THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

Sixty-Seventh Year of Publication | The Georgetown Herald, Wednesday Evening, August 9th, 1933. | $1.50 per Annum in Advance; $2.00 to U.S.A.

The Georgetown Herald
J. E. ROGERS
Publisher and Proprietor
Member Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association

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

Going East

Passenger and Mail	12.30 a.m.
Passenger and Mail	6.37 a.m.
Passenger for Toronto	9.46 p.m.
Sunday's going East	
Passenger	6.40 p.m.
Passengers for Toronto	9.56 p.m.

Going West

Passenger and Mail	2.40 a.m.
Passenger	9.50 a.m.
Passenger and Mail	6.46 p.m.
Passenger, Sunday	10.15 p.m.

Going North
Mail and Passenger — 2.55 p.m.

Going South
Mail and Passenger — 6.55 p.m.

BUS
Summer Schedule
EFFECTIVE JUNE 5th, 1933
Leave Georgetown

West	East
8.30 a.m.	6.15 a.m.
10.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.
1.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.
4.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.
6.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.
9.15 p.m.	12.15 a.m.
11.30 p.m.	

W—Sundays and Holidays only.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
ARROW

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Prompt Efficient Fuel Coal Service
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SPECIAL STOCK REDUCING SALE
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HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED
— BY —
O. T. Walker, D.O.S.C.
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who will be at Robb's Drug Store, Georgetown, the second Wednesday of every month.
Or you may Consult O. T. WALKER, at his office in BRAMPTON
All Glasses are reduced in Price.

A Good Program

must be well
advertised
or the crowd
will be no larger
than if the program
were poor.

GET THE
Advertising Posters
Tickets
for your Garden Party
Anniversary
Sports Tournament
Play
- at -
THE
Georgetown Herald
"Your Local Newspaper and Print Shop"

Cut SUMMER FOOD COSTS
BY BUYING AT CARROLL'S!
Phone Canned Fish
SARDINES 2 tins 23c
Clover Leaf Sockeye
SALMON 1/2s 31c
LIBBY'S PORK AND Beans 2 lge tins 19c
Paterson's Butter Cream
Soda Biscuits 2 lbs. 27c
MacLaren's Pure
Peanut Butter 2-lb. jar 25c
Grapenuts Flakes or
Rice Krispies 2 pkgs. 19c
Australian Corned Mutton or
Corned Beef 12-oz. tin 11c
McLaren's Assorted Summer
Drinks tall 21c
Any Brand of Evaporated
Milk 2 16-oz. tins 17c
Try This Tea—Our
GOLDEN TIP pound 65c
Lake Front
COFFEE lb. 45c
Keen's English
MUSTARD tin 14c, 24c, 48c
Heavily with
PALMOLIVE SOAP 3 cakes 19c
PARA-SANI The Waxed Lunch Wrapping 100-foot roll in patented waxer carton 23c
FRUIT JARS First Quality Complete with Rubbers
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Zinc Rings ..... doz. 22c
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Diamond Cleanser Doesn't Scratch 2 tins 13c
CABBAGE 2 for 15c LEMONS, per doz. 29c
GRAPEFRUIT 4 for 25c
Main Street Phone 357 Georgetown
CARROLL'S

STRANGERS WITHIN OUR GATES

He's a Chinese or a Hindu, he's a Dago or a Greek,
And the language of our country is a tongue he cannot speak.
He has sought the land of freedom
For the dream is in his heart,
And he's groping rather blindly for the things he knows not what,
He's a power for good or evil, he will take us or severe
And become a friend or traitor from the way we treat him here.

He had heard about our country in a vague and hazy way,
It's the land where men are happy and where little children play,
But he's strange to all the customs that surround him now he's here,
And he misses much that's spoken, but the gesticulation's clear.

He would like to do as we do, but he doesn't quite know how,
And he'll never grow to like us if we all neglect him now.

There's a mighty force within him if we only understand
We can govern it to our danger, or can benefit it to our good,
We can take our books upon "Life" or cast aside all trace of Christ,
Who will come to speak our language and the flag we have defended,
But it's not enough to pay him for the labour of his hands
We must touch his all our instincts till he learns to love our land.

He's a Chinese or a Hindu, he's a Dago or a Greek,
But he's very busy thinking, though his thoughts he cannot speak,
In the future he'll be something—that is true of every man—
And the thanks may be upon us if he's not Canadian.
So let's make him a Canadian, and let's treat him as a friend,
And he'll learn him love of freedom —it will pay us in the end.

—Edgar A. Guest.

