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- Fruit KEFE 1 lb. 25c
- Mustard 2 lbs. 25c
- Mustard 100, 37c
- EXTRACT 1 lb. 25c
- VINEGAR 1/2 gal. 14c
- BEANS 2 lbs. 25c

Silver Lard  
**LARD**  
1-lb. pkg. 19c

**COFFEE**  
35c

**MACARONI**  
5c

- LIBBY'S MILK 16-cans 9c
- Eggwheat Noodles 1-lb. 16c
- COFFEE 1-lb. 47c
- DANDEE TEA 1-lb. 10c
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- Hawes' Floor Wax 1-lb. 45c
- Old Dutch Cleanser 1-lb. 10c

**BUTTER**  
37c

**SUGAR**  
8c

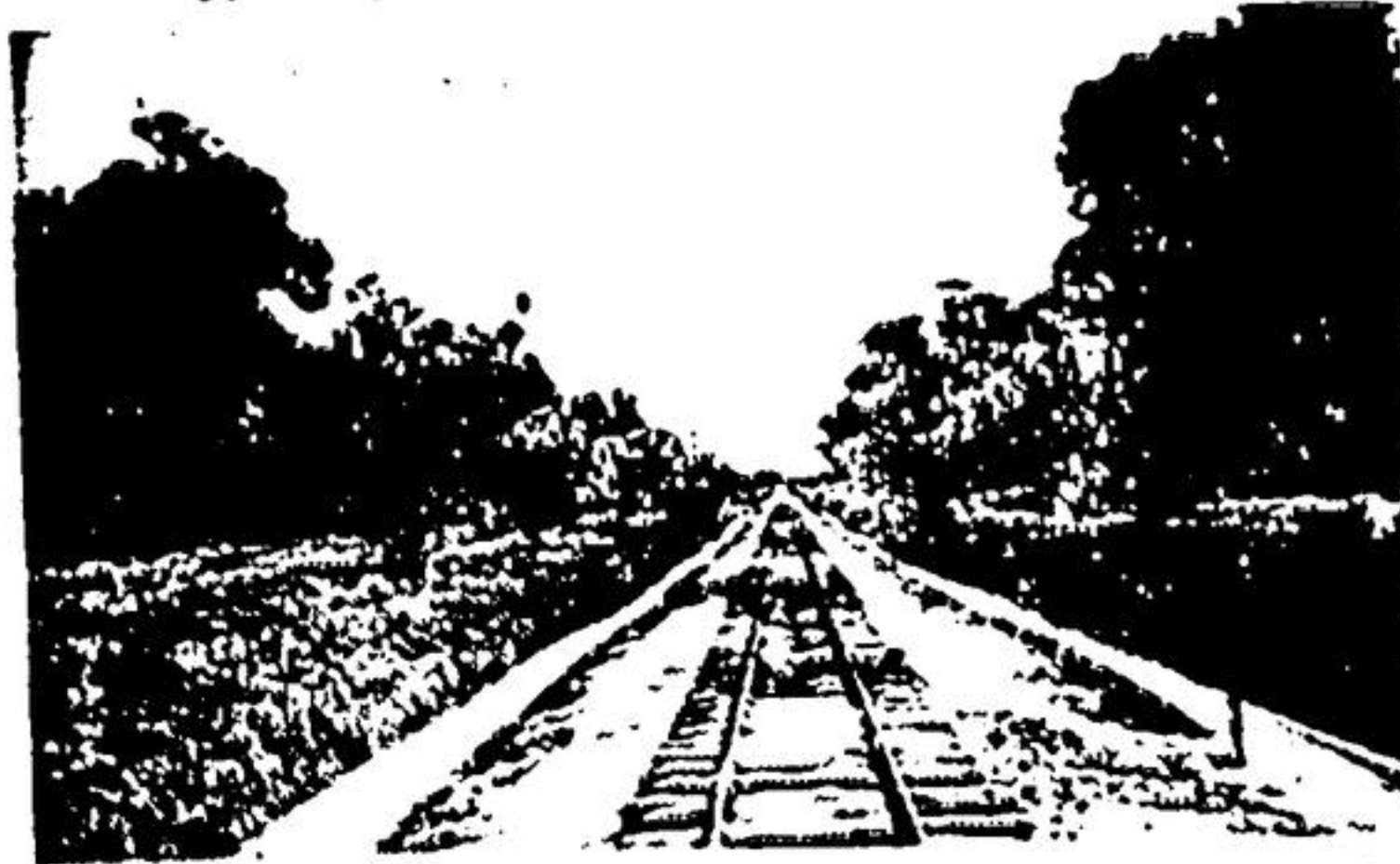
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Phone 357

