THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

Sixty-Sixth Year of Publication | The Georgetown Herald, Wednesday Evening, May 24th, 1933. | $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

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

Going East

Passenger and Mail	10.30 a.m.
Passenger and Mail	6.37 p.m.
Passengers for Toronto	9.44 p.m.
Sunday's going East.	
Passenger	6.40 p.m.
Passengers for Toronto	9.44 p.m.

Going West

Passenger and Mail	8.40 a.m.
Passenger	1.05 p.m.
Passenger and Mail	6.40 p.m.
Passenger, Sunday	10.15 p.m.

Going North
Mail and Passenger 8.40 a.m.

Going South
Mail and Passenger 6.40 p.m.

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3.50 p.m. 5.50 p.m. 9.55 p.m.
and Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays at 11.55 p.m.
For Mt. Forest, Durham and Owen Sound, they will leave Georgetown at 8.50 a.m. and 3.50 p.m. daily
For Hillsdale, Chiefs and Cedarvale leave Georgetown at 8.50 a.m. and 3.50 p.m. daily
Buses for Toronto will leave Georgetown, daily except Sundays at
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3.15 p.m. 7.15 p.m. 9.40 p.m.
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In Water 726 Hours Comes Out Unharmed!

Research Efforts of Manufacturer Rewarded. Announce New Product

To prove the moisture resisting qualities of a new household decorative enamel recently introduced to the Canadian Market, a toothbrush holder, painted with Nepto Lac was immersed in a beaker of water for 726 hours without damage to the finish. This test was one of many made by The Lowe Brothers Company, manufacturers of "High Standard" Paints and Varnishes, and sponsors of this Super Enamel which is known as Nepto-Lac Porcelain Finish Enamel.

Nepto-Lac pleasure Heat and Moisture Resisting features in Quick Drying Enamels. It can be used as successfully as cooking utensils and articles subject to moisture as it can on furniture and casual floors; walls and porch floors.

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LIFE'S DRAMA

(By Edgar A. Guest)

"Hello life," I thought to say
As I got out of bed to-day.
"Hollow world, with all you hold,
Ever young and ever old;
Background for the drama played
Here by men by passions swayed,
Torn by doubts and hopes and fears,
Glorious waiting for our years.

"Here beneath a lowly sky
Anxious men go hurrying by,
Seeking something out of strife
To enrich their days of life.
Here amid a blossomy scene
Some are selfish, some unclean.
But the most of men believe
There are triumphs to achieve.

"Trees and streams and fields remain
Backdrops for man's loss and gain.
All we are and all we do
Wan and mocked in shadow view.
Summer roses watch us play,
Watch us put our dead away.
Wherever'er mankind has gone
Is life's drama running on.

Fascinated oft I stand
Watching toil of brain and hand.
Love and hatred, joy and grief,
Habit and despair, hope and thief.
Promised rest and courage great
Battling with the odds of fate;
And, entranced, I wait to see
What the next great act will be."

THE EASY JOB

It is queer how complacent some people seem to feel when they have criticized a teacher, a classmate, or perhaps the office boss. Apparently they feel that their criticism sets them apart as distinctly superior. The fact of the matter is that criticism is the easiest job going. Take a collection of down-and-outs, listen to their talk for half an hour, and you will find them criticising the Premier, the Government, the farm board, and the financiers of Wall Street. Men who have never made good in anything since they were born will sit by the hour, criticising those who have made good in everything they have ever undertaken.

Do not put yourself on the back because you are a throughgoing critic. That is easy to be. When you try to do something worth while is the time you encounter difficulties.

HE HAS TO JUMP UP THE CREEK

How smooth life runs sometimes, says the Greenhurst Banner. Yet we have the local printer who invariably turns down everything from a pedlar's standpoint of view, but when a city chap comes to town soliciting a few thousand letterheads, envelopes, statements and tickets, the order is given without any consideration whatever, and the fellow who keeps the local situation of affairs before the public just has to take a jump up a salt creek. Those days are past. They are off their hinges. People in smaller localities must stick together and help their neighbors. Our neighbor across the line is off the gold standard. It pays in distressing times to be thoughtful of others who have shouldered a share of the world's burdens. Weekly newspapers everywhere are feeling the pinch of hardship, and in some instances just as much as the man on relief. Why suppress him for the odd bargain when he can be of inestimable value to his community when times are on the rocks.