ONTARIO HAS THE MOST CARS

Ontario still has more motor vehicles proportionately to its population than any other province of the dominion, but the number showed a decrease of 24,823 in 1932, its 1931 there were seven persons per passenger car; in 1932, 7.3 persons; all motor vehicles, in 1931 6.1 persons per vehicle; in 1932, 6.3. British Columbia is second in Canada with 9.9 persons per passenger car in 1932, or V.Y. per motor vehicle. In the States there is one motor vehicle to every 5.1 inhabitants, compared with 8.4 in Canada as a whole.

There are now under a million passenger cars in the dominion—counting—and of these nearly half are in Ontario, though this province has only one-third of the total population. In Quebec, where cars are even scarcer, proportionately, there is only one passenger car to every 17.5 people. That is, the motor car is only about one-third as common there as it is in Ontario.

One of the things which an Old Countryman would find remarkable is that there are only 9,410 motorcycles in the dominion compared with 246, and 14 passenger automobiles. There are 241,241 chauffeurs, which seems out of undue proportion until account is taken of the fact that in many of the provinces a minor driving a car has to take out a chauffeur's license. That explains it.

While Canadian registrations of motor vehicles fell off V.Y. per cent in 1932 the decrease was as high as 16.5 per cent. in New Brunswick (passenger cars alone, 17.8 per cent.) and while in Ontario it was 8.8 per cent.

New cars by themselves show much larger increases, varying from 10 per cent. in Nova Scotia and 17 per cent. in Ontario up to 64 per cent. in Quebec, Colombia and 66 per cent. in New Brunswick.

Ralph Twood Had Lots of Nerve

By PAUL FAY

THERE was no doubt about it, the new clerk, Harold Harwood, was very attractive to the girls.

But the eyes of one girl at the ribbon counter were not turned toward him in admiration; and the eyes of the man at the cutlet counter were not gazing at him seriously. For the eyes of Ralph Twood and Minnie Webb, when the customers of Palmer Green Co. did not compel their attention, were up on one but each other.

Promptly at 6:30 p. m. Ralph stood outside the employees' entrance waiting for Minnie; for eight months and twelve days he had not missed a night in seeing her home after hours. Only three times once out of three minutes after six, but tonight it was several minutes after that time and still she had not arrived. Finally, he saw her hook out with a group of excited, chattering girls around her; even at that distance Ralph could hear references to the new clerk.

"This afternoon," laughed one, "while I was in the basement, he took me over to the fountain and treated me to a soda."

"He tipped his hat to me, when he came in this a.m.," said another.

"He certainly is not bashful," said another, "me—well, the Ralph over there, for instance."

At this, Ralph's face turned a cool red; Minnie bit her lip. The same four and started to take his arm.

"Hello, Minnie."

The cheerful greeting caused her to turn; there beside her stood Harold Harwood.

"I am going my your way," he said. "I wonder if I may have the pleasure of your company. You know you look just like a close friend of mine at home. I wonder if you are anything like her. I presume so, for the one lucky was a classy girl."

Minnie's head, by studying these fashion plates, was surprised to say, that no business or legal transaction was considered final unless a written receipt was given. The standard of business ethics was higher in those prehistoric days than it is to-day, for to cheat in trade, which is to cheat, is punishable by death.

The code in Colonel Hammurabi's possession is estimated by Rev. H. Potgerchy, the local rabbi, to be over 2,000 years old.

The origin of the word "sho-kel" was "to weigh," and the first reference to money was in the time of Abraham, in Genesis XXIII., 1540 B.C., over 3,500 years ago, when he came to buy the grave ("Machpelah") for his wife Sarah. For this grave "Abraham weighed to Ephron 400 sho-kels of silver, current money with the merchants." There was no just legals of silver. In this grave are buried Abraham, his wife Sarah; Isaac, his wife Rebekah; Jacob, and his wife Leah. The grave, which is in Jerusalem, is well preserved, and is one of the places regarded as sacred by the Arabs.

SOLD ENTIRE TOWN

Seaside Resort In Sussex Disposed of by Duke of Norfolk.

Another instance of how the old nobility of England is breaking the ownership of its broad acres was afforded by the announcement that the 23-year-old Duke of Norfolk, the premier Duke and premier Earl and Hereditary Marshal of England, has sold his estate at Littlehampton, Sussex. The estate comprises the town, a coast resort patronized yearly by thousands of holiday-makers.

News of the deal with a big firm of London real estate brokers came as a great shock to the local element of Littlehampton, for the future of the place, town's great favorite here, which adds great beauty to the place, is threatened.

The Duke of Norfolk, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, is the 16th duke of the proud line which goes back to the 14th century. The Howards stand next to the blood royal at the head of the peerage of England.