Georgetown

## CANADIANS BEAT JUNGLE, SNAKES, TO BUILD WAR-VITAL RAILROAD

Canada's Fine Program forces opening of new Bauxite Mines in British Guiana—Roadbed kept disappearing into Swamp, Manager says—48-mile Road took Year to Complete



Montreal, Aug. 24.—Canadian-born engineers have just completed constructing a railroad through forty miles of steaming jungle in British Guiana, and they had first to kick the snakes out of the way and then lay the roadbed over and over again because the gravel kept disappearing into the swamp," says F. L. Parsons, general manager of the Demarara Bauxite Company, Ltd., who oversaw the job.

Aluminum plants in Canada, turning out the metal which keeps the United Nations flying, forced construction of the new railroad, says Mr. Parsons, now visiting this city. "It takes four tons of bauxite to make one ton of aluminum and your Canadian plants have been cutting up the mineral at such a pace that down in South America we have had to open new bauxite mines. We now have to strip from the bauxite an overburden of earth up to 100 feet thick.

"It took a year to build those forty miles of road. It runs from Mackenzie, where we crush, wash and dry the bauxite, to a spot in the jungle called Ituni. We had unaided labor. And we had to deal with the mud, the snakes, and sometimes an ocelot, which is a South American tiger.

"This job has added to the reputation of Canadians, which is already high in South America. They like us down there because

we treat the people well. For instance, our colored boys like to travel by train so we give them free rides on the railroad in our Pullmans—old freight cars with the sides out and benches in. And we take good care of our white people, of course. Recently we found it necessary to build a swimming pool for them as they cannot bathe in the river with safety because of a freshwater shark called the piria, a vicious little brute about eighteen inches long, nearly all mouth and three rows of teeth. It bites off fingers and toes. In gangs this fish even brings down cows drinking in the river. It's a curse.

"Now we're ready to operate our new road, which the people of British Guiana foresee will ultimately lead to opening up back country full of riches. I hope Canada will follow up the good impression her engineers and other technicians have been making down there. Recently, the Daily Chronicle of Georgetown, said: 'Taking a retrospective glance, one is bound to say that the history of industrial, economic and social development in this country in the past decade cannot be written without allotting priority of place to the Canadians, our greatest Empire cousins in the Western Hemisphere.'

"The job Canadians are doing in the south can, I believe, be built into a lot of good post-war business."

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By HAROLD L. LEWIS, D. D., Chairman of the International Sunday School Board

Lesson for September 8

ISRAEL CALLED TO BE A HOLY PEOPLE

LESSON TEXT—Leviticus 19:14, 15, 18, 34

GOLDEN TEXT—Be ye holy: for I am holy—1 Peter 1:16

Labor Day, 1943, with a war-torn world, finds us facing a social order deeply divided regarding the rights and wrongs of the relationship between man and man, especially capital and labor.

For these many years we have talked of a planned economy where, kindness and justice shall control all dealings of man with his fellow man. But to accomplish such a result apart from the hand of God to guide and restrain, has proved to be impossible.

Selfishness and sin control too much of the thought and action of our world. We need to be reminded, as we read Israel in our lesson, that God has called us to be a holy people. His holiness is not just something of which one sings in a hymn or talks in a sermon. It means among other things, real social justice.

God has always stood for social righteousness. The underlying moral law of the universe demands it, and the law of God as revealed to His people developed and implemented it for successful functioning, were we only wise enough to see and follow it.

It is time that all God's people emphasize God's moral principles in the life of society. Never forgetting that His first business is to preach the redemption of man, the church ought also to make His influence felt for social righteousness.

Our lesson speaks first of the foundational matter in all social justice, namely:

I. Holiness of Heart Before God (Lev. 19:14).

Because God is holy, His people to be holy. It was not a matter of choice or impulse. They belonged to a holy God, they were to be a holy people.

There is an idea current in the church today which has served Satan well, namely, that holiness of life is something which is not required; that it is expected only of a few folk who are spiritually minded, and that the other professed followers of Christ may go on living a worldly, careless, powerless life. It is the devil's own lie. God expects every Christian to be holy.

Such rightness with God shows itself in rightness with others, which we note as our second point:

II. Holiness of Life Before Man (Lev. 19:11-18, 33-34).

How intensely practical and workable in daily experience were the laws here given to Israel. They are just as appropos to our present day.