The Haunted Room

By CLARISSA MACKIE

"GOOD night, my dear," said Miss Carow with a final glance about the large dim room with its fine old four-poster bed and other mahogany furniture. "Ah, don't open the east window, Esther . . . the shutters are fastened securely. Open the south window, it looks out on the garden."

Esther looked over her shoulder. "Oh, Aunt Fannie, I would like to open both windows!"

"I would rather you did not, Esther . . . the shutters are solid wood and cannot be opened."

"Very well, auntie, but I have been just longing to go to bed with the sound of little waves lulling me to sleep."

"I know, my dear—perhaps you can hear the waves in the inlet from the garden window." In her own bedroom the sadie died from Miss Carow's lips and she shook her head dubiously.

"I should have made Esther come in here with me; the wind is in the east tonight, and she might be frightened!" Softly she stole down the hall and tapped on Esther's door. Esther was leaning from the open window, as if bathing in the fragrance of the moonlit garden.

She turned quickly at Miss Carow's light touch.

"Auntie, it is glorious!"

"The scent of roses is always delicious at night," sighed Miss Carow, she lacked a dead romance in her warm heart. "I came back to tell you not to be frightened in the night—come to my room if you cannot sleep."

"Not sleep? I shall sleep like a baby on that inviting bed," laughed Esther, and when the door closed she put out the light and prepared for bed.

The next morning she met Ida Graham, a distant cousin. "Sleeping in the east room? The haunted room, Esther?"

"Haunted."

"Of course Aunt Esther wouldn't tell you, but no one wants to sleep there."

"Nonsense," laughed Esther, "I shall love it all the more."

But at night it was different. Alone in her room she regarded the closely shuttered east window with expectant eyes. A fast glance into the garden revealed it to be a mysterious place of shadowy forms and scented darkness.

"Horrors!" shivered Esther, as she snuggled under a blanket. When she awoke, a clock somewhere was striking two, and on the blurred murmur of the last stroke, came the sound of a hollow groan.

Esther sat upright in bed, again she heard the groan as of some one in agony and immediately afterward she heard a sound somewhere close at hand, a movement and a little thump. Then silence. Then the groan repeated again and again. It seemed to come from the corner near the east window.

"That is the reason they keep it closed tightly," shuddered Esther, and just then some one rapped softly on her door.

"Aunt Fannie," thought Esther. "She is afraid I have heard it." Aloud, she asked drowsily "What is it?" and Aunt Fannie tiptoed quietly away, assured that her niece was sleeping through the disturbance of the night. Miss Carow had never believed in ghosts until the mystery of the haunted room came to confound all her past theories.

The next day Esther said nothing of the strange sounds she had heard, although one of the paying guests, a young artist who was painting the lovely Long Island shore, talked a great deal about a sleepless night due to the moaning of the wind.

That day Esther accompanied Pelham on his tramp through the woods, but they did not talk about ghosts. Esther was not sure whether she really cared for John Pelham; she had met him last year for the first time and this renewal of their friendship had brought a most disturbing flutter to her carefree heart.

A few days a[illegible] imp in the woods, th[illegible] of the vast and ho[illegible] house all night; and[illegible]ghost" came to haunt th[illegible]ore more. Toward morning Esther, weary from loss of sleep, putting on dressing gown and slippers, skipped over the window-sill and walked around the corner of the house to study the[illegible]tered east window. She so far warned her to[illegible]ke, Sir Joseph John Pelham [illegible] Mulock, Sir the roof, light[illegible]ir Charles Fitzpat-

"Oh, what[illegible]Hazen, and Sir Hor[illegible]ords are among the better known Canadians who still retain a title.

Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Greenwood and Lord Atholstan are the trio of well-known peers, but the former two received their titles as residents of England.

Appeal Against Tariffs

British manufacturers and exporters of woollen goods, fabrics, garments, etc. are expected to appear as the first applicants to the Canadian Tariff Board which begins hearings next week.

A committee of the more prominent British exporters has been named to make application. They will argue that the present duties on woollens are so high that the British exporter cannot enter into fair competition for the Canadian market.