A BLIND MAN'S VIEW.

An interesting phase of the life of the blind is referred to by Captain Ian Fraser, some time member of the British House of Commons, himself blind and a noted worker for his afflicted fellows. He says that many blind people do not sleep well, and that he has shared this experience, especially when overworked. He gives this explanation: With persons enjoying sight there is something restful and suggestive of sleep about the act of closing the eyes or turning out the light. A stimulus to the mind is removed. The moment the eyes are shut or the light is turned out, we lose our usual landmarks and cease to be interested in a world which has disappeared. With the blind man this change is absent. There is no shutting out of the world outside to induce sleep. The world is always shut out, so far as sight is concerned. The blind man must wait for his mind's eye to close up. It cannot be encouraged. It is not open to persuasion.

Hoverness.

A Montreal judge reprimanded a boy who was stealing a ride on a truck which crushed his leg against a post, making amputation necessary. Because of this admonition, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, it is unlikely that the boy will steal rides on any more trucks.—Edmonton Journal.

Minneapolis Screws In Watch.

Some watch screws made are only one thirty-four-thousandth of an inch in length, the diameter of the head being one twelve-thousandth of an inch. Such a screw has 160 threads to an inch.

WATCH OUT FOR THE CANVASSER

New regulations have recently been introduced under the Ontario Securities Act. One of the most important regulations has to do with the restrictions placed on house to house canvassing by security salesmen, etc., except when selling government or municipal bonds.

The Investment Bankers' Association of Canada (Central District), after carefully considering these regulations have heartily approved of their adoption and believe that if rigidly enforced they will go a long way toward protecting the investing public.

THE FARMER

The Scottish Journal of Agriculture, issued by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, says the following poem describes the position of the British farmer quite fairly:

The farmer will never be happy again
His heart is right down in his boots;
For either the rain is destroying his grain
Or the drought is destroying his roots.

In fact when you meet this unfortunate man,
The conclusion you'll come to is plain:
That Nature is just an elaborate plan
To annoy him again and again.

To some the above may appear humourous, says the Journal, but it is nevertheless true.

WORLD'S OLDEST COIN

Resident of Kingston, Ontario, Possesses Bullion Which Were Used in the Days of Moses.

There has come to light in Kingston, one of the oldest cities in Canada, what is believed to be the oldest coin in the history of the world—one of the shekels which were current in the days of Moses, and which we find first mentioned in Genesis, the oldest book of the world.

Before this period, all business transactions were by barter, and by the strangest freak of circumstance what is probably one of the oldest forms of receipt in the history of the world has been found in the possession of Lieut.-Col. Manlio L. Stevenson, who three years ago came from England to Canada and settled in Kingston, where he has been identified with the Students' Union of Queen's University.

Colonel Stevenson, who is a worldfamous archaeologist in that mysterious land of the dim past, Iraq, he which is loaded the Garden of Eden, conducted two years' explorations, and is the possessor of some of the world's oldest coins, many of which appear in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford University. Among other things in his possession is a collection of tablets of hardened clay inscribed in ancient writing, which interpreted show them to be receipts for the payment of taxes to the Temples. One of these, interpreted by one of the oldest in history, interpreted by Professor Stephen Langdon, Oxford University, professor of Assyriology, says: "Thirty-two sheep and cattle for the regular offering from Ishebeg (cattle in charge month of the Dead festival) year when Shushru was destroyed."

The indicates that the receipt was issued in the sixth year of Samsuiluna, who was the third King of the third dynasty of Ur, which was about 2000 B.C., making this document 4,150 years old.

Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson, the receipt indicates that one Ishkubuy issued made a sacrificial offering to the Temple of 32 sheep. Dungi was the father of King Sarda. Shushru was a town in Iraq, north of Babylon.

Scholars had, by studying these fashion plates, been surprised to say, that no business or legal transaction was considered final unless a written receipt was given. The standard of business ethics was higher in those prehistoric days than it is to-day, for to cheat in trade, which is to cheat, is punishable by death.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT expects the London conference to reconvene in the fall and was said to be hopeful of some accomplishment. The President was said to be particularly anxious that before the party adjourned it would make some kind of progress toward world wheat control and the improvement of silver. If only a little can be done for these things now he thinks that much should be done and more attempted later.

That value of the local newspaper to the community to which it is located is emphasized by the Seattle Canadian-Observer. It tries to remark that without the co-operation of the newspaper, probably half of our community organizations would cease to exist. They could not live without the publicity, largely unpaid, which the newspapers give them. They would be lost indeed without newspapers, of calling attention to the service and benefits of their movements. People would settle down in their narrow little lives, and the movements for national and community welfare would languish. The newspapers keep the world awake.

