

THE GEORGETOWN HERALD
NEWS OF —
GEORGETOWN, NORVAL, GLEN WILLIAMS, LIMEHOUSE
STEWARTTOWN, ASHGROVE, BALLINAFAD, HORNBY,
TERRA COTTA, ACTON, BRAMPTON, MILTON.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Canada, United States and Overseas, \$2.00 a year. Single Copies 5c
Advertising Rates will be quoted on application
TELEPHONE: No. 8
WALTER C. BIEHN, Publisher MARY H. BIEHN, Editor
GARFIELD L. MCGILVRAY J. BOLEY
Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association and the
Ontario-Quebec Division of the C.W.N.A.

The Editor's Corner

THE BIG JOB'S AHEAD—THE BIG NEED IS NOW

The Canadian Red Cross drive for funds begins February 28th and concludes March 15th. It's a call for assistance which every man and woman in service is echoing, a call which, if we have a heart at all, we can't refuse.

Because of the terms of the Geneva Convention, no government funds can be turned over to the Red Cross, and it is for this reason that the organization asks for your support. The Society operates as an auxiliary of the Department of National Defence, however, and submits its audited statements to the Auditor-General of Canada.

A large part of Red Cross monies is spent on sending food parcels to prisoners-of-war. There are two men from Georgetown, Eddie Francis and Johnny Wilson, whom we know to be definitely in German prison camps. Both these men, in letters home, cannot emphasize too much the importance of giving to the Red Cross. Altogether over seven million prisoner-of-war food parcels have been packed by the Red Cross, and reading between the lines in these two boys' letters we know what they're trying to tell us. They'd be nearly starving if it weren't for those Red Cross parcels. If the organization did nothing else but this, it would be worth all the support you could give, wouldn't it?

But that's only 37.60% of their work, to be exact. Another important task they're doing is in the field of blood donor service. With casualties mounting every day, this department will be taxed to the limit of its supplies. There have been seven blood donor clinics in Georgetown, and a splendid response from the people of Georgetown and vicinity at all of them. The blood is given free, and the local nurses and doctors and committee in charge give their services free, but in spite of this, the expense involved in obtaining, preparing and packing the serum for use on the field of battle is high. With every battle the need grows for life-giving blood, hospital supplies, medical supplies, building and equipping hospitals, sending food and comforts to the Armed Forces, Navy, Merchant Marine, Air-Raid sufferers, and the needy in Britain and our allied countries.

The end of conflict looms near. Our nations prepare for their supreme effort—and, if need be, sacrifice. In that crucial hour, everything will be thrown into the balance—the sweat, the blood, the lives, the prayers of our gallant men. Then, as never before will be needed the mercy that is the Red Cross to support and cherish them in their great crisis. It is in their name and against their fast-approaching need, that the Red Cross now asks your most liberal generosity to this National Appeal. Next week a member of the local Red Cross Canvassing Committee will call on you to do your share in reaching the \$4600. objective set for Georgetown. Your help is needed now.

SLIM WORKING MARGIN

One of the most difficult decisions confronting the 1944 Council, was the striking of the tax rate for this year. There was no doubt but that it would have to be increased over last year's rate of 38 mills, which hit a new low for the past quarter of a century. The big question was how much to increase it so that all expenditures could be met. According to the Municipal Act, it's illegal to budget for a deficit.

The tax rate had to be increased for several reasons. In former years there has been a large surplus to work on. The purchase of the Bank of Montreal building took a large slice of this surplus, and the collection of back taxes has given the town a small margin to operate on this year. There's very little surplus, and added expense. The expense includes two items, garbage collection and the arena. Garbage collection operated for only part of last year, so the full expense will be borne this year. The Board of Parks Management in charge of the arena is entitled to one mill of taxes to meet their expenses, repairs, etc., and although they do not yet definitely know whether they will need it all, it must be included in the budget.

Forty mills on the dollar is not a high tax rate. Council is aware it will have to be very conservative in its expenditures this year if the levy is to cover the debit side of the municipal ledger.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING PLAN ESTABLISHED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, announces that an Order-in-Council approved recently gives authority to the Department of Labour to

extend financial assistance to Provincial Governments, in order to stimulate trade apprenticeship training. Dominion-Provincial agreements on the subject are provided for.