The Canadian Textile Association will answer their application with the claim that any further reduction of duties on British textiles would seriously injure the Canadian industry. However, the Canadian textile interests are not opposing a thorough inquiry.

The new tariff board has no power to lower the tariff, but if they find that the present duties are excessive, and make the Canadian consumer pay more for his cloth and garments than the protection of Canadian industry justifies, they can report so to the government.

Farmer—"I've arranged so as not to be caught by any drought next summer."

Friend—"What have you done?"

Farmer—"I've planted onions and potatoes in alternate rows. The onions will make the potatoes' eyes water and irrigate the soil."

Halton Musical Festival

The second section of the Halton County Public School Musical Festival was held in St. Paul's United Church, Milton, on Friday, Mr. Peter Kennedy, of Toronto, adjudicating. The complete results were as follows:

Girl's open solo—"The Second Minuet"—1st Kate Mumley, Georgetown; 2nd Anne Hamlin, Oakville Central; 3rd Isabel Brown, Burlington Central and Joan Moreland, Strathcona.

Boy's open solo—"Nymphs and Shepherds"—1st Struan Robertson, Milton; 2nd Bobby Gray, Burlington Central; 3rd Arthur Harrison, Burlington East.

Urban girl's solo—"Slumber Song"—1st Peggy Moreland, Strathcona; 2nd Joan Watkins, Strathcona; 3rd Ruth Sargent, Milton.

Urban boys' solo—"Passing By"—1st Victor Bridov, Acton; 2nd Robert Early, Georgetown; 3rd Douglas Allatt, Georgetown.

Girls' duets—"From Oberon in Fairyland"—1st Marion Williamson and Kate Mumley, Georgetown; 2nd Peggy Moreland and Diane Moreland, Strathcona; 3rd Maidie Hall and Jacqueline Pleetham, Burlington Central.

Boys' duets—"Rising of the Lark"—1st Robert Early and Harry Hale, Georgetown; Vernon Agnew and Charles Tyler, Acton; 3rd Bobby Gray and Murray Hall, Burlington Central.

Girls' double trio—"The Streamlet"—1st Oakville Central, 2nd Strathcona 3rd Burlington Central.

Piano solos—"Prelude"—1st Muriel Smith, Palermo; 2nd Elma Young, Milton.

4 Room Choir—"Come Lasses and Lads"—1st Bronte, 2nd Strathcona, 3rd Burlington East.

45-Voice Choir—"Music Everywhere"—1st Acton, 2nd Milton, 3rd Burlington Central.

60-Voice Choir—"The Shepherd's Song"—1st Burlington Central; 2nd Acton, 3rd Milton.

Boys' Choir, 18-voice—"Gay is the Rose"—1st Westwood, Oakville; 2nd Bronte, 3rd Strathcona and Burlington East.

Boys' Choirs, 35-voice — "Cherry Ripe"—1st Acton, 2nd Milton, 3rd Burlington Central.

The winners of first prizes in all classes judged previously, presented a fine program. F. W. Cooke, President of the Festival Association, being in the chair. J. M. Denyes, Milton Public School Inspector, presented the prizes which were: For solos, vocal and piano, and duets—gold, silver and bronze medals, donated by the Halton Women's Institute, Home and School Clubs, and the Festival Association; Girls' double trios—1st cup, Milton I.O.D.E., 2nd shield, Mills Bros. rural choirs, 1st cup, Festival Association, 2nd shield. About Union Women's Institute; junior urban choirs—1st cup, Oakville I.O.D.E., 2nd shield. Rest. Ass'n; 2-4 room choirs—1st cup, T. Eaton Co., 2nd shield, Hall School; boys' 18 voice choirs—1st cup, Acton P. S. Board, 2nd shield, Limestone School; 60-voice choirs—1st cup, Robinson Co., 2nd shield, Burlington I.O.D.E.; 40-voice choir—1st cup Milton P. S. Board, 2nd shield, Acton I.O.D.E.; boys' 35-voice choirs—1st cup Hointsman Co, 2nd shield, Acton Women's Institute.

The cup, donated by a number of Burlington citizens to the school winning the highest number of points throughout the festival, was won by and presented to Acton—60 points.

