

THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

Seventy-Second Year of Publication

Wednesday Evening, March 1st, 1939.

\$1.50 per Annum in Advance; \$2.00 to U.S.A.

Local Young People Sponsor

Petition Against 'Open Sunday'

Ontario's Quiet and Restful Sunday is in Eminent Peril—Citizens to be Asked to Sign Protest which will be Forwarded to Queen's Park.

The citizens of Ontario are facing a definite challenge with respect to Sunday legislation. It is desired therefore, that this situation be brought to the attention of all the people in our Ontario communities.

On December 28th last a representative delegation waited upon the Attorney General of Ontario, the Honourable Gordon Conant, K.C. This delegation included representatives of The Lord's Day Alliance, organized labour, Retail Merchants' Association, the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Baptist, Presbyterian, and United Churches, and the Salvation Army.

In the course of that interview the Attorney General called our attention to the powers of the Provincial Legislature to widen the provisions of Section 6 of the Lord's Day Act of Canada, and intimated that it was proposed that such legislation would be introduced into the Ontario Legislature. In this third intimation lies our real concern.

Section 6 of The Lord's Day Act of Canada, 1906, says:—"It shall not be lawful for any person, on the Lord's Day, except as provided in any Provincial Act or law now or hereafter in force, to engage in any PUBLIC GAME OR CONTEST for gain, or any prize or reward, or to be present thereat, or to provide, arrange in, or be present at any performance or public meeting, elsewhere than in a Church, at which any fee is charged, directly or indirectly, either for admission to the place, or for the performance, or to any place within which the same is provided, or for any service or privilege thereat."

The word "PUBLIC" in the first half of this section is significant, and is vital in the application of its restrictions in connection with Sunday sports. Games carried on by individuals, or by groups of individuals, for recreation only are not "public" games within the meaning of this Act. Therefore they are not forbidden under this statute. This law deals only with commercialized and professional sports. The poor man's recreation on Sunday is safeguarded quite as fully as the rich man's. Of course the poor man cannot purchase as expensive recreation on any day of the week as his wealthier fellow citizen. No Sunday law could equal that condition. But, as far as any law could provide equality of freedom for all, The Lord's Day Act of Canada is the poor man's friend. Professional and commercialized sports are not organized to benefit the poor man. They are organized to make the business of sport provide profits for the promoters and the few who are employed to provide entertainment for the crowd who pay.

It is evident to us from a frank consideration of this whole question and its implications, that any legislation introduced which provides for the opening of Sunday to the operation of the Lord's Day Act of Canada, as intimated by the Attorney General, cannot mean anything less than the legalizing of commercialized and professional sports on Sundays. The intimation seems to carry with it also the possibility that the business of entertainment would be legalized also. In that case we would have the open theatres in Ontario on Sundays.

In our opinion these are the real issues before the people of Ontario at this time. This challenge is not a weekly day of rest being menaced. Any such loosening of our Sunday laws cannot but jeopardize the weekly rest day for many citizens, and opens the door to further unnecessary Sunday employment. The support of all who value our freedom, rest, and the quiet of that one day in the seven may be expected to resist such inroads upon our Ontario Sunday.

To meet this insidious challenge is our present task. All citizens opposed to any such encroachment on our Sunday in Ontario may well register their protest vigorously at the present time. All Church Courts may well give expression to their protest. The Member of the Legislature of this Constituency should know your opposition to any such legislation. Now is the time for concerted action.

In this connection it is hoped that the citizens of the Town of Georgetown will give whole-hearted support to the various Young People's Societies of our churches, whom we are glad to see taking definite lead in this respect.

Following is a copy of the petition that is being circulated by the young people of Georgetown:—

"Whereas it has been intimated that it is the intention of the Attorney General of Ontario to present a Bill to the House of Commons of the Provincial Legislature of Ontario permitting the operation of amusements, public games for gain, prize or reward, etc., and also authorizing theatres and other public amusements to function on Sundays. And whereas, it is the intention of the residents of the Municipality of the Town of Georgetown to petition the Attorney General of Ontario to resist in the proposal of such Bill and to oppose the passing of any legislation to such effect.

