The Georgetown Herald

Sixty-Fourth Year of Publication. The Georgetown Herald Wednesday Evening, June 4th, 1930. $1.50 per Annum in Advance; $2.00 to U.S.A.

The Georgetown Herald
J. M. MOORE
Publisher and Proprietor
Member Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association

Canadian National Electric Railway
(Daylight Saving Time)

Eastbound

Daily—Except Sunday	7.09 a.m.
Daily	9.21 a.m.
Daily	1.49 p.m.
	3.09 p.m.
Daily	4.09 p.m.
	6.29 p.m.
Daily	6.29 p.m.
	7.49 p.m.
Daily	8.49 p.m.
	10.49 p.m.
Daily	11.49 p.m.

— Saturdays, Sundays, Holidays

Westbound

Daily except Sunday	7.21 a.m.
Daily	9.21 a.m.
Daily	11.41 a.m.
Daily	2.01 p.m.
Daily	4.21 p.m.
Daily	6.41 p.m.
Daily	9.01 p.m.
Daily	12.01 a.m.

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C. N. R. Time Table
(Standard Time)

Going East

Passenger	7.15 a.m.
Passenger	9.36 a.m.
Passenger and Mail	10.43 a.m.
Passenger	11.42 a.m.
Passenger, Sunday only	11.39 a.m.
Passenger	8.33 p.m.
Passenger and Mail	8.33 p.m.
Passenger, Sunday	7.24 p.m.

Going West

Passenger and Mail	7.14 a.m.
Passenger	8.55 a.m.
Passenger	2.12 p.m.
Passenger and Mail	6.01 p.m.
Passenger	7.12 p.m.
Passenger, Sunday	10.14 a.m.

Going North

Mail and Passenger	8.55 a.m.

Going South

Mail and Passenger	7.10 p.m.

Central Ontario Bus Lines Ltd
ARROW COACHES
Leave Georgetown as follows

Eastbound:—	West Bound:—
9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.*
12.25 p.m.	12.50 p.m.
3.05 p.m.	3.45 p.m.
7.55 p.m.	*6.40 p.m.
	**9.45 p.m.

*—Daily except Saturday, Sunday, and holidays.
**—Saturday, Sunday and holidays.
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OUT-OF-TOWN CALLS—QUICKER AND CHEAPER THAN EVER

She almost trembled at the thought

Mrs. Kane was a timid soul—no doubt about it! Modern efficiency rather terrified her.

She wanted so much to talk to her sister in a town 80 miles away because a friend had told her how she enjoyed weekly long distance chats with *her* home. But she didn't know how to go about it.

"There's nothing to it," her friend told her. "Just ask the operator for 'Long Distance' and when she answers tell her the number you want. If you don't know your sister's number, ask 'Information'—it's so very simple."

Mrs. Kane felt encouraged. She tried it out one evening; found the operator helpful; and in two minutes was talking to her sister and enjoying herself thoroughly.

And the call cost her only 40 cents—the evening station-to-station rate (after 7 p.m.).

The Friday night 3-minute talk to her sister is now an institution. It has made such a difference to know she is so near! And Mrs. Kane calls after 8.30 p.m. now, at a cost of only 25 cents—the night rate.

Evening rates on "Anyone" (station-to-station) calls now begin at 7 p.m. Night rates begin at 8.30 p.m. Just give "Long Distance" the number you want—it speeds up the service. If you don't know the distant number, "Information" will look it up for you.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

THE SHAMROCK ISLE

There's a great race of men called the Irish,
From a bit of an isle o'er the foam;
Where the rivers and lakes gleam like silver
And the wee fairy folk are at home.
'Tis the island of saints and of scholars,
Of valleys and hills fair and free,
And St. Patrick, when first he espied it,
Declared: "'Tis the one land for me."

So he banished the snakes from the swamp-lands,
And the islanders prospered anew
Till it seemed like a small bit of heaven
Adrift on an ocean of blue,
The years have gone by and the Irish
Are spread o'er the face of the earth;
But there's only one country they cherish:
The little green isle of their birth.

