THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

News of Georgetown, Norval, Glen Williams, Terra Cotta, Stewartown, Ballinafad and Terra Cotta.

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Phone No. 8

The Editor's Corner

A MUSICAL COMMUNITY

This edition of the Herald might almost be called a "Music Edition." The Halton County Music Festival was a success from the opening performance on Wednesday evening, right through to the sixth and final program Friday afternoon.

The people of Georgetown gave fine support to the Festival, and we believe this support was repaid in the fine programs presented by the contestants. We will be hoping to see the Festival once more in our town before many years go by.

We draw attention also to the Georgetown Choral Society, which brought back a cup from the Peel Musical Festival on Friday, and to Mr. T. Warnes, who won the lyric tenor honours at the same Festival on Wednesday.

Completing our "Music Edition" we find four local choristers going to Ohio on May 11th with the Grace Male Choir, and the annual dance of the Georgetown Choral Society being held next Friday evening.

Truly we are a musical community.

CONVENTION

Like all conventions, the district meeting of the C.W.N.A. in Windsor last week had its good points and bad points. Unfortunately, the editor missed the visit to the Ford plant and Greenfield village on Friday, which everyone enjoyed immensely.

The banquet on Friday evening was disappointing. The speaker, Mr. Lee White of the Detroit News gave a good speech for daily papers, but conveyed little information to the small weekly publisher.

The Saturday business session was notable for an excellent forum on National Advertising, conducted by Ken Anderson of the Walsh Advertising Agency. Mr. Anderson's remarks were straight from the shoulder, and while praising weekly papers as a group, he asserted that there were too many "weaklies" included in the group. Better layout, more local reading matter, and more prompt billing of accounts were among the remedies he suggested.

The business session was broken with a luncheon at which Rev. M. C. Davies, conductor of the "Quiet Sanctuary" [illegible] gave the visitors something to think over—"The Force of Moral Conviction in These Days of Stress."

We hope that we have gained some ideas from the different forums, which will prove of value both to us and to our readers and advertisers. As we said eight weeks ago, we say now—"This is your paper, and we want to print the things you want to read."

CANADIAN FARMERS

The German "protection" of Denmark is bound to eventually have its reaction on Canadian farm life. On this week's farm page you will notice an article showing that Denmark supplied Britain with 49% of Britain's bacon imports, 25% of her butter, 50% of her eggs.

While surpluses of these products have been stored up, and new rationing requirements will cut down on supplies used, Britain will have to look elsewhere to replenish a part of this import loss. Canada will undoubtedly share in this, and Canadian farmers will profit by it.

It is a tragedy that a more natural solution for some of our farm problems cannot be found. It will be well if the farmer remembers that increased production during war-time does not imply a permanent solution of his problems. After the war is over, we shall see a shift back to the old trade routes, and our farm problems shall once more come to the fore.

Halton County farmers are showing some interest in a solution of the farmer's problems with preliminary organization sponsored by our two local Members of Parliament. While this organization is still in the embryonic stage, it will undoubtedly be a benefit if it gains support from the parties it is trying to help. For a sensible approach to any problem, organization is necessary.

This organization should certain in times of peace as in time of war, and we hope that these attempts at organizing the Canadian farmer are harbingers of a permanent organization of farmers to deal with farm problems.

POETRY

OUR TOWN.

I bet God smiles when He looks down
Upon a gentle little town,
With narrow streets and winding lanes
And bumpy roads in rolling plains.
There's nothin' fancy, nothin' great,
Just lots of love and not much hate.
Why, if you walk along the street
There's just no tellin' who you'd meet.
There's Pedro in the market place
With tasty fruit and smilin' face;
And Homer in the corner store
(Most always leanin' on the door).
Then Reverend Smythe, with head held high
Would doff his hat as he passed by,
And hurry on to save some souls
From burnin' in the burnin' coals.
And then, o' course, there's little ones,
The townsfolks' daughters and their sons;
The most of them live in the park
A-playin' there from dawn till dark.
I guess you couldn't miss old Peg,
The soldier with the wooden leg,
Who plays the fiddle and sometimes sings
To help his trade o' peddlin' things.
We call him Peg and he don't mind—
There's something grand about the kind
Who go on livin' in the past
As long as precious memories last.
Well, over there's Doctor Martin's place;
Ol' Doc has never lost a race
With any stork that's come his way
And one flies down most any day.
Then over there, on Sunday morn,
We thank our God for bein' born
And pray that we can do some good
For other folks as all men should.
Then sing a hymn and hear the text
About the world that's comin' next.
Most every day is just the same,
I guess our town don't have much fame;
We tend our homes and till our fields
And hope that with the autumn yields
We'll have enough that we can store,
And with the spring still plant one more.
We plan together, both and great,
We manage, plan, toil, and wait;
We'll see some learn and others die,
And we don't let down in question why.
We are, in fact, as human as
But still I maintain my once more
I bet God smiles when He looks down
Upon a gentle, little town.

