

THE GEORGETOWN HERALD
 News of Georgetown, Norval, Glen Williams, Limehosp, Stewarttown, Balford and Terra Cotta

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The Editor's Corner

JUVENILE THIEVING IN GEORGETOWN

Petty thieving, involving a number of youngsters in town, has been in increasing evidence this month. So serious has this become that irate merchants will be forced to lay charges against those responsible, unless this is stopped. One local merchant suffered the loss of several jackknives, while druggists have on several occasions missed comic magazines taken by these youngsters.

This is a problem which is serious, and it demands the attention of every parent. After all, it is your responsibility to see that your child learns the meaning of honesty. One citizen told us the other day he saw a child in one of the drug stores deliberately slip a magazine under his coat and leave the store. Discussing it with the druggist, the latter explained his own predicament. Unless he actually catches the thief in the act, he is powerless to act. If he went to the parents, chances are they would resent his insinuations that their child was a thief.

But the fact remains that some of these children are guilty of stealing, and the sooner parents know of this, the easier it will be for all concerned. It is much better for a parent to correct his own child's mistakes, than it is for the Government to take over this duty for him. The best plan we can think of is for every parent to keep a sharp look-out for new items in their children's playthings. If your boy has a new jack-knife, ask him where he got it. If your girl has a comic magazine always on hand, ask her where she got the money to buy it.

Remember that this is a serious problem, which affects your child's welfare. An appearance in juvenile court is not a pleasant experience for you or your child. It is a far greater humiliation for a parent to know that his child has been publicly branded a criminal, than it is for him to know that his child has been guilty of petty thieving, and mete out his own punishment.

A SCOUT TROOP WOULD HELP

Last week we suggested that a scout troop would be a good thing for the young people in Georgetown. Since the above state of affairs has been brought to our attention, we are convinced that a scout troop would be an ideal instrument for helping to overcome the problem. Give our young people some good healthy activity to replace the excitement of "getting away with something" from under the very eye of a merchant.

IT'S ALL IN WHAT YOU'RE USED TO

An article prepared by the Health League of Canada, gives some interesting information on bathing customs. We Canadians, steeped in our Saturday night tradition, don't realize how lucky we are. In Russia, for instance, the average citizen bathes once in eighteen months. Soap is unheard of, and a bathtub costs as much as a grand piano in this country.

The Laps and Eskimos save themselves a lot of trouble; they never bathe. A friend of ours, who spent several months in the mission field in northern Canada said that teaching young Eskimos the value of cleanliness was his hardest job. They would sing hymns and listen to the Bible stories quite willingly, but when it came to bathing, they practically had to be dragged into the water.

The Finns prefer steam baths. They heat stones in a big oven, then splash water on the stones, raising a great steam. They sit in this steam, rub themselves with epsom salts, and then take a plunge into a snowbank.

The Arab eschews water; he rubs himself with the sands of the desert. In Southwest Africa, a four-gallon tin of water costs \$1.00. The Japanese bathe daily in water at 120 degrees F. The private bathtub of a Jap family is in full view of the street, and the public baths accommodate both sexes without embarrassment.

A LOT TO BE THANKFUL FOR

Once again our Thanksgiving week-end comes, and we Canadians should realize how much we have to be thankful for. In a world torn by war, we are living on the only one of the four large continents which has not experienced physical horrors of battle. More than that, we can thank God that England, the last stronghold of democracy on the continent is bloody but unbowed. She has taken the cruel blows of a relentless adversary with characteristic British grit, and she is slowly but surely shattering Hitler's dream of world conquest.

Let's hear no more grumbling from we Canadians, when asked to contribute to war's needs. Thanksgiving Day is still a day for giving thanks. May it always be so!

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

By proclamation of the Governor-General, the week of Oct. 6th-12th has been set aside as "Fire-Prevention Week." Fire is an ever-present menace to life and property, and fire prevention demands our unceasing vigilance. Be careful where you throw your cigarette butts; keep chimneys and furnaces well-cleaned; keep matches away from children; be careful in using gasoline as a cleaning compound. These are some of the ways you can help to avoid fires.