From Suez to China they wander,
From the east to the west they are strewn;
You will find them in crowded Hoboken,
In far-away Omsk and Rangoon.
But wherever they gather together
You may know that they keep to the fore;
With the cry of: "The Shamrock Forever!"
They are Irishmen clean to the core.

They're full of Old Nick and begorrah
They blarney their way with a smile
From the wild, wooly hills of Angora
To the low-lying flats of the Nile.
So here's to the luck of the Irish!
For each gossoon and charming colleen,
As long as the Shannon in flowing
And the sweet-scented Shamrock is green!

—H. Reginald Hardy.

WHAT THE SALT TAX IS

Comparatively few know what the salt tax is, and why Mahatma Ghandi has made this the ostensible reason for his passive resistance in India. We came across the following in a recent issue of the Dundee Courier and Advertiser, which gives such a clear and concise explanation that we are pleased to pass it on to our readers for their information.

Nobody can escape from a tax put on salt, for salt, like water, is a necessity of life.

Many people have been wondering what the salt tax in India has to do with the campaign of Ghandi, the agitator.

Interviewed yesterday on the subject, a Dundee man who had an experience of life in India said: "The reason for the retention of this form of arising national revenue, is that by no other means could taxation reach people in remote parts of India. If it was not for the salt tax many people would not be paying taxation in any shape or form. It is taxed at the source. The duty was increased a few years ago, but the Ghandi crusade is nothing new. There has always been an outcry in India against the salt tax." Ghandi is only employing the anti-salt cry as part of his campaign fo rreaching all.

The salt tax was or is in some countries an important source of revenue.

Prior to the succesive reductions of the salt duty in 1903 and 1907, next to land, salt contributed the largest share to the Indian revenue.

Salt has always been a source of trouble. At one time the tax levied varied extremely in different parts of the country, and a strong preventive staff was required to be stationed along a continuous barrier hedge which almost cut the peninsula into two fiscal sections. The reform of Sir J. Strachey in 1878, by which the higher rates were reduced and the lower rates raised with a view to their ultimate equalization over the whole country, effectually abolished this old engine of repression.

Broadly speaking the salt consumed in India comes from four sources: (1) Imported chiefly from Britain, the Red Sea, and Aden; (2) solar evaporation in shallow tanks along the seaboard; (3) the salt lakes in Rajputana; (4) quarrying the salt hills of the Northern Punjab.

The production of salt, whether from mines, lakes, or sea water, is a government monopoly, and the duty on it used to be treated as a balancing factor or reserve in the budget. In 1888 the salt duty stood at 2½ rupees per maund, but this was reduced to 2 rupees in 1903, to 1½ rupees in 1905, and 1 rupee in 1907. It seems that meanwhile it is standardized at 1¼ rupees per maund, or about one farthing per lb.

The consumption of salt per head in India, it is stated, varies from 7 lbs. in Rajputana to 16.07 lbs. in Madras. In 1907-1908 the gross yield of the salt duty was 3,339,000 pounds, of which more than one fourth was derived from imported salt.

In Britain salt duties were first exacted in 1702. The rate was 5s per bushel in 1798, during the great French war, but was ultimately increased to 15s per bushel, thirty or forty times the cost of the article. The duty was finally remitted in 1825.

MILTON

Mrs. S. R. Bews and Miss Harrison are in Toronto this week attending the 5th annual meeting of the Dominion Board of the W.M.S., held in the United Church Training School, St. Clair Ave., West.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hawthorne and daughter of Los Angeles, Cal., motored to Milton in 8 days. Jack says the roads were good until he arrived here. They are on a visit to W. B. and R. M. Clements.

Mr. Huffman of Esquesing, who has leased the farm of Mrs. Jas. Coyne, base line, has moved in and taken possession.

Clifford Burnfield, son of R. J. Burnfield, who went from the high school here to Queen's University, Kingston, to study medicine, has successfully completed his six year course, and graduates this years as a doctor. The many friends of Clifford wish him every success in his profession.