For the fiscal year 1944-45 the Dominion fund available for distribution among the provinces is not to exceed \$250,000. This sum will be raised to an annual \$1,000,000 for later fiscal years.

The planned Dominion assistance is designed to supplement regular industrial apprenticeship training. Apprentices, while working at industrial trades, will be subject to working conditions and wage rates determined by the province under the agreement, and will be paid by the employer in the usual way.

Each province must administer its share of the fund under an apprenticeship act or its equivalent, and will be required to appoint one or more apprenticeship committees, composed of an equal number of representatives of employees and workers, together with representatives of Provincial Departments of Labour and Education.

Both ex-servicemen and civilians will benefit by the scheme. Where training of returned men is approved by the Minister of Pensions and National Health, the Dominion will pay full costs. In civilian cases, costs will be divided fifty-fifty between the Dominion and Provincial governments.

Commenting on the Order, Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, stated: "It is important for the welfare of our industry as a whole, that a sufficient number of our young people in the post-war world should be given trade training of various sorts, so that they may be among the most highly skilled workers in the world."

The Order defines an apprentice as "any person at least 16 years of age who enters into a written agreement with an employer to learn a skilled trade requiring a minimum of 4,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment."

Assistance from the Governments will relate largely to the vocational or other school courses incidental to apprenticeship.

Such an Order has not been framed too soon, from the standpoints of both employer and employee. Anyone who operates a business where skilled labor is essential realizes what a sorry plight his plant will be in several years hence if a new crop of men to learn that particular trade doesn't come along to take the places of those who drop out. Since war began this new crop hasn't been coming along, for in addition to youths in the forces who would normally be learning a trade, the young men at home have no wish to earn a small salary while learning a trade, when they can step into high paying jobs elsewhere. After working thus for two or three years, they feel they're too old to start at the bottom of the ladder and learn a trade. If apprenticeship training isn't stimulated by some means, there will be a decided lack of skilled labor, resulting in increased production costs, increased cost of the product to the consumer, as your dollar buys less and less.

That the government should assist with apprenticeship training is, of course, very important to the men who return from war, and civilians alike. Places must be found for our soldiers to earn their living. What could be more logical than to train them to fill places where they will definitely be needed. War industries will no longer be able to take up all "the slack" and those men too should be groomed to fit into the peacetime industrial scheme.

BOY SCOUT WEEK

Once again Canada's 90,000 Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs are observing their annual Boy Scout Week from February 20 to 26. The purpose of this yearly observance is to bring to public attention the work the Boy Scouts Association is endeavouring to do in raising up amongst us a group of citizens who are morally, spiritually and by physical virile.

Perhaps never before in Canada's eventful history was the task of building good citizenship more pregnant with meaning. The young people of this generation will have to face the tremendous problems of reconstruction when the drums of war have ceased to beat. Theirs will be the duty to carry forward the peace and to implement the ideals of the new world laid down in the Atlantic Charter. It will be their task to maintain peace which is in reality a peace, and not just the uneasy quiet before the dawn of another world conflagration. Faced with these tasks it is a paramount concern of Canada that its youth be imbued with the ideals which make for peace and progress.

Scouting here in Canada, in every part of the Empire and in more than 40 other countries is doing more perhaps than any group outside of the Christian church, to extend the ideal of international goodwill and fellowship.

The boyish mind harbours no resentment because another boy has a different racial origin, a different religion, or a different coloured skin. Scouts correspond with Scouts around the world. They learn of the problems and peculiarities of other lands, and what is more important they learn on just how wide a front the peoples of all lands agree on the fundamentals which make for peace and progress.

Boy Scout Week is not a money raising event. It is simply a week for Boy Scouts, with the aid of their good friends in the newspaper world, to parade their purposes and programme before the country so that people might have an opportunity to see and learn what the movement is and what it stands for. Summed up

DIRECTORY

F. R. WATSON
D.D.S., M.D.S.
Georgetown
Office Hours — 9 to 6, Except
Thursday afternoons

DR. S. E. MAGWOOD
VETERINARY SURGEON
Phone 11
Office: Between Division Court
Clerk's Office and the New
Municipal Building at the corner
of Main and Mill Streets.