Perhaps a word of praise is due at this time to our local Fire Brigade, which is always on the spot when fire threatens. Mr. Donald Lattimer has replaced Fire Chief Henry Shepherd in his absence as an instructor at Military Training Camp. In the past much credit has been due to Chief Shepherd for his efficient handling of the Brigade, and to the Brigade itself, which gives its time with slight monetary remuneration, in order that Georgetown citizens be protected from fire.

We who are not Brigade members, can do our part by being careful.

OUR WEEKLY POEM

THANKSGIVING

When the frost has seared the foliage
 and the harvest days are gone,
 and the autumn winds are tempered
 with a chill,
 when the old corn crib is bursting
 with its load of yellow grain,
 and the hay is moved from rafter
 down to stall,
 when the granary bins are groaning
 with their heaps of garnered
 wheat,
 when the house wouldn't hold an
 ounce of fodder, and the
 barn is full and stored,

And the winter's wood is hauled and
 cut and split;
 When the cellar's full of apples, and
 the meat house hangs with meat,
 and you have a barrel of cider, too,
 as well,
 And you've ducks and geese and
 chickens, and fat cattle, sheep
 and hogs,
 And a lot of other things you hope to
 sell;
 Then your heart fills up with glad-
 ness and keeps running o'er
 with joy,
 When you think of all these gifts at
 your command,
 And you bow your head in meekness
 and thank God for his hand;
 "Oh, Thanksgiving for these bounties
 of the land!"

—RALPH GORDON
 628 Crawford St., Toronto.

BELGIAN WOMEN WILL RESIST THE INVADER

By Isabelle Blume-Gregoire
 Madame Isabelle Blume - Gregoire was born in 1892, the daughter of a Protestant clergyman. She has been a schoolmistress and teacher of history and is the mother of three children. She has been active in the Belgian Socialist movement since 1920, especially in educational work with women's organization, and a member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies since 1935.

I know our womenfolk at home. I was almost going to say know them one by one. I could point out to you their familiar gestures and their habits. Their voices sing in my ears. I know how they cook their dinner and the way they cut their bread. I could tell you the very words they use in this part of the country and in that, to halt birth or to mount death.

I have seen them all, from the richest to the poorest, in the hours of national joy and sorrow. I know, as surely as if I were still among them, how they feel, what they think, and how they may be expected to act. I know what I put them on and stimulate them to resist.

There is one thing uppermost in their minds: they remember! They have known a German occupation before. Some of them remained for years in different parts of the progress of the war. But when the Nazis came, when Nazism took the definite shape of a German invasion, when the monstrous thing became a reality, they did not hesitate one moment to abandon home and comfort, to crowd the roads in strange lands and to face the dangers of a journey rather than suffer the sight of the invader.

When I listen to the German-controlled broadcasts from Brussels, I imagine myself to be with the womenfolk of my country seated round the wireless set, and when I reply, I do so with them and for them.

The women of my country are housewives—good housewives. They have learnt to realize what "effect Government policy may have on the realities of their home life.

Therefore, when they are told what great statements Nazi leaders are in preventing their prices and production, and at the same time raise the rate of exchange of the mark from 8.25 francs to 10 and 12.50, then they recognize their old friend, or rather bitter enemy: inflation. That dread thing means to them something very different from what no propaganda tricks can prevail.

When the German-inspired radio announcer tells us that the Nazis will put our unemployed young men to work, we reply:

"Maybe, but they will have to work in Flanders, help to prepare the German attack against Britain! Instead of fighting in an army against the invader, they will be helping him."

"They will have to submit without demur to the necessary bombings of our British friends, torn between the desire to see those bombs work the greatest havoc among the enemy and the fear of their destroying innocent lives among our own people."

"There can be no joy and no profit in work intended to make good destruction of bases held by our enemy and tormentor."

"And then, we have heard enough of those famous Nazi labour camps to know what awaits our sons in barracks where the young men are huddled together and deliberately removed from all normal human intercourse. We shudder to think how our own youth will come back from those institutions. For them, in any case, the Nazi labour camps are nothing better than deportation camps."

What do you think our womenfolk must feel at the sight of our shops getting emptier every day and everything carried away by the invader in exchange for worthless paper money as in the last war?