The citizens of Ontario are facing a definite challenge with respect to Sunday legislation. It is desired therefore, that this situation be brought to the attention of all the people in our Ontario communities.

On December 28th last a representative delegation waited upon the Attorney General of Ontario, the Honourable Gordon Conant, K.C. This delegation included representatives of The Lord's Day Alliance, organized labour, Retail Merchants' Association, the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Baptist, Presbyterian, and United Churches, and the Salvation Army.

In the course of that interview the Attorney General called our attention to the powers of the Provincial Legislature to widen the provisions of Section 6 of the Lord's Day Act of Canada, and intimated that it was proposed that such legislation would be introduced into the Ontario Legislature. In this third intimation lies our real concern.

Section 6 of The Lord's Day Act of Canada, 1906, says:—"It shall not be lawful for any person, on the Lord's Day, except as provided in any Provincial Act or law now or hereafter in force, to engage in any PUBLIC GAME OR CONTEST for gain, or any prize or reward, or to be present thereat, or to provide, arrange in, or be present at any performance or public meeting, elsewhere than in a Church, at which any fee is charged, directly or indirectly, either for admission to the place, or for the performance, or to any place within which the same is provided, or for any service or privilege thereat."

The word "PUBLIC" in the first half of this section is significant, and is vital in the application of its restrictions in connection with Sunday sports. Games carried on by individuals, or by groups of individuals, for recreation only are not "public" games within the meaning of this Act. Therefore they are not forbidden under this statute. This law deals only with commercialized and professional sports. The poor man's recreation on Sunday is safeguarded quite as fully as the rich man's. Of course the poor man cannot purchase as expensive recreation on any day of the week as his wealthier fellow citizen. No Sunday law could equal that condition. But, as far as any law could provide equality of freedom for all, The Lord's Day Act of Canada is the poor man's friend. Professional and commercialized sports are not organized to benefit the poor man. They are organized to make the business of sport provide profits for the promoters and the few who are employed to provide entertainment for the crowd who pay.

It is evident to us from a frank consideration of this whole question and its implications, that any legislation introduced which provides for the opening of Sunday to the operation of the Lord's Day Act of Canada, as intimated by the Attorney General, cannot mean anything less than the legalizing of commercialized and professional sports on Sundays. The intimation seems to carry with it also the possibility that the business of entertainment would be legalized also. In that case we would have the open theatres in Ontario on Sundays.

In our opinion these are the real issues before the people of Ontario at this time. This challenge is not a weekly day of rest being menaced. Any such loosening of our Sunday laws cannot but jeopardize the weekly rest day for many citizens, and opens the door to further unnecessary Sunday employment. The support of all who value our freedom, rest, and the quiet of that one day in the seven may be expected to resist such inroads upon our Ontario Sunday.

To meet this insidious challenge is our present task. All citizens opposed to any such encroachment on our Sunday in Ontario may well register their protest vigorously at the present time. All Church Courts may well give expression to their protest. The Member of the Legislature of this Constituency should know your opposition to any such legislation. Now is the time for concerted action.

In this connection it is hoped that the citizens of the Town of Georgetown will give whole-hearted support to the various Young People's Societies of our churches, whom we are glad to see taking definite lead in this respect.

Following is a copy of the petition that is being circulated by the young people of Georgetown:—

"Whereas it has been intimated that it is the intention of the Attorney General of Ontario to present a Bill to the House of Commons of the Provincial Legislature of Ontario permitting the operation of amusements, public games for gain, prize or reward, etc., and also authorizing theatres and other public amusements to function on Sundays. And whereas, it is the intention of the residents of the Municipality of the Town of Georgetown to petition the Attorney General of Ontario to resist in the proposal of such Bill and to oppose the passing of any legislation to such effect.

"Now be it resolved that the residents of the Municipality of the Town of Georgetown are absolutely opposed to the enactment of any legislation by the Provincial Legislature of Ontario whereby the operation of amusements, public games, for gain, prize or reward or whereby theatres or other public places of amusement may be permitted to function on Sundays, and that a copy of this resolution be submitted after signatures have been added thereto to each of the following persons, viz: The Attorney General of Ontario; the M.P. for Halton County.