An interesting survey of the mortality trends in Canada due to certain causes, has lately been prepared by the statisticians of the Metropolitan Life. It shows that the decline from the more important causes during the first six months of the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 was as follows: typhoid fever, 6.9 per 100,000 in 1931, 6.3 in 1932, 2.5 in 1933; measles, in 1931, 4.2, in 1932, 7.2, in 1933 V.Y.; scarlet fever in 1931, 6.2, in 1932, 4.6, in 1933, 6.4; whooping cough, in 1931, 14.7, in 1932, 8.7, in 1933, 8.3; diphtheria in 1931, 11.3, in 1932, 9.7, in 1933, 6.3; tuberculosis of the respiratory system, in 1931, 76.2, in 1932, 72.8 in 1933, 72.2; cancer (all forms) in 1931, 77.2, in 1932, 76.1, in 1933 77.7; diabetes in 1931, 11.2, in 1932, 10.1, in 1933, 11.5; heart disease, in 1931, 345.8, in 1932, 346.6, in 1933, 353; chronic nephritis, 68.3 in 1931, in 1932, 61.8, in 1933, 62.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance will probably be one of the matters that will secure some attention by the Ontario Government shortly. At present the government is studying the question with the object of reaching some scheme whereby such system may be inaugurated. It is stated certain, however, that this province cannot afford to tamper with a non-contributory system of insurance, the responsibility must be divided. At the present time we have a sort of "dole" system in which there is no contribution from either the employer or those who employ them. Britain they have quite a different system, which is in reality unemployment insurance. In this system the employers and the employed jointly contribute to a general fund while working and as soon as a man is out of work he receives a regular salary from the account he and others have subscribed into the fund.

What a difference our relief system is, how haphazard and detrimental to the best interests of the working man and taxpayer. In England the unemployed must sign on twice a week as ready for employment and take it if offered. And the Englishmen is only too willing to go back to work. Over there the unemployed are not dependent on emergent gifts of those better off than themselves or grants from the city or government. They have paid their own way and are only receiving their own back again.

It is no wonder from this that the Englishman of to-day is better off than his brothers in Canada. He is practically independent for though he is out of work, he is living on his own savings and not on those of others.

If an unemployment measure is introduced in this province it should be along some such line as believed to above and not left for a certain section of the community to shoulder the whole burden. That is where the great weakness is in connection with the present Compensation Act. The employee contributes nothing and as a result abuses are indulged in with great frequency.

A QUESTION that is often asked, is answered in this article from the Fergus News-Record: "Every once in a while, the editor of a local newspaper comes up against the question of whether he should print crime news or not. And the problem will continue so long as young fools think they can get away with petty thefts or the selling of liquor. There was one such case last week when four young fellows from Fergus and the nearby township were sent out of circulation for a while, because they had been convicted of a series of thefts. There will probably be another when the court hears about the selling of liquor in Fergus on the 13th of July. It's something of a relief to the general public to get these things settled, and perhaps we owe the public the news. And of course, the public deserve some credit for clearing the case up, but there have been many petty thefts in town, and the persons who lost the things had a pretty good idea where they went. They told us to tell us so when we asked them, but not for publication, because they couldn't prove these things, but obviously, it was only a matter of time till the culprits would be caught and punished. In such cases, the newspaper man hasn't any sympathy for the guilty ones, though in some other cases, notably automobile accidents, there may be sympathy for a young fellow who is punished, when so many others escape. But in cases where some young stupid boy launches on a career of petty thieving and bootlegging, it seems as though his name should be in the paper. The reason it is isn't is because of his relatives, his parents (who may be partly to blame) or his wife and children, or others who have been hurt already, and are possibly in desperate straits, and so the newspaper man feels sorry for them, and keeps out the names of the culprits. The daily papers have no such qualms, and the nearby weeklies naturally copy the news, but it seems that the editor of a weekly lives to close to his constituents."

"Montezuma," the glorious, glittering pageant of the conquest of Mexico by the spaniards will be a brilliant feature of the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

The famous painting "Vimy Ridge," one of the largest "oils" in the world, will be seen at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. It was purchased by Lord Dewar and presented to the Canadian Government. The masterpiece will have a prominent place in the Art Galleries.

DYNAMO OR COG

A cog wheel turns, from day to day,
Always in just the self-same way;
It's true, its set, its movement fixed,
With other cog wheels it is mixed.
It never knows, and never asks
The part it plays in all its tasks.
Monotonously on, in grinds,
To do the work of thinking minds.
The self-same course each day it takes
Until at last it snaps and breaks.