"They may keep silent before their new masters, but in the intimacy of their homes and when closeted with their friends, they speak of nothing but the conqueror's violence, his prisons and concentration camps, his practices of robbery and his clumsy artfulness. Every night our women pray for his speedy defeat."

"The invader's talk of a 'new order' only makes them despise and hate him all the more. To our women, the 'new order' meant something very different indeed. It signified sunny houses, better equipped kitchens, healthy families and happy children preparing for a life of honest work, music and art, solidarity, schools, music and art, solidarity and progress—such were our dreams of a better future which we were to forge for ourselves in freedom and harmony."

"Yes, we conceived this 'new order' without war or violence. We women did not mean our boys to be soldiers at all. We wanted to bring them up in the arts of peace, and but for the Nazi conquerors, there was no reason why we should not have made our dream true."

For us, the "new order" was the brotherhood of man. It had nothing to do with that hysterical and satanic creed of racial and national hatred.

"That is why I know the indignation of our womenfolk at the enemy's ways and deeds is rising day by day, and their one desire is to rid themselves and their kin and kin of the grasp of his power."

I also know that our women, whether they be in exile or at home, will not fail in their duty of resistance to the invader. They will fight it even when some of their menfolk might falter in their purpose. In the past they have shown themselves to be lions at heart, whenever men seemed to lose courage. It would be thus again.

To deliver the world of a monstrous "order" which cannot even be named in calm and silence of the cemetery, we are prepared to wait and to suffer for a while, but when the hour strikes, we shall act.

And, if need be, we shall give our lives for this cause.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT

(Prepared by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.)
 While Canada is busy clearing out community halls and skating-rinks to store her vast accumulations of wheat, what is the country's wheat doing in other countries? We expect to have nearly 700 million bushels on our hands, including last year's surplus and this year's crop of about 500 million bushels. We can use about a quarter of it ourselves. What are the chances of our selling it abroad?

Our chief competitors in the past have been Argentina and Australia. The United States was once an important exporter, but since the sale abroad of wheat became difficult she has been concentrating chiefly on production for home consumption. This year our wheat will probably have a good crop, but their exports have already declined considerably. Ordinarily they shipped some grain to Great Britain, but Great Britain can secure all she wants, for less British money, from Canada. Britain might do still better financially with wheat from Australia, as Australia, unlike Canada, is in the so-called "sterling bloc", and her wheat might be purchased without expenditure of valuable dollars. It is swifter, safer, and cheaper to bring wheat across the North Atlantic. Canada may supply the Mother Country with three-quarters of the two hundred million bushels she will probably need. Australia, although by no means so dependent on wheat as is Canada, is facing similar problems.

The Government, which has had to buy up the country's wheat crops, anxious to restrict production. Australia, too, has a large carry-over from last year. This year, however, prolonged droughts have led the farmers to expect not much more than half of last year's 210 million bushels.

The Argentine has been suffering in a different way. Too much rain led the authorities in Buenos Aires to place a ban on exports (in July). Later, weather has been more favourable and there are expectations now of a crop of 180 million bushels, as compared with an average of 250 millions. Such a supply would be a formidable surplus of about 80 million bushels, of which about half would go to Brazil and other South American countries. Argentina's wheat for export will by no means compare with Canada's figure.

Europe's crops have suffered from the devastations of man and nature. Great Britain produces only a small proportion of her own wheat supplies. But by reason of her war-time drive to increase agricultural production it is expected that her wheat crop will increase this year. The only other European country, which will probably report an increase is Spain. Elsewhere European crops will probably drop about ten per cent below average. In spite of the fact that Europe imports large quantities of bread-grains, Europe actually produces enough wheat and rye to feed herself if there was an even distribution of these grains through all countries, and if other countries followed Germany in forbidding the use of bread-grains as fodder. Germany expects a crop only about two per cent below last year's, and she will undoubtedly make arrangements to use a great deal of grain produced elsewhere. Italy should be able to feed herself. The Russian crop is reportedly fairly good. But there is little likelihood of any being exported. Russia helped herself to about twenty per cent of Rumania's wheat crops when she took Bessarabia, and Bulgaria and Hungary have profited likewise. Nevertheless, floods in the Danubian countries and the diversion of farmers into the army to stand guard during the past uneasy months in the Balkans have meant a substantial reduction in the crops in what has been looked upon as an important granary for Europe. This year there will be little to export. Since August 1 no grain has been shipped from Balkan ports. Turkey has a surplus of about 30 millions, but she is just refusing to export it without a license. Greece and Portugal have made several purchases. Elre is continuing to import substantial quantities. But these markets cannot replace France, Belgium, and the Western European countries which before the war took forty-six million bushels from Canada.