"I witness thereof the following residents of the Municipality of the Town of Georgetown have hereunto set their signatures."

Bronte W.M.S. Marks 20 Years of Service

MRS. E. WILSON, PRESIDENT OF PRESBYTERY, SENDS GREETINGS

Commemorating 20 years of activity, the W.M.S. of Walton Memorial United Church held its anniversary last week.

Greetings from sister organizations were brought by Mrs. Geo. Fox, of Palermo United Church; Mrs. Hughes Cleaver from Trinity United, Burlington, and Mrs. (Rev.) Findlay Matheson brought greetings from the Hamilton W.M.S. Greetings were also received by wire and letter, among which were those sent by President Mrs. Earl Wilson of the Halton Presbytery W.M.S., and Rev. G. W. Moore, of Walkerton, a past minister. Mrs. Roy Sargent brought felicitations from the Bronte Baptist Church and Mrs. Wilbur Bray represented the Anglican Churches of Bronte and Palermo.

Mrs. (Rev.) H. S. Fiddes welcomed the guests, and Mrs. C. K. Leonard, of Milton, responded. Mrs. T. C. Dales, of Milton, who organized the Bronte W.M.S., addressed the society. Mrs. A. E. Pickard gave a resume of the work done by the W.M.S. since its inception.

LIONS CARNIVAL A GRAND SUCCESS

LARGE CROWD HAVE HAPPY TIME—LORNE SCOTS BAND PROVIDES MUSIC

The carnival, staged at the Arena last Friday night by the Georgetown Lions Club, lived up to advanced advertising and proved to be one grand success. The Lions always present a fine program at anything they undertake and the carnival was no exception. A large number turned out in costume, and still a greater number were on hand for the skating to the music of the Lorne Scots Band. Old and young took part, and much enjoyment and fun took place while the winners in the various fancy costume races were being picked by the judges. The races also held their part on the program, and those who came only as spectators, enjoyed a very happy evening.

Following is a list of the prizes winners:—
Boys race, under 10 yrs.—Wm. Huffman, game.
Boys' race, 15 yrs. and under—Geo. Walker, flashlight.
Girls' race, 15 yrs. and under—Della Poole, stationery.
Boys' race, over 15 yrs.—W. Schenk, watch.

Girls' race over 15 yrs.—Margaret Hoare, pen and pencil.
Girls' race, open—Margaret Hoare, silk stockings.
Men's race, open—Dick Riddall, shirt.
Best lady skater on ice—Millie Davidson, Woodbury set.
Best skater on ice, gent—Joe Hall, shaving set.

Best dressed lady—Mrs. A. C. McMurchy, cigarette vendor.
Best dressed lady—Mrs. A. C. McMurchy, compact.
Best comic, gent—Mrs. Roney, razor.
Best comic lady—Mrs. K. King, glove.

Most original costume—Alva Griev, radio lamp.
Oldest gent—W. Greensward, pitcher and mug.
Oldest lady—Mrs. W. Greensward, cup and saucer.

Best national costume, gent—P. Bradley, hat.
Best national costume, lady—Peggy Kelly, entire dish.
Child's comic costume, 10 years old and over—Doreen Mulholland, camera.
Spot skater, lady—V. McLintock, cup and saucer.

Spot skater, gent—Roy Harnt, socks.
Cash door prize—Mrs. K. King.
The broom ball game between the Lions of Brampton and Georgetown was an exciting affair, as some of the Georgetown players had not been on skates for 14 years. The game ended in a draw.

The success of the carnival was in no small measure due to the generous cash donations by the following merchants: Dominion Stores, Budget Groceries, Kemshead's Bakery, J. Williamson, Wm. King, Georgetown Cafe, Golden Gate Cafe, K. M. Langdon, W. H. Long, Hughey & McDonald, Richardson's Hardware, C. J. Buck, R. Licata, Lillie's Beauty Salon, A. E. Wright, and merchandise from the following: Ready's 5c to 10c Store, A. E. Farnell, W. F. Smith, R. H. Galt, J. Co., Rob's Drug Store, MacCormack's Drug Store, W. H. Hinloughen, D. Brill & Co., P. Blackburn.

