

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

**IN THE ESTATE OF GEORGE W. KEESER, Farmer, Deceased.**  
 All persons having claims against the estate of Cecil W. Keeler, late of the Town of Georgetown, Farmer, who died on or about the 24th day of November, A.D. 1943, are hereby notified to send particulars of same to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of April, A.D. 1944, after which date the estate will be distributed with regard only to the claims or which the undersigned shall then have notice and the undersigned will not be liable to any person of whose claim they shall then have notice.

DATED at Georgetown, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1944.

Bert Berry and Harvey Peavoy Administrators of the estate of Cecil W. Keeler, by their Solicitors, Dale and Bennett, Georgetown, Ontario.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

**IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. LONG, Merchant, Deceased.**  
 All persons having claims against the estate of William H. Long, late of the town of Georgetown, merchant who died on or about the 13th day of January, A. D. 1944, are hereby notified to send particulars of same to the undersigned on or before the 29th day of March, A.D. 1944, after which date the estate will be distributed with regard only to the claims of which the undersigned shall then have notice and the undersigned will not be liable to any person of whose claim they shall then have notice.

DATED at Georgetown, this 29th day of February, A.D. 1944.

Wm. Mary Long and Margaret J. Long, Executrices of the estate of William H. Long, by their Solicitors, Dale and Bennett, Georgetown, Ontario.



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**Toronto Globe on March 4th Observed 100th Anniversary**

Founded by George Brown in 1844—Once Dubbed the Scotchman's Bible.

Editor J. R. Hale, writing in the Orillia Packet Times, outlines in a very interesting and informative way the part of the Toronto Globe has played in the life of Ontario during the last 100 years. While this paper does not necessarily agree with some of the opinions expressed by Mr. Hale, the article in itself is one that commands attention and will no doubt be read with interest by our readers.

On March 4, 1844, there was an anniversary which marked a mile post in the history of Ontario. On that day The Globe celebrated its one hundredth birthday. Few newspapers reach that age. The majority come and go long before a century passes.

The Globe has seen Canada develop from infancy, and during its career had no small influence on the people of its time. It was founded by George Brown, whose name was a household word in Canada as it was in the earlier days. He was a Scot who came from the Old Land in 1838, with his father, Peter Brown, who had failed in business in Edinburgh. They settled in New York, and by 1842 had established The British Chronicle, which specially appealed to British immigrants.

George Brown came to Toronto to extend the circulation of The Chronicle, and saw a field which appealed to him. He felt there was an opening for an aggressive newspaper. Ontario was then known as Upper Canada West, and this was his field. The Chronicle was disposed of and the two Browns established The Banner in Toronto in August, 1843. Under the title of the paper were the words, Righteousness Exalteth a Nation. One of the objects of the paper was to promote the Presbyterian Church.

But young George Brown soon became interested in the political questions of the day. The father could not follow the son in some of his ideas and The Globe was founded by George Brown in order to give him the freedom he desired to discuss freely the burning political questions of those days. The slogan adopted by The Globe was a quotation from Junius. The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures. The existence has appeared in every issue of The Globe since, and is found at the top of the first column of the editorial page.

The stirring days of the 1840's gave George Brown ample play for his liking for crusades in the political field. And he was quite successful on the whole in the causes which he espoused. At first he kept pretty closely to the development of his paper. But as he was a public speaker of considerable ability he gradually became quite a power on the platform, and naturally drifted into public life. He was elected to Parliament in 1851 as member for Kent on the Reform ticket.

In the early 1850's there rose a young lawyer in Kingston who became a rival of George Brown. He was not a Tory of the old type, and in 1854 styled himself Liberal Conservative. George Brown developed almost a hatred of John A. Macdonald, and they became great rivals. Sir John was more astute in politics and gradually outdistanced Brown in the esteem of the public. But Brown had a strong ally in The Globe, and it became part of the household of many homes in Ontario. It was often called the Scotchman's Bible.

What The Globe said was accepted as final, and many a person would not read any other journal than The Globe. Few papers have ever acquired such faithful support. The Globe did not appeal to the majority of the people as the days went on. He formed a government which was known as the Brown-Dorion government, but it did not live long. John A. was too astute, and its life was short.

George Brown was a Britisher and an Imperialist and when Confederation was developing he sunk his differences with Sir John A. Macdonald and joined him in bringing the union about. His attitude made the negotiations much easier. It was George Brown who negotiated the purchase of the Northwest Territories from the Hudson Bay Company at the request of Sir John A. Macdonald.

But Brown fell out with the leaders of the Liberal party soon after Confederation. He supported Alexander McKenzie for the leadership and supported him between 1873 and 1878. But he had little sympathy with Edward Blake who succeeded McKenzie.