DR. J. BURNS MELNE
DENTAL SURGEON
X-RAY
Georgetown — Phone 80

OAKVILLE
Monument Works
W. R. Edwards
Monuments, Cemetery Lettering
and Markers
Designs submitted
Good display of Monuments on
hand. Your patronage solicited.
Phone 636w — OAKVILLE

DR. CLIFFORD REID
L.D.S., D.D.S.
DENTIST
Phone 410
Main Street — Georgetown

Elmer C. Thompson
INSURANCE SERVICE
Fire — Auto — Windstorm
C. P. Railway and Allied
Steamship
SUMMER EXCURSIONS
Phone 119w or J — Georgetown

NIELSEN
THE CHIROPRACTOR
Drugless Therapist
31st Year of Practice
Lady Attendant
Hours: 2 — 5 — 8 — 9 p.m.
Closed Thursday
OVER DOMINION STORE
Georgetown — Phone 150w

Monuments
MARRIAGES AND LETTERING
POLLOCK & INGHAM
GALT
Designs on Request—Phone 2048
Inspect our work in Greenwood
Cemetery

LeRoy Dale, K.C.
M. Sybil Bennett, B.A.
Barristers and Solicitors
Mill Street
Georgetown — Phone 19

Radio
Repairing
WE SPECIALIZE IN
THIS WORK
16 Years Experience
J. Sanford & Son
Phone:
GEORGETOWN 34w

Kenneth M. Langdon
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
First Mortgage Money to Loan
Office — Gregory Theatre Bldg.
Mill Street
Phone 86 — Georgetown

FRANK PETCH
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Prompt Service
Phone 391 — Georgetown
P.O. Box 413

C. N. R.
TIME TABLE
Daylight Saving Time
GOING EAST

| | |
|--|------------|
| Passenger | 7.01 a.m. |
| Passenger and Mail | 10.10 a.m. |
| Passenger and Mail | 7.03 p.m. |
| Passenger, Sunday only | 8.31 p.m. |
| Passenger, daily | 9.25 p.m. |
| This train was formerly the flyer but now stops. | |
| GOING WEST | |
| Passenger and Mail | 8.40 a.m. |
| Passenger, Sat. only | 2.23 p.m. |
| Passenger daily except Saturday and Sunday | 6.35 p.m. |
| Daily except Sunday | 7.33 p.m. |
| Passenger, Sundays only | 11.53 p.m. |
| Daily except Sunday | 12.58 a.m. |
| GOING NORTH | |
| Passenger and Mail | 8.50 a.m. |
| GOING SOUTH | |
| Passenger and Mail | 7.08 p.m. |
| Depot Ticket Office—Phone 20w | |

Gray Coach Lines
TIME TABLE
NOW IN EFFECT
Daylight Saving Time
LEAVE GEORGETOWN
FOR TORONTO

| | |
|--|----------------|
| 7.04 a.m. | 6.44 p.m. |
| 9.34 a.m. | 9.34 p.m. |
| 2.24 p.m. | b 10.09 p.m. |
| FOR LONDON | |
| y 10.35 a.m. | z 7.15 p.m. |
| y 2.20 p.m. | b 8.20 p.m. |
| 4.50 p.m. | x b 11.10 p.m. |
| b—Sun. and Holidays only. x—To Guelph daily, to Kitchener Sun. and Hol. y—To Kitchener. z—To Stratford. | |
| Bus Depot | Phone 89 |

in the promise a Scout makes on his investiture into the movement is a simple philosophy which transcends mere nationalism or narrow denominationalism. "On my honour, I promise to do my best to do my duty to God and the King, to help other people at all times, to obey the Scout law."

Since Scouting "broke out" in Canada back in 1908, (the same year as in England) some 710,000 boys have passed through the Movement.

The Boy Scouts in Georgetown were organized almost exactly a year ago. The organization gained strength as the months rolled by. These boys and their leader have concentrated on a "double-barrelled" service to their country at war, and their community. They have made and are still making a fine job of salvage collection in Georgetown and district. This week, especially, boys, we're thinking of you, of the splendid contribution you're making to the war effort, and of the effect this training in service to others will have on your future life as citizens of the community.