Canada might still sell wheat to the West Indies and certain other parts of the Empire, to South America and the Far East, although her shipments to these countries have been small in the past. Canada has in past years lost her former markets in China and Japan, which import now chiefly from Australia and the United States. Japan may have to import some wheat this year, but this will undoubtedly come largely from Australia. Canada's trade authorities have been turning their attention southwards, and it may be that some of our wheat and flour will find its way to the undernourished populations of South America. There will be no possibility of it reaching the undernourished peoples of Europe, so long as there is a chance of it feeding the wrong mouths.

"SMASH HITLER" CAMPAIGN NOW OPEN BY WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE

An army of 2,000,000 regular "War Savers" is sought in a national "Smash Hitler" campaign now opening by the War Savings Committee. It is announced by Messrs. W. H. Somerville and de Gaspe Beaulieu, National Chairmen.

To enable every man and woman in Canada to join this "Army of Two Million Regular War Savers," the Committee has developed, in collaboration with the chartered banks, a special Pledge Form which will be delivered by mail to over 2,000,000 households from coast to coast. This is one of the largest single mailings ever carried out by the Canadian Postal Service.

By using this new War Savings Pledge Form any bank depositor can instruct his bank to invest in one or more War Savings Certificates for him on the 15th of every month. Once the Pledge is signed and handed to the bank, the regular purchase of War Savings Certificates becomes au-

tomatic; the purchase price of the Certificate is deducted each month from the account, sent by the bank to Ottawa, and the Certificate delivered by mail to the depositor's home address or to any other address he may designate.

"This new Pledge plan," states the announcement by the Joint National Chairmen, "provides any man or woman with an ideal means both of saving money for his own future use, and at the same time of helping directly in Canada's war effort. Most people have found that it is far easier to make a resolution to invest in War Savings Certificates every month than it is to keep that resolution. By using the new Pledge Form, the individual overcomes this human weak-

ness, and having signed the Pledge Certificate that regular investment in War Savings Certificates every month will from then on be automatic.

"In connection with this plan, the War Savings Committee hopes to impress upon all Canadians the fact that when they purchase War Savings Certificates, they are not giving their money, but lending it, at a reasonable return to themselves. That return amounts to a full 25 percent in 7 1/2 years. We hope by the end of the year that at least two million people will have taken advantage of this new and useful means of building up a reserve of savings for the future."

DIRECTORY

C. N. R. TIME TABLE
 Standard Time

Going East
 Passenger 6:18 a.m.
 Passenger and Mail 10:03 a.m.
 Passenger and Mail 6:46 p.m.
 Passenger Sundays only 8:31 a.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 Sunday only 11:30 p.m.

Going North
 Passenger and Mail 8:45 a.m.

Going South
 Passenger and Mail 6:50 p.m.
 Depot Ticket Office—Phone 20w

Gray Coach Lines TIME TABLE
 Effective Sunday, October 6th (Eastern Standard Time)

LEAVE GEORGETOWN
 Eastbound to Toronto:
 1 8:14 a.m. 4:08 p.m.
 2 8:18 a.m. 6:48 p.m.
 3 11:48 a.m. 9:13 p.m.
 4 2:23 p.m.

Westbound to London:
 5 9:35 a.m. 6:00 p.m.
 6 12:05 p.m. 6:50 p.m.
 7 2:05 p.m. 8:10 p.m.
 8 4:05 p.m. 10:15 p.m.

a—Except Sun. and Hol.
 b—Sun. and Hol.
 c—Saturdays only.
 d—Except Sat., Sun. and Hol.
 e—Sat., Sun. and Hol.
 f—Daily except Sun.
 x—to Kitchener.
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