From 1878 on he gradually slipped out of public life. On May 10 1880 he died from a shot fired by an employee who was intoxicated. His brother Gordon Brown succeeded him in control of The Globe. His funeral was the greatest in Toronto up to that period.

When The Globe started the news was largely local as there was no telegraph news. The invention of the Morse code brought this about 3 months after The Globe was established. The paper was printed on a hand press and the helper was his 17 year old brother Gordon Brown. The head press I imagine was one known as a Washington press which was common in all newspaper offices. When I first knew the Packet office the Packet was printed on a Washington and I often helped to roll the ink on the type. The press was used for years after to pull proofs.

When The Globe was first started the population of Toronto was less than that of Orillia at present. The Globe began as a weekly and on November 4 1846 became a semi-weekly, a tri-weekly in July, 1849. The circulation of the first issue was 300. The daily began with 8,000, a circulation never heard of before in Canada. That is about the circulation of the Packet Times at present.

The Globe had a number of editors after George Brown. One of the most outstanding was Sir John Willison. Under him The Globe had great influence in the political field. He was a very close friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and wrote his life. Sir John made many changes in The Globe. In reports of political meetings or events he did not allow them to be biased. They had to give a fair idea of what was said or done. Many readers of the Liberal ranks protested, but he was firm, and The Globe's influence came back to what it was under Brown in the earlier days.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Macdonald, a noted Presbyterian minister and a preacher with great power, succeeded Sir John Willison. He was a Scotsman with great fervor, and no mean orator. But he was a better preacher than political speaker. Mr. Stewart Lyon succeeded Dr. Macdonald. He was inclined to be a radical, but was a good newspaperman. He retired in 1928, and was succeeded by Mr. Harry W. Anderson, who was most faithful in his duties, and an ardent Imperialist. He died in 1936, 3 months after his retirement. His place was taken by the present editor, Mr. A. A. McIntosh. On November 23, 1936, The Globe absorbed The Mail and Empire.

After 48 years under the control of the Jaffray family, it was purchased by Wm. William H. Wright, who is a wealthy mine owner, and was put under the direction of Mr. George McCullagh.

For years I had rather looked forward to the day when The Globe would celebrate its 100th birthday. I had been a reader all my life. But when the day came I did not seem to get the thrill I expected. The Globe seemed to have drifted away from the things it once stood for and it did not have the same attachment. The event passed almost without note.

In an interview on the 100th anniversary Sir William Mulock said he had not the same feeling toward The Globe and Mail as formerly. Asked why, he said, it is trying to serve two masters, an impossibility. The two masters are the Liberal and the Conservative parties.

The Globe has slipped more seriously than that. That is only a minor matter. The Globe has been trying to serve two masters in the religious and moral spheres, and has lost the sympathy of a class of people who are loyal to a paper which stands for right day in and day out.

Once a week The Globe gives prominence to a religious article. But every day there is a column on the same page which continually sneers at religion and those who are endeavouring to extend the Kingdom of God. One of its pet themes is pointing out the weaknesses, and what it calls the failures of missions. If The Globe had been published in Jerusalem 1900 years ago this column would have announced with joy the crucifixion, that Christ had died without converting the nation, and at the end had only a handful of faithful followers.

There is a tendency, more towards atheism and agnosticism than Christianity in it most of the time. And on moral questions it is not very sound.

In the temperance field The Globe is not very helpful. Last week it had an article which expressed great shock over the increased sale of liquor. But for a long time before that it had been anything but sympathetic with those who were pointing out what was happening.

It is reported from Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, that the Polish children refugees there are settling down happily in their new quarters. They have already formed two companies of Girl Guides and one pack of Brownies, each being headed by their own Guides.

**ONTARIO PRESIDENT ELECT RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS TRIP**

Returning home after a two months inspection trip of Red Cross which took him through a London Blitz, and over 3000 miles in England and Scotland, C. Bruce Hill, president-elect of the Ontario Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society says that the thing which impressed him most was the overwhelming gratitude of the British people for what the Red Cross has done for them. Such heartfelt gratitude is a challenge, he feels, to Canadians in the Society's current campaign for \$10,000,000 which Red Cross is asking as its Dominion wide objective.

At the headquarters of the Women's Voluntary Services, chief distribution point of clothing and supplies from Canadian Red Cross, at the 14 nurseries which Canadian Junior Red Cross maintains and where jam and honey and other nourishing food and clothing is provided; in the British Convalescent Homes and Red Cross Hospitals the story is the same, of deep gratitude to the Canadian people for what they have received through the Canadian Red Cross. "Every place I went and no matter whom I talked to, government or service people or just plain folks, the story was the same."

