withdraw from each other, Marya. There is no help for it."

The girl put her arm through his, and together they went outside. A full moon was looking down on them with its peaceful but cold light. Within were the sounds of mirth and music. For these young lovers their surroundings were in bitter contrast with the agony both felt.

"What are you going to do, Peter?" asked Marya.

There was a brief silence, at the end of which he said with almost a wail, "I am going into the factory."

The girl, who still held his arm, shuddered as if stricken by a deadly bolt.

The factory was a government institution where something was being made the nature of which no one knew. When a workman entered its portals he did so with the understanding that he would never come out. Once in possession of the secret contained within those gloomy walls, the government took care that he should [illegible]

Peter Mariboff, born and brought up among the farm class in Russia, was much out of place. His ancestors had been nobles who in one of the upheavals that country has suffered were impoverished. But in him was an inheritance of genius that had lain dormant through several generations. It had not yet been suspected either by him or any one else.

Under the cold moonlight Peter and Marya parted. No ray of hope found its way into the breast of either. "I cannot be yours in the flesh, Peter," she wailed, "but I will be yours in heaven. No one shall ever come between us." "In the factory there is no marriage, Marya. I shall join you in the hereafter." Then Peter pulled himself away from the girl, who clung to him pitifully.

The next morning he walked several leagues to the factory and presented himself for admission. There was always room for workmen there, for few cared to enter a service from which there was no retreat. Nor was it necessary that he should have any preparation for the work done there. When a man is to spend his whole life in a certain employment his employer can afford to educate him for his duties.

Peter's only pleasure in life was when the moon was at the full on a clear night—to stand in the factory yard, look at the orb moving like the hand of a great clock in a circle of the heavens and think of Marya. He was reminded of their parting, and as one's remembrance of a face is that of the last time it has been seen so he always saw Marya's with the moonlight streaming down upon it and wearing a look of despair.

The factory was a place where explosives were manufactured. The only protection for the secret processes in use there was to make life prisoners of those engaged in compounding the chemicals which constituted the explosive substance. Most of the men employed were kept from knowing these secrets by being confined to only a portion of the work. Many were not sufficiently intelligent. But there were persons who understood the whole of one or more processes.

Peter was a born scientist. He soon showed that he was capable of being made one of the principal compounders, and, since there were books in the factory suited to the work being done, he studied, though rather from a desire to escape his memories of the outside world than any desire to benefit himself. When absorbed in the fairy tales of chemical science, for, the time being, he forgot all else.

Peter was so serviceable that after awhile he was put in charge of the manufacture of a certain explosive. It was not only expensive, but dangerous. Peter, being a natural inventor, set himself to work to find some other combination that would not cost so much to manufacture, but would give better satisfaction.

One day an order came to the factory to turn out as much work as possible. New hands were introduced, and large quantities of stock from which the product was evolved were brought in. With the order came the news that Germany had declared war against Russia.

Peter, who by this time was in exclusive charge of the explosive substance for shells and could use any process he chose, manufactured a lot of shell explosive by his newly discovered process. This went into shells which were sent to the front. Peter, who could not make any tests without giving away his secret, waited for a report of how his explosive worked or, rather, to hear if there was any complaint. None came. Then he sent out some powder manufactured by the old process. Very soon a report came that a proportion of these shells would not explode.

Then Peter was [illegible] the governor of the works. He [illegible] that he had invented a powder for shells that had worked perfectly. The governor attempted to get the secret, but Peter kept it. This he could easily do since there was one ingredient the nature of which no one knew but himself. He offered to sell the formula to the government provided that in addition to the price paid he should be free to leave the factory.

Graft predominates in Russia, and the governor determined to force Peter's secret from him to use it for his own benefit. He put Peter in irons in a dungeon and on bread and water. It is quite likely that Peter would have given way under this treatment had it not been that by holding out he might secure his terms. If he did he could marry Marya, who had assured him that she would never be the wife of any one else. If he did not succeed death might relieve him of his imprisonment.

