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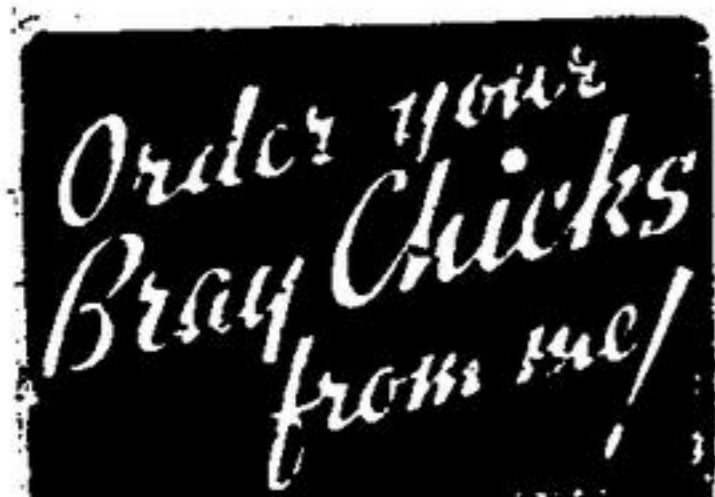
7:04 a.m.	6:44 p.m.
9:34 a.m.	9:34 p.m.
2:24 p.m.	10:09 p.m.

FOR LONDON

7:10:35 a.m.	7:15 p.m.
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## THEATRE

Friday, May 26th

"ROSIE THE RIVETER"

Jane Frazee, F. Albertson

"PASSPORT TO DESTINY"

Ella Lancaster, Gordon Oliver

"Fox News"

Saturday, May 27th, Matinee at 3 p.m.

"STANDING ROOM ONLY"

Hilarious with Paulette Goddard, Fred McMurray

Canada Carries On "U. N. R. R. A."

Disney "Fall Out Fall In"

Chapter 14 "Secret Service In Darkest Africa"

Tuesday and Wednesday, May 30 and 31

"PASSAGE TO MARSEILLES"

Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan

Speaking Of Animals "In The Newsreels"

Pete Smith "Sportsman's Memories"

## Youth Will Be Served

By MARIE MARSH  
(McClure Syndicate—WNU Service.)

"GOSH!" said Mrs. Gleason, pushing her small feet painfully into smaller dancing slippers. "Excuse me, Tom, for saying 'gosh,' but I'd rather scrub floors than to go to that dance."

Tom Gleason looked sympathetically from his post before the chiffoinier, where he was struggling with the studs of his evening shirt. "I suppose we've got to go."

"Oh, I suppose so," said the young wife, now carefully brushing the collar of Tom's evening coat as it lay on the bed. "Housework and the twins are nothing to compare with what I have to undergo for that 'younger set.' I promised to chaperon them. Grace Hayes will meet us at the clubhouse and will be back for the night. Your brother, I suppose, will be there and he'll want the other spare room. I thought once we'd pull off a match with them—"

"Them," echoed Tom sneeringly. "They're just like the rest of the younger set. Crazy for excitement—they'll never settle down and have real happiness the way we did. Young people are different nowadays." Tom was all of five years older than his brother, James.

An hour later, Jim Gleason tried the front door of the Gleason suburban home, found it locked and made an unceremonious entrance through a partly open front window. He found a pair of slippers and a smoking jacket of his brother's in a downstairs hall closet. A foraging expedition in the kitchen resulted in some crullers of his sister-in-law's baking and some apples. He filled his pipe with his brother's tobacco, poked the embers, threw on a fresh log and sat down to enjoy all the comforts of a home not his own.

At 10:30 he heard a knock on the front door and opened it to see Grace Hayes, in day clothes and with an overnight bag in her hand. "I thought you'd be at the dance," she said.

"No," drawled James. "I can't stand the pace. I said I might come, but it was only for an excuse to spend the night here. How these married people want to gab about as they do I can't see. With a home like this—have a cruller and an apple," he interrupted, pointing to the outlay on the table. "Gee, if I had a little house like this and a wife, believe me I'd stay at home! But then we're different."

Grace looked wistfully into the fire. "I know," she said. "Girls are different now. They are more serious."

There was a long and rather painful pause. Then James Gleason bent toward Grace, who was sitting up straight in her chair. "Grace, won't you marry me?"

"No," Grace said, still very wistful. "I think I would marry you if I married any one, Jimmy, but I'm afraid of marriage. It seems to change people so. I'm afraid that once I was married I'd be like your sister-in-law. And you might dance about and be as mad about dancing and excitement as Tom."

Then one or two of the twins wailed out from the floor above, and Grace, with James in her wake, fled to the nursery. They were busy executing requests for drinks of water when Tom and Mabel let themselves in the front door below.

"Well, we're back again to home, sweet home," said Tom.

James and Grace went noiselessly down to the landing where they could see them. Then Tom leaned toward Mabel and took her hand in his. "There's nothing like it, is there, little wife?" he said. "More than ever I can't understand this point of view of the younger set. There's my brother, Jim, could marry any day he wanted to."

"And there's Grace," continued Mabel. "She's independent herself. She wouldn't have to wait for a man to support her."

"I guess they are different. They don't know the meaning of home. Here we went over to that dance on purpose to get them together, and they didn't even come. I suppose something more exciting kept them both."