1. Honesty (vv. 11-13). No stealing, no perjury, no lying, no oppression, no withholding of wages, none of these could be tolerated, for they dishonored God's name. Think what the elimination of dishonesty in dealing between men would accomplish. Most of our social problems would be solved overnight. Merchants would do well to read verses 33 and 34 in this connection.

2. Kindness (v. 16). The deaf cannot hear what we say about them, nor can the blind see what we do. But the eternal God hears and sees, and He expects us to be kind to them.

3. Fairness (vv. 15, 18). Some assume that a man must be right because he is rich. Others are equally sure that the poor are always worthy of special consideration. Note the condemnation of the talebearer. Every gossip who reads these words knows that God condemns that evil practice. Nor does He countenance indifference to the welfare of others. Their blood cries out to Him for deliverance (v. 16).

4. Love (vv. 17, 18). "Love thy neighbor as thyself." That is the standard. How much have we done to meet it?

A rebuke may be necessary, but love will not permit grudges, or the seeking of vengeance, even when we have been wronged.

5. Respect (vv. 3, 33). God's Word always stresses the need of a right attitude toward parents. Children need to learn anew the lesson of verse 3.

Then there are the aged (v. 32). Old age pensions doubtless have their place in our complex social order, but perhaps they would not be needed if men and women honored the hoary head and the face of an old man.

A pension does not take the place of honor and love for the aged, even though it may pay the bills. God has high standards.

## A Weekly Editor Looks at Ottawa

(By Jim Greenblatt)

As this is written Ottawa is being clipped, manured and sowed and decorated for President Roosevelt's visit. There is intense interest on the part of usually blasé officials and certainly the multitude of civil servants, temporary war-jobs and the thousands of others who make this capital Churchill, Eden, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Ghand and now the very popular F.D.R. himself. It will be an historic occasion, one of the ever increasing evidences of U.S.—Canadian friendship and international co-operation. The vast concourse of beautifully kept lawn in front of the Peace Tower, where Mr. Roosevelt will speak from, will be estimated to accommodate 20,000 people. The 6:30 sign will surely be cut early. His talk will over the air waves in at high noon which is always heralded here by the boom of a cannon.

We hear a bit about manpower, but what about Canadian woman-power? Well, there are 6240,000 women over 16 years of age in Canada. Here are some interesting figures about them. As of January 30, 1943, of this number there were 1,152,000 in industry and 250,000 directly or indirectly in war industry. Women students numbered 800,000. Women soldiers numbered 200,000. More than 31,347 in the armed services (and that figure must be considerably increased by this time) 300,000 are considered unemployed.

Canada's vegetable oil industry is one of those revolutionized, in a sense, by the necessities of this global war. This industry is, of course, agricultural. The flaxseed, of which 43 per cent of that used was imported in 1939. In 1942, however, all of the 2,388,153 bushels used were of domestic origin. Our average objective for 1943 is 2,697,000 or an astounding increase over the previous year of 67 per cent. All these changing phases having to do with our agricultural and industrial economy will be part of the post-war problem.

Is it all right to lend your ration book to your farmer friend who uses a great deal of tea while you use very little? The Prices Board says no, and Thelma Gray of the Information Branch answered me this way: "Rationing is for the equal sharing of certain commodities which are in short supply. It does not mean that Granny, just because she likes the extra pot of tea, should be able to have double ration of the woman next door, nor does it provide for the swapping of tea and sugar by two neighbours who live across the road from each other." Part of the matter is the whole rationing system is set up on the basis that the majority will conserve their use of rationed articles to actual and immediate needs.

Harking back to the Order-in-Council which made it an offence to waste coal or heat, owing to the serious fuel situation facing Canada. It is interesting to know that our normal peacetime coal needs are about 30 million tons. This year, geared to such a high war tempo, provision must be made for about 47 million tons. Canadians can be selfish as individuals and

want excessive heat, more than necessary, or they can play ball for the good of all in Canada. It's really co-operation for national conservation instead of coercion that is wanted.

Talking with a newspaperman back from Washington the other day, he told of trying out a meat shop right close to the main drag which advertises horse meat—choice stuff from "young wild western horses." He bought a roast and thought it quite tasty. Cost less than half the price of beef. He was afraid, however, that in time they would be bringing in "18-year old farm horses", or something.