The members of the Lions Club are very grateful for the recognition and sympathy in the work they are doing for the betterment of the community. Lion Jack Watson had charge of the arrangements for the carnival, and was ably assisted by other members of the club.

The Women's Association of the United Church held a crokinole party in the school room on Thursday evening. Owing to the stormy weather the attendance was not as large as usual, but those fortunate enough to get out had an enjoyable evening. Mrs. F. Hustler obtained the high ladies' score and Garnet Laidlaw the high score for the men.

A number of the people of the community are confined to their homes with the "flu" epidemic. Mrs. A. Laidlaw is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hall. Owing to the weather, the attendance at the churches here on Sunday was much smaller than usual. Service in the Mount Pleasant United Church was cancelled.

Miss Marion Laing of Guelph was a week end visitor at the home of her uncle, Col. A. L. Noble. The Norval hockey team has been successful in entering the play-offs of the Acton Rural Hockey League against Georgetown for home and home games. Georgetown won the first game by the narrow margin of 1-0, and the second by 3-2, making a total of 4-2 on the round.

The R.C.M.P. have been asked to investigate activities of the Nazi and Communist in Canada. They are two groups we can get along nicely without.

The R.C.M.P. have been asked to investigate activities of the Nazi and Communist in Canada. They are two groups we can get along nicely without.

(Continued on Page 4)

200 at Milton Church Oppose "Open Sunday" in Ontario

PROTEST TO BE FORWARDED TO QUEEN'S PARK

Two hundred persons attending St. Paul's United Church, MILTON, on Sunday last, signed a protest against any proposal to allow commercialized sports on Sundays. The protest will be forwarded to Queen's Park after all members of the congregation have been given an opportunity to sign.

Drawn up by the official board of the church, the document gives three objections to Sunday commercialized sports: (1) An open Sunday would mean loss of the rest and quiet with which the Sabbath is associated; (2) There would be a resultant loss to the immortal souls and spiritual life of the people; (3) To throw Sunday open to commercialized games and recreations would encourage a wide devotion to the children's work in water colors, tempers and pastels.

"I'm not trying to teach the children to be artists," explained Mrs. Bruyns, who studied art in Europe and who has done illustrations for some of the more exclusive American journals. "The ability to be a painter is probably born in the child. But I am trying to teach them to appreciate beautiful things, and to find their best means of self-expression in an artistic sense. We all have a wonderful time."

DEATH STRIKES TWICE IN ERIN FAMILY

A double funeral was held in Erin on Saturday for the late Mrs. Thomas Binne and Miss Sarah Binne whose death occurred within 48 hours of each other. A public service was held in Burns Presbyterian Church with Rev. P. W. Murray conducting, assisted by Rev. Robert G. Thompson. Interment was made in Erin Cemetery.

Surviving are two sisters and two brothers, Mrs. John Cunningham, of Toronto, and Miss Janet of Erin; Robert and Thomas also of Erin.

WOMEN'S DAY OF PRAYER

Last Friday being the day set apart for the world-wide observance of the Women's Day of Prayer, the women of Georgetown met in St. George's basement for that purpose. In spite of the disagreeable weather, the attendance, representing all the churches, was quite fair. Mrs. W. G. O. Thompson presided, an address on the theme was given by Mrs. Sutcliffe, a solo was sung by Mrs. Feiler, and numerous ladies took part in the exercises.

I. O. D. E. Organized in Georgetown on Monday Night

MRS. K. D. BARBER IS CHOSEN FIRST REGENT

The inaugural meeting for the founding of a Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire was held Monday evening at the home of Mrs. R. F. Barber.

This well-known organization is a society of long standing and has at present 311 active chapters in the Province of Ontario alone, and the women of Georgetown should enjoy linking their efforts with those of so many other women of the British Empire.