Complaints came so thick and fast of the shells sent out from the factory that one day the governor ordered Peter to be brought to his office. When he arrived all others were ordered out, and when the two were alone together the governor said:

"I have concluded to recommend to the government to buy your formula. How much do you ask for it?"

"Ten thousand rubles."

"Very well; it will be paid. My commission will be one-half."

"I will pay no commission. A man who bribes a government official is as culpable as that official."

"You will think better of this," said the governor. "Go back to your dungeon."

Peter returned to his dungeon. He was full of expedients and endeavored to find one by which he could communicate with Marya. He could write to her, but all letters from those inside the factory were examined by a censor. Peter induced the man who brought him his food to bring also writing material and a bottle on the shelves in the laboratory, giving him the name on the label. Upon receiving them Peter wrote a letter to Marya in ordinary ink and across its face with the chemical a message stating that he had invented a new explosive, but was prevented from using it. What was written in plain ink continued this sentence: "We are suffering with the heat." This was to convey an instruction to Marya to heat his letter.

Now, the message that Peter had written across the face of his letter in the chemical that had been brought him was invisible, but by being heated it came out plainly in visible letters. The censor who read the letters that went out, reading Peter's letter, noticed the words "We are suffering with the heat," but could not understand them because it is seldom warm in Russia [illegible]


**Furniture**

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] oak, reg 10 for half doz | 9c |
| Dining chairs | 33c |
| Dining chairs, reg $1 | 70c |
| Dining chairs | 98c |
| Dining chairs, leather | 75c |
| Dining chairs, solid | 98c |
| Dining chairs, solid price $21.95 | 78c |
| Dining chairs, solid price $24 00 | 98c |
| Child's high chair | |
| Couches, Kapok | |
| Couches, Kapok | |
| Couches, leather | |
| Couches, leather reg $22 00 | |
| Rockers, leather | |
| Rockers and [illegible] | |

**Furnishings**

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] curtains and table [illegible] for | 0 50 |
| [illegible] qualities at equally [illegible] | 25c |
| [illegible] for | 1 10 |
| [illegible] 25 for | 98c |
| [illegible] for | 25c |
| [illegible] | 39c |

[illegible] rescued the cap can[illegible] give Peter's letter to the czar. Learning the hour that he reached the palace, she tied the letter to a stone and, standing on the sidewalk behind the line of soldiers, tossed it into his carriage. The czar, thinking it was a petition, handed it to an attendant to examine.

One day Peter was taken from his dungeon and led up to the governor's office. An aid-de-camp to the czar and the governor were the only persons present. The aid held Peter's letter in his hand and asked him if he wrote it. When Peter admitted that he did he was taken into a conveyance with the aid and carried to Petrograd. There he communicated his secret to one appointed to receive it.

Peter was paid a liberal sum for his formula and sent back to the factory in place of the governor, who disappeared. Some said that he was imprisoned by order of the czar, others that he was sent to Siberia. At any rate, he never appeared at the works again.

Peter as governor of the factory could go and come as he pleased. He married Marya, but had no time for a honeymoon. Marya lived with him in the dwelling used by the governor until the works were destroyed by German airships. Then Peter was sent to another point, where he was expected to spend his time investigating and inventing munitions of war.


## TESTING A SHELL.

### Ordeals Through Which a Big Gun Missile Must Pass.

### THE SOFT NOSE PROJECTILE.

Its Ability to Bore Its Way Through Heavy Armor Plate Without Exploding Until After Its Impact Was Discovered by Accident.

Everybody knows that the modern shell is one of the most diabolical of man's inventions, but how many of us realize that it is also one of the most delicate and complicated?

Recently some firms holding contracts for making high explosive shells took upon themselves to "correct" a detail in the specification, and, as a result, a certain thread was "improved." They will never do anything of the kind again, because all their work was rejected. The apparent absurdity—it is, in fact, an absolute absurdity, from an engineering point of view—is designed of set purpose.