The enumerators for Milton in the coming Dominion general elections are as follows: E. M. Yates, E. D. Dewar, C. Jones, Joe Bayliss and J. E. Roger, there being five polling subdivisions.—Champion.

Cutting Remark

Barber (solicitously): "Have you always had such a tough beard?"
Victim: "Naw, not when I was a kid."

Boys Will be Boys

Having been absent from school one afternoon, Willie presented his teacher next morning with a note from his mother.

"Please excuse the absence of Willie yestery afternoon," it ran. "He had to take his father to the circus."

MAYOS GIVING AWAY MILLIONS
Famous Brothers Use Less Than Half of Their Incomes

Thirteen million dollars in cash and more than 300 trained surgeons is the gift to humanity which has come from the famous Mayo Brothers, Dr. William Mayo and Dr. Charles Mayo, whose clinic at Rochester, Minn., is world famous. The Mayo brothers today live on salaries—less than half their actual incomes—and all else is turned over to their Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research.

More than 35 years ago the Mayo brothers, already becoming wealthy from their income of their clinic, decided they had more money than any two men had a right to possess.

"That money seemed, somehow, like holy money to us," Dr. William Mayo explains. "From 1894 onward we have never used more than half of our incomes on ourselves and our families; lately, much less. That holy money, as we call it, goes into the service of the humanity which pays it to us."

Neither of the brothers will reveal the exact figure, but there is reason to believe the sum they have used for philanthropy since the year 1894 is at least $13,000,000.

"Our interest is to train men in the service of humanity," Dr. William Mayo continues. "What can I do with one pair of hands? But if I can train 50 or 500 pairs of hands, I have helped hand on the torch. And we have the hands to train—nearly 300 of them now with the Mayo foundation and a waiting list of nearly 1,500. They are the ones who will carry on."

"The very roof of my home goes out of the possession of my family when I die," explains Dr. Charles Mayo. "It is already turned over to the foundation. I wouldn't want my children deprived of the fun and the benefit of wanting something and going out and fighting to get it. And I think, after talking to many rich men, that this idea has penetrated far more deeply into American life than most persons imagine."

23 PENSIONS ARE GRANTED IN HALTON

Twenty-four applications were acted upon last Thursday by the old-age pensions board which met at Milton.

Twenty-three were passed and one refused. The one refused was disqualified under the provision of the act, it having been found that a sufficient income was being received by the applicant.

Among those which were passed was one from Burlington.

The total in the county now drawing pensions is 219, including the 23 added last Thursday. Previous to that there had been 198, but two deaths had occurred, making the total then to be 196.

ERIN

Mrs. E. Wright of Toronto, has moved into her residence, here, for the summer months.

Mr. Dave McKechnie of Leamington, spent the week end with his mother, Mrs. A. McKechnie.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart and daughter Evelyn of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Shortill, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Harding and daughter Doris; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lindsay spent the week end in Delhi, with the later's son, R. C. Lindsay.

The annual business meeting of Erin W.C.T.U. was held at the home of Mrs. A. Campbell, on Monday, May 12th. Officers elected for the year were as follows: President, Mrs. Short; Vice-president, Mrs. G. Griffin; Cor. Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Griffin; Rec. Secretary, Mrs. McEnery; Accompanist, Mrs. Eugene Crosby.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Scott and Leslie attended the funeral of their cousin, Mrs. Hugh Haroy, who died suddenly, having taken a stroke a short time previous. Interment was made at McIntyre's Cemetery, near Dundalk on Sunday last. The funeral was largely attended, many relatives being present from Toronto, Owen Sound and other places. Her pastor Rev. Pugson officiated at the service.—Advocate.

Canadian Medical Assoc.

HOLIDAY HINTS

Without taking into account the number that lead to tragedies because of ignorance, carelessness or thoughtless actions, for too many holidays do harm instead of good.

People who live in the larger centres of population are very apt to forget that, through the efforts of their health department, they are protected in many ways, day by day, without their having to give any thought to the matter themselves. Such people are accustomed to taking a drink from any tap without fear of danger, to use milk as delivered to them without a thought of impurity, and to eat in restaurants, assured that the food is clean and the dishes sterilized.