The activities of the organization are many and varied, but deal chiefly with charitable enterprises and the furthering of interest in educational work. Empire study and patriotic endeavors. There is a great field of usefulness in each department. Definite plans are being outlined for a program of charitable work contented, and for the enlargement of the membership.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows:—
Regent—Mrs. K. D. Barber.
1st Vice-Regent—Mrs. J. B. Milne.
2nd Vice-Regent—Mrs. S. J. MacKenzie.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. Wallace Thompson.
Secretary—Mrs. K. M. Langdon.
Educational Secretary—Mrs. J. L. Lambert.

"Echoes" Secretary—Mrs. C. J. Hart.
Welfare Secretary—Mrs. C. V. Williams.
Publicity Secretary—Mrs. R. F. Barber.
Standard Bearer—Mrs. L. W. Damm.

MANY CASES OF 'FLU'

Kitchener Doctor Reveals Lung Hemorrhages

Coincident with the epidemic of influenza or gripple, now prevalent in various parts of Ontario, one veteran Kitchener medical practitioner, who would not allow his name to be used, said he had encountered three cases in which lung hemorrhages had been induced by the disease.

The doctor said that even during the severe 1918 influenza epidemic, which claimed numerous lives, he had not encountered any such cases. He said he therefore deduced that the present epidemic was "not one to be trifled with."

In the absence of bacteriological reports on the virus from the Ontario Department of Health, the doctor said he would not venture an opinion as to the exact nature of the disease. Many cases of the flu are reported in and about Georgetown, and the weather of the past few days has not helped to lessen those on the sick list.

Sanction of Three Provinces Yet Needed for Insurance Plan

Unemployment Insurance Bill Drafted but Required Power to Enact Legislation all that is Needed—Trade Treaty with U.S. stills comes up for Discussion.

CHILDREN EXHIBIT FINE ART AT HOME OF MRS. BRUYNS

A small group of Georgetown youngsters held their first "salon" on Sunday at the home of Mrs. Alexander Bruyns, who has devoted her spare time on Saturday mornings to teaching the children, ranging between nine and eleven years of age, an appreciation of art.

Two walls of a bright room were devoted to the children's work in water colors, tempers and pastels. "I'm not trying to teach the children to be artists," explained Mrs. Bruyns, who studied art in Europe and who has done illustrations for some of the more exclusive American journals. "The ability to be a painter is probably born in the child. But I am trying to teach them to appreciate beautiful things, and to find their best means of self-expression in an artistic sense. We all have a wonderful time."

Although the exhibits in the salon lacked technical perfection there were indications of a feeling for technique in many of the paintings and the promise shown by her voluntary pupils had encouraged Mrs. Bruyns to carry on in spite of the reduction of her class by the current epidemic of colds and influenza.

"I feel that something of this sort should be done in every town," she said. "The class in Georgetown could be taken under the supervision of some ladies' organization, and made more generally available to the children. Possibly it could be held on Saturday mornings in the Public Library."

Several years ago, Georgetown sponsored an "arts and crafts" display in the parlors of the Georgetown Arena. For two years the exhibition was highly successful, and fine sketches produced by boys and girls of high school age in the district excited special comment from the visitors to the show. Then, for some reason, the exhibition was forgotten. Mrs. Bruyns has begun again the exhibition stopped, and is taking her students from the ranks of public school children. — Telegram.

BRIDGE CLUB NEWS

Monday night's meeting of the Bridge Club was again well attended. For the second time this season the system of pivoting was followed with a prize for the high scorer of the evening. Next week will again see the start of a pairs tournament.

Old and new members are advised to see the secretary and enter their names (and partners) as early as possible, so that a schedule may be drawn up and eliminate as much delay as possible on Monday night. This Club tournament is aimed to consolidate pair play in preparation for an open invitation tournament projected for the near future.

Monday night's winner was Mr. A. Ritchie with Mr. W. Huffman and Mr. B. T. Param runners up, respectively.

NORVAL RIFLE CLUB

The O.A.C. Rifle Club of Guelph visited the Norval Rifle Range in competition on Monday night and were defeated by the Norval Club. The shooting of both teams was not up to the usual standard, as many good shots fell by the wayside. The Norval team will visit the O.A.C. in the near future, and it is hoped that better scores will be recorded. The scores are as follows: O. A. C. 530 out of 1000; Norval 975 out of 1000.