THE LETTER HOME

"Say nurse will you do me a favor?
If you've just got a minute to spare
Will you drop just a line to the old folks
On the farm that I left over there.

To them I'm a kind of a hero,
Of course as you know, it's all rot.
But Ma was so set on a family
And it seems I was all that they got.

And then came the war, and that changed things,
To me nurse it didn't seem right
That I should stay home and do nothing,
While my friends all went over to fight.

Poor Ma she just cried something awful
But Pa, (he's an old vet you know)
Just put his big hand on my shoulder
He knew how I felt I must go.

What month is it nurse — you say April?
Why then it's just spring over there
The flowers are out in the woodlands
There's a fresh sort of smell in the air.

Asleep? No, I guess I was dreaming
The letter? where was I? Oh, yes,
Just tell them at home that I'm happy,
They know how I miss them I guess.

See nurse, here's a leaf that they sent me,
'Tis a maple that grew by our door
Ma said 'twas a piece of the homeland,
'Twas the only good luck charm I wore.

What's wrong nurse? — your eyes are all shining?
That's your drops, don't shed them for me.
The pains gone — it's queer — I'm so sleepy,
Getting dusk now—I hardly can see.

That letter home never was finished
Joe died with that leaf in his hand.
They buried them both over somewhere,
Two Maple leaves in a strange land.

If Globetown people had to rush to the sellar every time a plane flew overhead, it would be hard on the shoe leather these days.

Germany Under Blockade

OTHER MINERALS AND RAW MATERIALS

IRON

In 1938 Germany used about twenty-nine million metric tons of iron. In 1940, although Germany is at war, there may be little variation in this amount, for in 1938 and 1939 she was virtually on a war footing. Moreover, the experience of 1914-18 does not point to greatly increased iron needs during war. The British blockade cuts off a large amount of German exports of iron and steel tools and machinery, and this iron may be turned to meet new wartime needs. Of course if Germany could obtain unlimited iron she would probably attempt to use iron in producing portable goods for the U.S.S.R. and for the Balkans. As we shall see, however, supplies are limited.

Assuming, then, that twenty-nine million tons of iron are required (a conservative estimate), how much of this must be imported? Last year about fourteen million tons of iron were produced in the present greater Germany, from ore and from scrap iron. This amount will probably be increased. For one thing, Germany may make increased use of scrap, although she has already done this to such an extent that further expansion may not be possible. For another, new mines and smelting plants are being developed. The iron ore in these new mines is of a very low grade and production costs will therefore be high, yet in 1940 two or three million more tons of iron may come from this source and even larger stocks in 1941. Thus it seems possible that greater Germany can now provide internally for over half of her iron needs. The remainder must be imported.

The blockade has cut off countries which supplied about thirty-four per cent. of Germany's imports of iron (ore and scrap) in 1939. Of the countries still open to Germany, Sweden was responsible for almost forty-two per cent. of Germany's import needs, or about 6,242,000 tons. 3,618,000 tons were brought in from Norway, the low countries, the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, etc.

Increased domestic production will probably take care of half the iron imports cut off by the blockade. The remainder must be obtained by increased imports (perhaps up to between two and three million tons of iron) from countries still accessible. Sweden is expanding production, and may be able to increase her export to Germany if transport difficulties can be adjusted. (The much-used water route from the Swedish-Lapland mines to Germany is spoiled by the blockade, and some ports of the remaining routes, as the Baltic, are ice-bound in winter). Increased supplies from the other countries could not be obtained without one or two years of expansion in the mines.

Germany's position, however, is not serious at present. While our estimate of figures is elastic, the shortage suggested is not great, and Germany can probably meet the situation. Certainly she has large reserves on hand. If, however, Britain and France could stop the Swedish ore which normally goes to Germany, the latter would speedily find herself in serious difficulties.