It must be remembered, however, that, as yet, public health is not generally developed in this small town and rural areas to the extent that it is in the cities. For this reason, in rural districts, it is not always safe to drink water, use milk and eat in public eating-places indiscriminately. There are, without doubt, many country places where care is taken, but it is the part of wisdom to enquire and be satisfied that such is the case.

There is not much sense in carefully safeguarding the health of your children at home, and then, at some summer resort, exposing them to the dangers of contaminated water and dirty milk. There is more typhoid fever in the country than in the cities.

A special warning is given to motorists who may be careful when they go away for an extensive holiday, but who, on their short runs, forget that they should be equally careful with regard to their food and drink.

There are some people who attempt to cram everything into a short holiday period. In their desire to get out of their vacation all they can, they lose sight of the fact that their excesses are likely to do them harm instead of good. A holiday does not mean just a "good time;" it is intended for recreation, and it is also an opportunity to repair and store up health for the working part of the year.

To start off with a severe sunburn is, for example, a bad beginning; this causes discomfort and puts a stop to the gradual exposure to the sun's rays which is so beneficial.

Every person should know how to apply artificial respiration in the case of drowning accidents. On request, we will send a description of the Schafer method which has superseded all others. We will also be pleased to send directions for chlorination of water and pasteurisation of milk in the home if asked to do so.

The reward for ordinary precautions will take form in a pleasant and more beneficial holiday.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College St., Toronto will be answered personally by letter.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

WE who live in town forget that we owe our very existence to the farming district about us. Here in town we accept the benefit of a go-ahead community and think we do it all. If anything happens to any of our factories we raise a wail and consider it such a calamity, and yet our factories do not keep our town flourishing. Any misfortune that befalls our rural districts we pass over and scarcely mention, and yet that misfortune affects us more definitely. In town we are inclined to consider ourselves more sophisticated than our rural cousins. Because our contacts with society are more varied and our life less isolated, we give ourselves unnecessary airs. Our farming community is our life. We must be interested in all that affects it. A good year on the farm means a good year for the town. Anything we do, then, to bring about better conditions in rural life will reflect itself in our home town.

THE rapid growth of the automobile industry has not only driven blacksmith shops and feed stables out of business, but it has severely depleted the ranks of veterinary surgeons throughout the country. For instance, in Norfolk county, where there were at one time from ten to twelve veterinaries, only four are still practicing. However, as pointed out by Dr. A. B. Burt in a recent interview, there will always be a need for the veterinary as long as there are horses. At the same time he contrasted the graduating class of his year at the Ontario Veterinary College, comprising 106 students, with that of last year when there were only 16, about half of them from across the border. The crop of graduates now will scarcely supply the Dominion Government. Nothing can stop the changes wrought by time.—Simcoe Reformer.

NEW RULES IN HORSE SHOE PITCHING

A meeting of a specially appointed committee of the Dominion of Canada Horse Shoe Pitcher's Association met at the Royal winter fair office in Toronto recently. One of the main reasons of the meeting was to prepare for publication the result of the Dominion-wide vote which was taken by a questionnaire being prepared by the executive and mailed to every club in the Dominion. Each player cast his own decision. Thousands of voters responded with an overwhelming majority in favor of question No. 1: "The winner of the previous end to throw both shoes before opponent throws." This will now be recognized as the official ruling of the association.

GOVERNMENT BUYS FARM

The Ontario Government has closed a deal for the purchase of the Moran farm in the township of Brighton, near Codrington, about 12 miles from Brighton. The farm will be used as a government game development station. Early in the summer a fish-growing plant will be installed, that is to say, the fry will be shipped from the hatcheries to this place—and here placed in the spring water creeks which abound on the property, until they reach partial maturity.

It is also the intention to move the pheasant sanctuary from Eugenia Falls to Codrington and to promote the hatching of native swan and other waterfowl.