Following are the scores of the Norval members in the aggregate event: Atkinson 100, G. H. Hall 98, W. Wilson 98, C. Cantelon 98, F. Stark 98, W. Robinson 97, W. Lisk 96, F. Hueter 96, Dr. Stevenson 96, A. W. Wilson 95.

The Norval team will visit the O. A. C. Rifle Club on Tuesday, Mar. 7th. The home range will be closed next Monday night.

By Spectator

Ottawa, Feb. 28. The government has a national unemployment insurance bill all drafted and prepared for presentation to parliament, but nothing can be done until the Dominion receives the required power to enact legislation of this kind through an amendment to the constitution. There are still three of the provinces who are unwilling to agree to this amendment. In 1935 the administration of Mr. Bennett passed an unemployment insurance act but it was declared ultra vires by both the supreme Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The speeches made by a number of members of the commons on a resolution of Mr. Neill, a member from Comox Alberni in British Columbia urged the desirability and urgency of providing for this form of social insurance as at variance with their political philosophy, practically the entire house seemed to favor the idea. Its value had been proven in practice, it was pointed out. Thirteen countries have some scheme of this kind in force and security is thus provided for over forty million workers. None of the speakers made the claim that unemployment insurance was a "cure-all," that it provided a complete solution of the unemployment problem. It was rather like the spring of a bumper which lessened the shock of depression. The people of Great Britain have been well served in the past twenty years or so by their insurance scheme. But in Canada there is the constitutional difficulty. Mr. Neill, Mr. Martin, Mr. MacNicol and others who drew a picture of the whole unemployment insurance question with the sure touch that comes of earnest study, thought that the road to the adoption of an insurance measure should not be considered closed. Mr. Neill explained the operation of the Social Security Act in the United States, which has been put into effect in the face of federal constitutional difficulties such as those obtaining in Canada. He thought Canada might follow a similar course.

The minister of labor, Mr. Rogers, explained, however, that unemployment insurance was a national question, that uniformity of legislation was essential. The Social Security Act, which left the adoption of insurance optional with each state, has defects. Quoting from an authoritative book on the subject, he said: "an elaborate, inflexible and costly unemployment compensation organization has been established, consisting of 51 separate administrations," with a federal organization and twelve regional offices over all. "With unemployment insurance on a provincial basis" said the minister, "you would have to set up, assuming that all the provinces came in, in which is not a necessary conclusion, nine separate commissions dealing with unemployment insurance, nine sets of actuaries, nine complete organizations of inspectors. I suggest that on the question of economy alone, that the present system is far more efficient than the arguments on the side of the national scheme are overwhelming."

The Trade Treaty with the U.S. The trade treaty signed at Washington in November has been the subject of a comprehensive and sometimes sharp debate in the House of Commons. Government members have emphasized the benefits to be through the reduction in tariff rates in the American market; the advantages to be derived by consumers through the lowering of tariffs, and the impetus and encouragement which this pact and agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom will give to the Kingdom of trade barriers between nations. The economic pacification is the aim claimed for these treaties. The claim that trade treaties can have any appreciable effect on the war market has been disputed by opposition members. The causes of the belatedness of nations are not to be explained so simply. The opposition has also deplored the price paid for concession in the United States market. Preferences in the British market have been cut, and this means the ultimate destruction of the British preference system. This system has been emphatically denied by government members. The imperial preference remains a vital and essential part of Canada's trade policy. Very divergent views have been expressed about the possible effect of the treaties on individual industries in Canada. These points will be discussed more fully when the actual terms of the treaty are under consideration. The present debate has been on the principles underlying the trade pact, and the general operation of the treaty.

A Review of C.B.C. Operations A Committee of the commons will soon begin its annual review of the affairs of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. An interesting point of discussion in the committee's deliberations will be the question of the extent to which the facilities of the C.B.C. network should be open to individuals who wish to address the Canadian people on plans of their own for public welfare, and who have money enough to pay for the broadcasting. (Continued on Page 3)