And there are human cog wheels, here,
Content to turn from year to year.
They never know and never ask
The part they play in every task.
They do their bit of turning well,
But why it's done they cannot tell.
Their hours are set, their work is planned,
They labour only with the hand!
What problems rise they stand about
And let some thinker work them out.

Boy, let your brain control your hand.
Know well your work and understand
The reason for the task that's given.
Know why a certain bolt is driven;
Think clearly as your hours move;
Avoid monotony's dull groove;
God gave to you a lordly brain
To spare you drudgery and pain;
Whate'er your trade, whate'er your art,
Refuse to play a cog wheels part.

—Edgar A. Guest.

The Annual Picnics and Reunions

Newspapers are now carrying reports of family reunions, church and Sunday school picnics and other happy gatherings. The Herald has reported several of these events in recent issues.

There is nothing quite so enjoyable as the annual picnic in the summer time. Especially the family picnic, where every member of the clan eagerly awaits the day. When that day arrives the folks quit work and leave early for the scene of the celebration. Usually the first few hours are spent in renewing old friends and getting acquainted with the young ones that will carry on the picnic in future. Last year's picnic always comes in for a great deal of discussion as to just who won the ball game, the married men or the single, and whether Mrs. So and So was present. When pretty well all the committees has established the race begin. There are of many varieties and most of them are handed down from generation to generation, although a new one breaks into the scene every now and then. Threading the needle, potato race, finding the right shoes in a pile, and that old favourite, eating a soda biscuit, with the first one whose whistle is wet enough to chirp God Save the King, the winner, are a few of the best. Every person, except the bait, the blind, the aged, or the afflicted, enter these contests and the fun that is generated is wonderful to behold.

Then, for some, the most enjoyable part of the picnic arrives, the dinner. Tables are piled so high with food that they strain and groan under the burden. But not for long. With appetites whetted by the races, the hungry hordes dig into the mass of sandwiches, cake, lemonade, watermelon pie, ice-cream, but always delicious pies, and soon bats are being loosened and certain over-zealous ones groaning in apparent agony. But they grin and bear it and soon the food has nearly all disappeared and everyone has left for the ball field.

At the ball field, the married men and the single men make up the two teams, while their supporting wives and sweethearts gather on the sidelines and cheer lustily.

And as the sun is sinking low, the crowd breaks up, thoroughly tired out, but happy and contented with a topic of conversation, that will never die, but increase in popularity so that every person may be included in at least one picnic a year and thus get real enjoyment out of living that cannot be obtained by any other method.

Rate Revision of Local Hydro Systems, 1933

The annual study of the financial conditions of the Hydro Systems of the Municipalities served by the Commission has just been completed for the purpose of rate adjustments. These studies are made for the purpose of adjusting rates so that each class of service is supplied at nearly as possible at cost, and so that the actual cost of power supplied for municipal purposes, such as Street Lighting and Waterworks may be actually ascertained. The Power Commission Act provides that power supplied by local Systems for municipal purposes shall be supplied at actual cost and any surplus accumulated during each year is handed back in cash to the General Fund of the Municipality.

In some of the Municipalities it is sometimes found advisable to actually refund in cash directly to the consumer a part of the surplus revenue, rather than make reductions in rates. In fact, in some of the Municipalities refunds have been made as well as rate reductions.

The Commission is very pleased to announce that for the year 1932, out of a total of 306 urban Municipalities served, decreases in rates have been authorized in 73 Municipalities, while it has been necessary to recommend increases in rates in only 16 Municipalities. In addition to these rate adjustments, refunds of accumulated surplus have been recommended to 56 Municipalities. The amount of these refunds in some Municipalities is as great as one-sixth of the total revenue collected from the Consumers during the entire year 1932. The total amount so recommended for refund directly to the consumers is approximately $350,000. The increase in rates to the above mentioned 16 Municipalities only amounts to an annual revenue of approximately $37,000.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Municipalities of all systems, as published in the Commission's Annual Report for the year 1932, shows the following statement of Reserves and Surplus:—

For depreciation	$14,942,197.52
Other reserves	1,905,240.24
Debentures Paid	12,544,718.26
Local Sinking Fund	2,066,218.81
Operating Surplus	15,676,362.76
Total Reserves and Surplus	$56,634,617.30

The total Plant Value of all local Systems amounts to $89,287,041.71, and as the above figures show Reserves and Surplus accumulated by these Systems amounting to $56,634,617.30, the operation of the local Systems supplied by the Commission is truly a remarkably successful one.

The Canadian National Exhibition amazes our friends from across the international boundry. No annual exposition in the United States or elsewhere in the world compares with it.