There would have been more of this sort of thing between the Gleasons if Grace had not missed a step on the stairway. She gave a very little scream and clung to Jim. The Gleasons hurried to the hall and snapped on the electric light that showed Grace being upheld with unnecessary tenacity by Jim.

"We didn't mean to overhear you," said Grace.

"We heard all we needed," Jim laughed. "We heard, enough to know that you and Tom are home-folks, after all. Somehow I think that what we heard is going to make a big difference in our lives."

Perhaps they whispered something or perhaps they said it aloud or perhaps they understood each other just by an exchange of glances. No one of the quartet just remembered how it happened later. But there on the landing Grace told Mabel and Jim told his brother Tom, and there were general congratulations and a few tears, and Tom and Jim shook hands and Mabel kissed Grace and then kissed her husband and kissed Jim, and it was not until later that they remembered that ten minutes earlier Grace had quite definitely told Jim that she had no intention of marrying anyone.

## Fears May Be Liars

(By Lewis Milligan)

Amid the spate of theatrical generalities that are being talked and written about post-war planning, it is good to come across something that gets down to "brass tacks." One of the most practical treatments of the problem is contained in a booklet issued by the Engineering Institute of Canada. It is a reprint of a paper presented at the annual meeting of the Institute in February last. The six joint authors

of the paper set out to consider what industry could do and the part the Institute could play in stimulating thinking and planning in that field.

They undertook to answer the three following questions: "What is the Post-War Problem?" "What can Industry do to Create Full Employment?" "What can the Government Do to Create Full Employment?"

As part of the answer to the first question is suggested in the Atlantic Charter as the achievement of "Freedom from Want" but in order to achieve that the provision of full employment must be planned. The paper proceeds to estimate the number of persons from whom employment must be planned and presents comparative figures of employment before, during and after the war. Assuming that the war might end in 1945 it is estimated that full employment in January, 1947, would require the absorption of 710,000 more persons than were employed in August, 1939. This estimate takes into account the elimination of over-employment and the return of the armed forces to civilian life.

These large shifts in employment constitute the chief post-war problem, and it is suggested that each industry and individual employer should plan in advance to meet these changing conditions. It is insisted that all post-war plans must be based upon sound and proven principles, and that the problem must be approached from a long-range point of view. To create employment capital expenditures must be made by industries in producing and distributing all those things which, in turn, provide income for the consumer. Industries will have an important bearing upon full employment. "This means new factories, improved machinery, more power, better transportation facilities, from one end to the other of our industrial organization."

This emphasis upon the necessity for capital expenditures in maintaining full employment is very important, but it is also important that industry shall have the capital to expend. The writers of this paper cite competent authorities as claiming that at least 20 per cent of the total national income must be accumulated in the form of savings which must be converted each year into capital investments in order to support full employment. "Unemployment only develops when capital expenditures are not being made on a large enough scale."

The point is that there can be no capital to expend without profits, for profits are capital. But there is such a thing as accumulating profits and spending them. That occurred during the depression and was largely responsible for it. Fear of lack of confidence and enterprise, undoubtedly had much to do with the continuance of the slump of 1929. And that did not apply only to industrialists, but it applied just as much if not more to private individuals in regular employment who were afraid to spend for fear of the future. Everybody was too scared to spend, and the consequence was a decline in consumption, with an inevitable decline in production and employment.

There may have been other factors that precipitated the slump, such as the decline in foreign trade, but the depression was aggravated and extended by the fear of spending. The writers of this paper do not put it that way, but that is what their theory about the necessity for capital expenditures amounts to. They point out that "the basis of prosperity is production," that "and income results from expenditures by someone, so that a high level of expenditure is necessary to attain a high level of national income and to maintain full employment. Income is only useful in terms of the goods and services it will buy." And it might be added that there can be no income without output.

These are very plain truths, but they were so plain and so close to us during the depression that we could not see them, because our eyes were fixed on the fears of the future. We were paralyzed by fear, and if we dwell too much upon the "Four Fears" of the Atlantic Charter we will be sunk like the ship on which that Charter was signed. No amount of planning for the future can take the place of concentration upon the possibilities and the duties of the present. "Simple duty hath no place for fear," says Whittier. And Carlyle speaks to us today in these words: "Do the duty that lies nearest thee; which thou knowest to be a duty! The second duty will already become clearer."

The local post office will be open all day, Wednesday May 24th and will close at 12:30 P.M. on Thursday.

A large share of the credit for Britain's successful avoidance of wartime epidemics must go largely to the bacteriologists and their staffs who carry out frequent raids on areas from which outbreaks of infectious diseases are reported.

Through an error, in the last issue of the Herald it was announced that the Stores would be open on Thursday afternoon. In order to comply with the local closing By-Law

## Stores will Close on Thursday Afternoon

AS USUAL

RETAIL DIVISION BOARD OF TRADE

## Notice!

THE GEORGETOWN LUMBER MILL WILL BE CLOSED EACH SATURDAY AFTERNOON COMMENCING MAY 20TH.

## HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION OF GEORGETOWN

### Damages to Street Lighting System

DURING RECENT WEEKS heavy expenses have occurred to replace broken lamp bulbs and globes, on the street lighting system of Town of Georgetown.

THEREFORE, take notice that the Hydro-Electric Commission of Georgetown will enforce full payment and penalties for all such damages occasioned, and all of which shall be recoverable under The Summary Convictions Act, R.S.O. 1927, c. 249, s. 50.

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