THE BRUSH WOLF

The Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology has just received, through the generosity of Wm. Perkins Bull, M. C., the pelt of a brush wolf, or coyote, shot at Credit Forks on February 23rd last by James Roberts. The specimen is to be mounted and placed in the Museum, where no coyote has hitherto been on display. This is the only specimen of wild life from Peel county in the Museum.

Considerable interest is attached to the pelt, as it is believed to be the first coyote that has ever been preserved and identified in the Toronto region. Coyotes live, for the most part, on the prairies. In Manitoba they are plentiful, the annual increase is believed to be greater than the annual destruction by hunters and trappers. Numbers of them, however, popularly known as brush wolves, have been trapped or shot in Ontario in recent years, having probably come to the province from Minnesota by way of Michigan.

The mating season of the coyotes is late in February. They dig themselves dens and the young from three to ten in number, but usually about six, are born in early April. These animals do not hunt in large packs like the timber wolves of the north, but singly or in pairs, and their food consists mainly of groundhogs, squirrels, rabbits, mice, frogs, snakes, birds, hens and small sheep or other unprotected livestock. This particular animal prior to its capture is supposed to have killed a number of sheep in the district surrounding Credit Forks, but it is understood [illegible] on relief who last week brought within the field of "shelter" assistance.

An Order-in-Council passed by the Henry Government arranges assistance to the extent of meeting taxes owing up to December 31, 1932, on a payment basis of one-twelfth per month of the total annual tax bill.

For example, if a man is in arrears of taxes for 1932, and his tax bill is $96, he will under the scheme be paid by the Government, a sum of $8 per month for 12 months. If he is in arrears for 1931, as well, the monthly aid now provided will still be $8 per month. Those who are in arrears of taxes for the current year can expect no assistance until 1934, and then only provided the policy is extended.

All such "shelter" payments will be made direct to the home-owner by cheque, and the home-owner will then endorse the cheque over to the municipality in which he resides. Strictly speaking it is "up" to the municipality to see that the recipient does not use it for any other purpose than the taxes pay-off for which it is being provided.

The new policy comes into operation on June 1. Thousand of homeowners who have been facing possible eviction from their homes, will benefit by it. Calculated on a yearly basis, the extra relief expenditure it entails will run over $1,500,000. While no agreement has been entered into with the Dominion Government regarding the scheme, Queen's Park expects that the same basis of contribution toward the payments, a three-way split between the Federal Government, the province and the municipalities—will prevail.

The actual wording of the order in-Council, or relief regulation as it will be designated, is as follows: "Where a person who is on relief owns a house in which he resides, on which at least one year's taxes are owing as of December 31, 1932, an allowance may be made under the heading of shelter, not exceeding monthly one-twelfth of the total tax bill, to which the annual tax bill on the premises amounts, but no allowance may be made for water and light."

"The Ottawa Spotlight"

By Wilfrid Eggleston

Ottawa, May 23rd—Here's the federal session at a glance!

Passed a railway act ordering 'compulsory cooperation' between the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific, with safeguards against amalgamation. An 'arbitral tribunal' empowered to act as umpire in any disputes. Old C.N.R. directorate of 17 reduced to trustee board of five.

Approved a series of trade agreements reached at the Imperial Economic conference last August. Made far-reaching tariff changes affecting scores of millions in annual trade. Aimed at diverting trade to Empire channels.

Ratified a new treaty with France, which substantially extends to 30 other countries.

Extended the ten-year charters of Canadian banks for one year.

Promised a royal commission to study currency and credit reform, and report on the advisability of a central bank.

Suspended the redemption of Dominion notes in gold, thus officially throwing Canada off the "gold standard."

'Axe and Tax' Budget

Approved a 'budget featured by further economies, new and heavier taxation, and an attempt to recompense the exporter of farm products for his exchange losses on sales to Great Britain. Few tariff changes, mainly downward. Reported a deficit of $134,000,000, counting special expenditure and the shortage on Canadian National operation.

Buried notice that after the end of the present fiscal year pensions of war veterans will be subject to income tax.

Withdrew from Civil Service Commission and placed under Minister of Justice appointments to the penitentiaries branch including superintendent, guards, etc. Complaints voiced that patronage was being restored in large measure were voiced by opponents of bill.