Crossing the ocean, Mr. Hill became acquainted with a British merchant seaman who had been torpedoed for the fourth time. "This man could not say enough for what the Canadian Red Cross had done for him at St. Johns Newfoundland. Anyone who had knitted socks and sweaters for the men of the Navy would want to go on knitting for another ten years in appreciation of what these men are doing in escorting convoys under all sorts of weather conditions."

One of the lesser known services of Canadian Red Cross is the tracing of prisoners, and Mr. Hill found much evidence of the speed and efficiency with which the Canadian Red Cross worked, and the resultant happiness to the prisoner's family. Everywhere the British people talked of the wonderful Canadian Red Cross parcels, and there were many repatriated men who talked of little else. It seemed as if the thankfulness of the British people was brimming over, and Mr. Hill told of being present at a social affair when an R.A.F. officer gave unsolicited testimony of the benefits he and other R.A.F. men had derived from Canadian Red Cross.

The Ontario Division's president-elect had high praise for the speed and

efficiency with which the British air raid organization moves. During the big air raid he witnessed in London only a few days ago, he saw Red Cross members in the thick of it, working calmly and efficiently. "You'd think they were just going out to breakfast," he said.

Mr. Hill, along with Harold Leather, chairman of the Hamilton Prisoner of War Packing Depot, attended the presentation of a mobile canteen to the National Fire Services at Cheltenham. Major General B.E. Price, D.S.O., D.O.M., V.D., the Overseas Commissioner, made the presentation, which was the gift, through Canadian Red Cross, of a Montreal citizen. Another highlight of Mr. Hill's visit overseas was the opening of the Canadian Red Cross Officers Club in London at which the Duchess of Kent officiated.

Mr. Hill says that the generous contributions and the work of Canadians have put the Canadian Red Cross among the leaders in the 17 Red Cross organizations represented in London. "If the people of Ontario realized what the spirit of the Canadian Red Cross means to the British people and to our own service men and women they would not hesitate to give and give generously in this campaign" he concluded.

**THIS CHANGING WORLD**

Canada's young men are becoming accustomed to a broader scene of life than is to be found in a narrow nationalism. The story is told in The Printed Word of two flying boys in Montreal who were completing recent Valentine shopping. "One more item and I'm through," one told the other. "I crave nuts. Saw some beauties in a store window. Let's go."

They did go, up and down St. Catharines street and side streets, ogling every display. No nuts.

"I know I saw them," the senior flier persisted. "They were in a carton beside a box of dried apricots."

Further search brought no better luck. They were at dinner some hours later when it came to him.

"I know where I saw those nuts," he suddenly recalled. "It was in Reyjavik, Iceland."

Units of the Air Training Corps have been established in most of the secondary schools and in the technical school of Jamaica. A considerable number of recruits for the R.A.F. from mechanics to gunners, and for personnel for miscellaneous services have been provided.

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**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

**IN THE ESTATE OF ANNIE S. THOMPSON, late of the Town of Georgetown in the County of Halton, Spinster, deceased.**  
 ALL persons having claims against the estate of ANNIE S. THOMPSON, late of the Town of Georgetown in the County of Halton, Spinster, deceased, who died on or about the 8th day of February 1944, are hereby notified to send in to the undersigned Executrices of the last will and testament of the said deceased, or her Solicitor, on or before the 25th day of March 1944, full particulars of their claims. Immediately after the said 25th day of March 1944, the assets of the deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to claims of which the said Executrices shall then have notice.

DATED at Georgetown, Ontario, this 25th day of February 1944.

Rev. M. T. Griffin Thompson, 633 James St. S. Hamilton, and George Franklin Thompson, Milton, Ontario, Executrices of the said Estate, by KENNETH M. LANGFORD, Georgetown, Ontario, their Solicitor.

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000-00 PASSENGER

**GET YOUR 1944 MOTOR VEHICLE PERMIT NOW!**

1944 motor vehicle permits are now on sale.

NOW is the time to purchase yours. You may recall the long line-ups of other years. Do not wait until the last minute to get your 1944 permit.

DO YOU KNOW—

There are over 36,000 persons in Ontario whose licenses to drive are under suspension because of their inability to secure insurance or file other proof of financial responsibility? They were convicted of offences against the motor vehicle laws following accidents.

It is better to drive safely and avoid accidents than to find yourself unable to drive at all.

Do not mutilate or destroy your 1943 plate. Wartime restrictions require that it be used another year.

Your motor vehicle permit fee remains the same. A windshield stamp will be issued with your 1944 motor vehicle permit, validating the use of your 1943 plate.

The application for 1944 is provided on the back of the 1943 permit. This is the only form that may be used.

Renew your driver's license at the same time.

GEO. H. DOUCETT,  
 Minister of Highways