NICKEL, MOLYBDENUM, CHROMIUM, MANGANESE, etc.

Nickel is important to the armament industry, and eighty-six per cent. of Germany's normal sources of supply have been stopped by the blockade. Even allowing for expansion of her limited domestic resources and for purchase of all the output of Greece, Germany would still be kept from three-quarters of her needs. The U.S.S.R. has no export surplus. Apparently, too, Germany has not laid by any sizable reserves of nickel, unless some of her imports have been concealed. She probably has a reserve but not a large one.

Faced by a nickel shortage Germany may rely on substitutes such as molybdenum, chromium, and manganese. These produce an inferior product. It is generally believed, and moreover, there may be shortages of these. Molybdenum comes chiefly from the United States. The U.S.S.R. has as yet little to export, and Norway does not produce enough for Germany. Germany's main manganese supplies, too, have been wiped out by blockade. The U.S.S.R., to supply Germany, must increase her exports to Germany by about twelve hundred per cent.: an increase which would be astonishing. Chromium can probably be obtained in adequate quantities from central and southeastern Europe.

Other minerals of importance in heavy manufacturing and in chemical and electrical industries, which Germany cannot now obtain, are tungsten and vanadium. Tin has largely been cut off, although lead is available in sufficient quantities.

Apparently Germany has no large reserves of any of these metals but is attempting to substitute aluminium, zinc and magnesite for many of them, since these three minerals can be produced extensively in Germany, and aluminium is also available in Hungary and Yugoslavia. The effectiveness of the substitution may not easily be judged, but it is claimed that resultant products are of poorer quality.

COAL

German coal mines have only barely been able to supply domestic demand and still leave a surplus. The recently conquered Polish territories contain productive coal mines, now at Germany's disposal. Yet this coal is of great value in producing synthetic goods such as oil, and is also one of the few commodities that can be exported to pay for much-needed supplies. The weakness of Germany's position is shown by the fact that during the past winter she limited the householder's supply of coal to a degree injurious to health, in order to obtain coal for these other purposes. The needs of industry and of export were filled at the expense of the home. The labour problem has been met by avoiding to a great degree the mobilization of coal miners. As general economic and military pressure on Germany increases, however, her coal situation will become more serious.

COPPER

Copper is of vital importance to any armament industry, and the blockade has cut off most of Germany's copper supplies, which came largely from overseas sources. The U.S.S.R. has no copper to spare, while what little Yugoslavian copper there is is French owned. Germany herself can produce only a small proportion of her needs. Yet there is no likelihood that Germany will suffer seriously from a shortage in the near future, for, aware of her position, she stored up a reserve of copper estimated to be equivalent to her requirements for from two to three years. Even with increased wartime consumption she would not be seriously hampered by lack of copper for some time to come.

TEXTILES

By dint of careful saving of wool and cotton rags, and synthetic production from fibres, Germany can supply slightly over forty per cent. of her textile needs. In time of war she can curtail exports and restrict civilian consumption so that she is probably over fifty per cent. self-sufficient. Yet she cannot make up the balance. Flax and hemp are obtainable but not cotton and wool in sufficient quantities, to say nothing of jute or sisal. The U.S.S.R. has no wool to export and until recently has been an importer of cotton. The Balkans can supply a little wool and cotton but not enough, and Germany will probably be thirty per cent. to forty per cent. short of her needs for textiles. Cotton, it may be added, is used in the making of munitions. To make the best of the situation, Germany has closed down older and relatively inefficient textile plants, has put the textile industry on a large extent on short time, rationed raw materials, and [illegible] per more modern [illegible]

It is likely, too, that there will be a considerable shortage of hides and leather.

RUBBER

Germany should experience serious difficulties through lack of rubber before any long period passes. Imports are available only from sources overseas. Synthetic rubber produced in Germany can supply about twenty per cent. of normal needs. Plans for the production of this substitute, "buna," may increase production, while economies in consumption may be effected, but even so, this is a serious weakness in the German system. Reserves cannot last long, and there will probably be at least a fifty per cent. discrepancy between supplies needed and supplies available. Russia has indeed had an export surplus, although she is producing, it is reported, almost three-quarters of her needs by synthetic process.

DIGEST

Tuesday to Tuesday in the News

RUSSIAN TRADE AGAIN?