Empowered Hon. E. N. Rhodes to go into the market and sell $100,000,000 of Canadian bonds, partly for revenue to meet deficits, partly to meet maturing issues, partly in an effort to reduce interest costs.

Carved the map of Canada into a jig-saw puzzle of somewhat different pattern than it was in 1933. Number of constituencies (245) remains same, but N. S. loses two seats, N. B. one, B. C. gains two and Alta. gains one. Bitter political scrap with charges of 'gerrymandering' and 'living the Grits.' Hon. W. R. Motherwell, former minister of agriculture, created the chief sensation by jabbing into ribbons with his cane the map of Saskatchewan carefully prepared by political opponents, which eliminated his riding altogether.

Miss 'Canada-First' Medalist

U. S. shipping interests given what some papers call "a dose of their own medicine" by amendments to the shipping act which reserves for British ships all Canadian coastwise and Great Lakes shipping between Canadian ports. Stoutly opposed by prairie members who fear higher freight rates if Canadian boats secure monopoly. Effect on U. S. trade negotiations feared.

Voted a maximum of $30,000,000 for federal share of unemployment relief. Government taking view that worst is passed, and that provinces and municipalities must gradually assume larger share of diminishing burden.

Voted supply of nearly $260,000,000 for ordinary expenses of government, slightly lower than total voted last year.

Held long inquiry into fluid milk production and sale, which found that farmer-producer is getting a diminishing and inequitable share of consumer's dollar, and that distributors were securing undue profits and paying unjustifiable salaries. Recommended tribunals to fix prices if necessary, new, enforceable contracts between producers and distributors, and a new and thorough inquiry into the whole problem of selling milk and milk products.

Pensions Machinery Changed

The elaborate pensions machine created in 1930 was simplified. The old tribunals were merged into an enlarged Board of Pensions Commissioners.

Debated reciprocity on a motion by William Duff (Lib. Antigonish-Guysboro) which elicited from Premier Bennett the declaration that the government was ready and willing to talk freer trade with the U. S.

The Senate killed a government bill which would have reduced salaries of judges by one-third when they reached 75, whether they retired or not.

Debates included Beauharnois, departure gold standard, co-operative commonwealth. Minor amendments to following: Grain Act, Customs Act, Original Code, Tariff [illegible]

Aesop and Homer, the most famous of the early Greek writers, were respectively, if the stories told of them are true, a hunchback slave and a blind beggar.

Sir Richard Arkwright, inventor of the cotton-spinning frame, was a barber.

John Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," was a travelling tinker.

Robert Burns, Scotland's lyric poet, was the son of a poor nurseryman, and was himself a small farmer and a revenue officer.

Miguel de Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," was a page and a common soldier.

Christopher Columbus, discoverer of the New World, was a sailor, the son of a woolcomber.

Confucius, the Chinese sage, was a poor boy who began life as a storekeeper.

Captain James Cook, the famous English navigator, was the son of a farm laborer.

Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," was the son of a butcher.

Charles Dickens was a label-sticker in a shoe-blacking factory.

Michael Faraday, the famous chemist and physicist, was a journeyman bookbinder, the son of a blacksmith.

Benjamin Franklin was a journeyman printer, the son of a tallow-candler.

Giuseppe Garibaldi, whom Italians revere as their liberator, was the son of a sailor, and was at various times a candle-maker and a small farmer.

A woman in an English court, charged with shoplifting, was asked by the magistrate if she had anything to say on her own behalf.

"Yes, sir, I have," she replied hopefully. "I take only British goods."

Teacher (to bring out the idea of time)—"Mention a difference between an elephant and a flea."

Tommy—"Well, an elephant can have fleas, but a flea can't have elephants."

THE NEIGHBOR

Time was when I was very small
And ill to bed I lay,
A kindly neighbor used to call
Who lived across the way.
Into my room, it seemed to me,
She tripped on fairy feet
And whispered oh so cheerily:
"Here's something good to eat!"

So strangely is the mind impressed,
That neighbor seemed to me
Of all good fairs the very best
That I should ever see.
For cookies from her pantry shelf,
A dish of raspberry jam
Or broth which she had made herself
All grateful still I am.