"Tom Thumb," the first American built locomotive, made its initial run at Baltimore just a century ago—in 1830. Comparison of this remarkable contraption, which weighed three tons, with the Canadian National giant 6100 which weighs 329 tons, is a good illustration of the development of the railroad in a hundred years.

A WORKLESS WORLD

In every big industrial country of the world the tragic tide of unemployment is said to be rising rapidly.

A few years ago, we are told, it was estimated that the total of unemployed was 20,000,000. The figure now is believed to be nearly 30,000,000. So declares the London Daily Herald, a Labor organ and the official newspaper of the Labor party.

Recent reports from America and Germany, it adds, coupled with the serious situation in Britain, have emphasized the fact that the crisis extends over the globe.

Japan is no exception, for business depression is wide-spread there, factories are shutting down, and this newspaper continues:

"A short time ago the late Government estimated the total workless at 300,000. To-day the figure exceeds 800,000, and it is forecast that the million mark will quickly be passed.

"Labor organizations in Japan are drafting remedial measures and the Government is preparing a scheme of unemployment insurance.

"As in Japan, so elsewhere. The latest estimates of the unemployed in the United States vary, but some put the total at the enormous figure of 6,000,000.

"Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, says the 'danger point' has been reached. He declares that 22 per cent. of organized labor is idle, and that 43 per cent. of the building workers are out of work."

If we turn to Europe, The Daily Herald goes on to say, we find a similar condition. At the end of December, it informs us, Germany had 4,583,000 idle organized workers.

During a week in February, it is pointed out, no fewer than 30,000 were added to the Germans receiving unemployment benefit. We read then:

"Italy, whose industrial activity is comparatively small, has nearly half a million workers recorded as unemployed.

"France is the only known exception among countries which have large-scale industry, though there the peculiar circumstances make comparison difficult.

"No recent figures are available for Russia. The latest were for October, 1928, when nearly two millions of the 11,000,000 organized workers were idle.

"Claims have been made that industry in Russia will absorb 5,000,000 new workers in the next two years, but that is not fact, but prophecy."

Economists have suggested that the unemployment was temporary, and that when the world had settled down to post-war conditions, production and trade would right themselves. That view is now discredited, and the outlook is regarded with apprehension.

Down at the Old Swimmin' Hole

"Willie," said his mother, "your clothes are wet. You have been in the water again."

"eYs, mother," said Willie bravely. "I went in to save Charlie Jones."

"My noble darling!" cried his mother "Did you jump in after him?"

"No, mother," replied Willie. "I jumped in first, so as to be there when he fell in."

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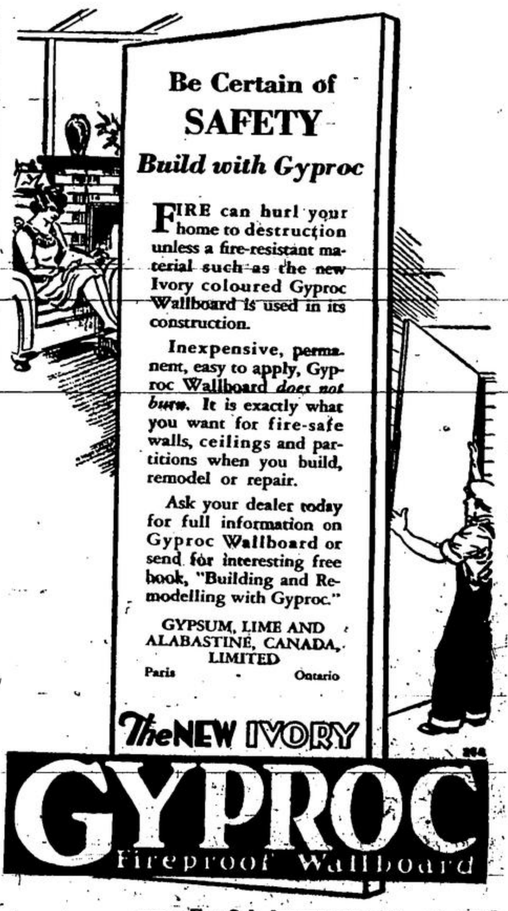

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