Great Britain announced her willingness to enter trade talks with Russia. If these talks will help her blockade of Germany. It is emphasized that Russia was the instigator of the plan. Britain is not too hopeful that anything will come out of the talks.

A TEMPORARY LEADER

A caucus of newly-elected Conservatives will meet on May 13th to choose a temporary leader in the House for the new session. It is believed that after the session, Hon. Robert Manion will continue as leader and seek a seat in Parliament.

PREMIER VISITS PRESIDENT

Premier King last week conferred privately with President Roosevelt during a visit to the U.S.A. Rumors were that the St. Lawrence Waterway and possible Canadian occupation of Greenland were the chief topics of the conference.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

The Province of Quebec gave women the right to vote in provincial elections and hold seats in the provincial Parliament. Thirteen previous attempts at the passing of such a Bill were overcome, but Premier Adelard Godbout was successful in this attempt, which he had promised in his election platform last Fall.

AID FOR SWEDEN

Allied assurance of aid has been given to Sweden in the event of attack or interference from Germany.

ICE BOX FLOWERS

New Canadian Industry is But Six Years Old

A new industry has sprung into being, or rather an astonishing development of a very old industry. It is the making of Ice Box Flowers.

Years ago there was no difficulty in telling whether the flowers in a lady's corsage or the little decoration in the lapel of a gentleman's evening coat were artificial or not. Even at a distance there was a difference, for the real thing wilted as the night wore on but the artificial variety remained sprightly.

There is an ice box flower factory in Toronto which, so far as the Bureau of Statistics knows, is the only one of its kind in Canada. It is said to be the largest in the British Empire. The industry is only about six years old. It began in a private home, with a family of three the working staff. Today the business is housed in a factory and there are about one hundred workers.

These new artificial flowers are as close an imitation of the real thing as can be made. The blossoms are perfumed. A wonderful thing about them is that, when the flowers are crushed as flowers will be at a dance, they can be restored to their pristine elegance by confining them in the refrigerator for a little while. Thus there is another use for that modern complement of the kitchen. This ability to come back to life under cool and moist conditions is what has given the name "ice box" to those artificial flowers.

What has made this industry possible was the discovery that the pith of the tushia tree could be used for making petals. The tushia tree grows on the Island of Formosa off the coast of China, familiar to many Canadians as a centre of missionary activity. The pith has a soft, velvety texture and when dyed resembles natural flowers both in touch and appearance.

An American newspaper arranged with its monthly paper to send his reports from Germany in blue ink if true, and red ink if false. The first, written in blue ink, ran as follows:

"No grumbling anywhere, everywhere contentment of victory. Food in plenty. Oil, so are raw materials; red ink is the only commodity unobtainable."

Spring [illegible] in various ways. Some people get [illegible] in the rapids, some students play [illegible] some [illegible] just stand around and [illegible] the [illegible] all [illegible] the [illegible] star's [illegible]

DIRECTORY

C. N. R.
TIME TABLE
Standard Time

Going East
Passenger ..... 6.16 a.m.
Passenger and Mail ... 10.03 a.m.
Passenger and Mail ... 6.45 p.m.
Passenger Sundays only 8.31 p.m.
Passenger, daily ..... 9.41 p.m.
Toronto and beyond

Going West
Passenger and Mail 8.34 a.m.
Passenger Saturday only 1.15 p.m.
Passenger, daily except Saturday and Sunday 6.09 p.m.
Passenger and Mail 6.45 p.m.
Passenger Sundays only 1.30 p.m.

Going North
Passenger and Mail 8.45 a.m.

Going South
Passenger and Mail ... 6.50 p.m.
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Gray Coach Lines
TIME TABLE
Standard Time

LEAVE GEORGETOWN
For Toronto
g 6.14 a.m. 4.08 p.m.
9.18 a.m. 6.08 p.m.
11.48 a.m. 9.03 p.m.
c 2.22 p.m.

For Kitchener
x 9.35 a.m. x 6.00 p.m.
12.05 p.m. e 7.50 p.m.
x 2.05 p.m. d10.25 p.m.
a 4.05 p.m. c11.30 p.m.

x—Through to London; a—Daily except Sun. and Hol.; b—Sun. and Hol. only; c—Sat. only; d—Daily except Sat., Sun. and Hol.; e—Sat., Sun. and Hol.; g—Daily except Sun.
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