The Quebec conference enhances Canada's status in the eyes of the world. In this connection I find that in 1937 our capital city could boast only two legations, four consulates and one High Commissioner's office. Today there are representatives of 22 nations always in close touch with the Canadian government. The housing shortage in Ottawa creates problems, too, for numerous commercial and military attaches and their staffs. A very international flavor exuded when one enters across the flags of United Nations in front of various homes and buildings scattered around the city.

Recently a gathering of members of sheep breeders associations at the Central Experimental Farm here saw a demonstration of the drug phenothiazine, in the latest method devised by science for controlling sheep parasites. Dr. W. E. Swales, Science Service of the Department of Agriculture, showed how the medicine, a two-inch tablet, is slipped into the throat of the animal, using a tongue depressor. An expert can do 60 lambs an hour. One reason for the importance of the drug at this time is that parasites destroy the animal's intestines which are so valuable for the making of surgical sutures needed on the battlefield.

Children in the country, here's a war job for you. The National Research Council needs 100,000 lbs. or more of the common milkweed for experiments in blending with certain types of synthetic rubber. It will be paid for. Farmers who have good stands of the weed can cut with a binder, leaving a long stubble of at least 8 inches and making small sheaves. Dried sheaves shipped collect to Ottawa will be worth \$30 a ton. For further information write Dr. Harold A. Benn, Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Having a chat in his office one day recently with Fred McGregor, chief enforcement officer for Canada of the War-time Prices Board, I had a look at some of the counterfeit gas ration coupons seized when Black-Marketers of a ring were roped in. Pretty clever imitation they were, but eventually the law caught up with the racketeers. Enforcement in control legislation is a big job, taken on a nation-wide scale.

When you hear of abandoned farms, you think of former drought areas of western Canada. Therefore it might not be far eastward and far westerly to know that an official release just out shows that in Eastern Canada there are between 12,000 and 13,000 farms, covering about a million and a half acres, abandoned, lying idle for some time. Surveys show, paralleling the western causes much the same, they were abandoned because land was ori-

## GOOD NEWS FOR TEA DRINKERS

No many people in Canada drink tea that there will be a genuine feeling of satisfaction that more of it will be available for home use after September 2nd. The House of Commons has decided that tea can be done because the safety of the sea route from Ceylon has so vastly improved. The millions of "PALADA" lovers have just cause for rejoicing.

Generally satisfactory for agricultural purposes, some because of unound farm practices, etc.

It is amazing the number of people who come in a continual flow from various parts of Canada and the United States, and visit the Peace Tower. To reach the top and get that wonderful panorama view from the balcony right under the big clock, one has to climb a couple of short series of stairs and ascend by two different elevators—one slow, the other faster. The attendants everywhere are I find on every visit most courteous. The Air-raid Chamber is worth a visit to Ottawa alone. On the descent one is always given a good view of the famous Carillon bells.

Naval Service Headquarters is pepped up about the special "Wren Reading Day" planned by the W.R.O.N. in connection with the anniversary of one year of service with the navy, scheduled for August 29. Over 4000 of them are now in navy blue with 5500 being the number aimed at by March 1944. New recruits will shortly find themselves in the newly revised navy uniform. Wrens are to be drafted to the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, and what better hope of adventure is there for girls interested. The other day I watched a second flight being erected atop the Navy Building. It strikes the blue and red field with a large yellow anchor. That's the Naval Board flag, flying beside the usual naval ensign.

They say the cost of living in Ottawa is really high, but how does it compare with things out your way? Here are a few average prices listed by the Ottawa Citizen the day of this writing: sirloin steak 40¢ lb.; round steak 38¢ lb.; prime rib rolled roast 42¢ lb.; ham, boiled, 67¢ lb. and medium bacon 41¢ lb.; grade "A" eggs, 44¢ dozen, creamery butter 38¢; Canadian cheese 34¢ lb.; oranges 40¢ cents dozen. United States anthracite stove coal at \$16.75 ton; vegetable shortening 19¢ lb. I do know restaurant eating, piece by piece, is high—but if one shops around off the main by-ways it is possible to dine reasonably even if not in fancy surroundings.

## CLOSER TO MAN DEATH COMES THE LESS WE FEAR HIM

How we spend our lives playing dangerous games, reading about murders, watching daredevil entertainment in an effort to still the voice telling us that the grim reaper will catch up with us some day, yet forget about him under fire if we're busy and angry enough, is described in this Sunday's (Sept. 5) issue of The Detroit Sunday Times. Get The Detroit Sunday Times.

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