There is a somewhat similar anomaly in the big shell for penetrating armor plating, which was introduced in consequence of an accident. One day a test shell was fired at a piece of armor plating from the soft side, and the projectile went clean through it and exploded after impact, whereas a similar shell fired against the front—the hardened and tempered side—shattered and left an indentation of only a fraction [illegible]

This strange thinking, as [illegible] explosive [illegible] given a soft [illegible] attached [illegible] which so[illegible] tough[illegible] happen[illegible] The cap [illegible] so enabling [illegible] is revolving [illegible] unbroken through [illegible] plate by a sort of berth[illegible]

No less curious is unconcerning the points of such [illegible] After the heads have been w[illegible] shells are left for weeks before [illegible] undergo the next stage, because, strong as they look, they are liable to snap.

Why? Think of the razor. Constant stropping twists the grain, with the result that the steel gets "tired" and will not yield a keen edge. But if you put the thing away for a few weeks the grain will return to its normal state, and you can get a satisfactory shave. In a similar way the grain of the steel is affected by working, though of course to a much greater extent, and until it is "set" the makers must go cautiously.

Steel shows a like eccentricity in the making of test gauges. Some of the measurements of shells are very fine, and the instruments employed are so delicate that they have to be used quickly lest the heat of the hand causes the metal to expand.

Now, when a groove is cut in a piece of steel which is to be used as a test gauge the work is laid aside for weeks, perhaps months. Why not finish it at once? Because the groove, though dead true when cut out, may be otherwise in a short time, even though it has been absolutely untouched.

As a concrete proof of the elaborate nature of projectile making take the case of the shrapnel shell. The steel portion undergoes about a score of operations, and the brass cartridge case attached to the base requires about sixteen, counting from the disk of sheet brass to the finished article. Then there is the fuse, the delicacy of which resembles watchmaking.

Altogether the shell is subjected to about forty inspections and may be rejected at any stage.

After a shell has survived this ordeal it ought to be, one would think, perfect, but a test shell is taken from every 120 and actually fired from a gun into a bank of sand. It is then again examined, and if the contour about the powder pocket is expanded away goes the whole batch, because if they were fired the grooving might be torn out of the gun.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of the minute care exercised in projectile making is that every shell is weighed over and over again. If you produce an eighteen pounder high explosive shell it must be only a few drams over or under its normal weight otherwise it is rejected.

In this connection it may be of interest to note that an explosive shell that weighs only about seventy pounds will crack into a shower of some 1,200 pieces. A single one of the monster projectiles fired from a fifteen inch naval gun will weigh 1,950 pounds. It takes twelve seconds for the projectile of a twelve inch naval gun to reach its point of impact when firing at a range of five miles. To fire a battleship broadside costs about $30,000.—Exchange.

### Literal.

"Pop, tell me some conundrums."

"Conundrums? Why, I don't know any conundrums, my son."

"Oh, yes, you do! I heard mother tell Aunt Mary the other day that you keep her guessing most of the time."

### Seen Through Them.

Mr. Bacon—Do you know, dear, I have only two suits of clothes to my name?

Mrs. Bacon—Yes, John; I have noticed that you have very little change in your clothing.

Prettiest thought has more to do with discontent than all the troubles that can assail us.

### Holland.

Holland, known as North and South Holland, forms part of the northern part of the Netherlands. These provinces are composed of land rescued from the sea and defended by immense dikes. Holland was inhabited by the Batavi in the time of Caesar, who made a league with them. It became part of Gallia Belgica and afterward of the kingdom of Austria. From the tenth to the fifteenth century it was governed by counts under the German emperors. Holland was at one time a Dutch republic. It was created a kingdom in [illegible] and Louis Bonaparte, father of Napoleon III., was declared king.—Exchange.