Why should I think of her to-day?
Well, that I scarcely know,
But one like her went 'cross the way
With tray in hand, and so
I watched her hasten to a door
And guessed perhaps that she
Was taking jam and cookies for
Some child resembling me.

Beneath the linen, spotless white,
I knew was something sweet
To tempt a sick child's appetite,
And driving down the street
Thought I in life there's much that's good,
Despite the wrong man tells;
In every little neighborhood
Some kindly woman dwells.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

AN amendment to the High Schools Act provides that a fee may be charged to pupils who remain in high schools longer than six years. The fee shall not be higher than the average cost per pupil for education in the high school where he or she is attending. Another clause definitely fixes the two school terms of the year. From January 3 to June 30, and from September 1 to December 23. An exception allows schools to resume on the following Tuesday if September 1 falls on Friday.

A CAREFUL automobile driver is worth encouraging. That is the view of the Automobile Insurance Underwriters' Association, which has provided for substantial bonuses on automobile insurance premiums for drivers who have had a clean record for the last few years. Motorists become careful by habit. Once they have acquired that habit, it is hard to break them from it and motorists of that kind who have respect for the privileges and the safety of others are deserving of special consideration. The bonus on automobile insurance premiums represents real money to the careful driver, and makes it all the more worth while for motorists to strive to enter that privileged class, the door to which is a clean record of freedom from accidents.

FRAUD is a crime with a big attraction for a certain type of criminal. There are so many ways in which he can amass a considerable fortune at the expense of the public. And even if he is caught, he has the knowledge that a nice sum of money awaits him when he gets out of prison. There is something fundamentally unjust in this. It is also an encouragement to fraud. Many criminals are quite prepared to spend a year or two in prison if they can live "like gentlemen" after serving their sentences. Proposals are now being made to remedy this, however. It is suggested that persons convicted of fraud should be compelled to reimburse, as far as possible, the losses of their victims. This could be accomplished by a slight amendment of the Forfeiture Act. Among the victims of fraud are many people who—cannot afford to lose money—certain classes of unemployed, for instance, fall quite frequently for the employment investment swindle. In their interests, and those of the business people who are victimized by long-firm fraud, this reform is specially urgent to-day.—Leamington Post and News.

MORE and more these times are becoming "give me" times. Men have acquired the idea that the country unquestionably owes them a living, and because of this attitude a growing number of our population are fast losing their initiative to make their own way, and are content to allow the municipality to provide for them and their dependants. If this attitude continues and grows our national fibre will be weakened and Canada's reputation as a strong and virile race will be lost. The "give me" addicts, those people who claim that society owes them a living, are increasing. In these days of many of our people rush [illegible] should make [illegible] fashion, and soon I began to wonder why he growled so fiercely when we reached the head of the stairs, drew closer to Sonny, and could not be persuaded nor forced to leave the boy for one second.

One day, it was necessary to send Duke to the veterinary doctor for treatment of a slight infection, and he was to remain there for several days. That afternoon, I put Sonny to bed, tucked him in, and, kissing him, told him I would leave the bedroom door open. A moment later, I heard a scream. Sharp, frightened cries took me to him in a hurry. I found him with his head buried under the covers, crying terribly, and I could not comfort him.

At the same instant, I heard a loud barking and scratching, the front door flew open, and Duke came bounding up the stairs! How he ever broke away from the doctor's office we never knew! But there he was, and in a frenzy of anxiety over the safety of his little chum. Suddenly I understood! For like the soldier that he was, Duke took his stand in front of Sonny, and with his neck bristling as only a police dog's neck can bristle, he began to growl savagely at the picture of the dark-skinned pirate, and with bared teeth and hatred in his eyes, threatened to tear the evil-looking buccaneer to pieces.

"Well, my fine fellow, if that's the way you feel about it, you'll put that brigand in chains and send him to an art gallery!" I scolded, as with Duke close at my heels, I took the picture down. We still own the picture, but we hide it where Duke would never have to look at it again. Many times, as I watched Duke's golden eyes [illegible] me, I thought, "Do you know more about us than I know about you? Do you see something in that picture which escaped the rest of us?"—In "Our Dumb Animals."

Ask Me Another

What are the most common forms of holdups?

Answer—A man's suspenders and a woman's excuse.