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THURSDAY, JULY 25th, 1940.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION

Everywhere throughout the country there is an evident desire on the part of the people to assist in every possible way with the National Registration which will take place next month. Capt. Frank Mesley, Registrar for North York, has been deluged with offers of voluntary help from people who are anxious to take this opportunity of contributing their services to Canada's War effort.

This week the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of National War Services announced that organization plans are proceeding rapidly, and while the registration dates have not yet been set it is expected it will be all completed by late in August.

Registrars have been appointed in all ridings, and deputy registrars are now being appointed and voluntary help for these deputy-registrars enlisted. In this district anyone willing to give some time in this patriotic undertaking may leave their name at The Liberal office and it will be directed to the Riding Registrar. The deputy-registrars will post notices of registration as soon as dates are fixed. Ample publicity in due course will be given to places of registration and questions to be answered.

All persons are required to attend registration booths on the given dates, to answer questions (18 for men, 19 for women) put to them by the deputy registrars. Answers will be written on registration cards. In cases where a person is ill or incapacitated the deputy registrar may send an assistant to complete the registration at that person's home.

If a person fails to register, he or she will be punished by a fine of \$200 or imprisonment for three months or both, with an additional penalty of \$10 a day for each day elapsing between the close of registration and the person's registration or trial.

A fine of \$100 is provided for refusal to answer any registration question; a fine of \$200 or three months' imprisonment or both for giving misleading answers; and a fine of \$200 and imprisonment for any person advising any citizen to refuse or omit to comply with the regulations or impeding any officer in carrying out the regulations.

All persons will be given registration certificates, which they will have to carry with them at all times. Penalties are provided for refusal or failure to produce certificates on demand. Other penalties are provided by the Registration Act for the protection of both the State and the people.

In the words of Hon. James G. Gardiner, registration of all the people of Canada will serve two purposes, "the first one being to get a complete picture of the conditions existing with respect to man-power and woman-power in Canada today, with regard to where they are, their background and their condition of health. All information of that kind would be required, and it will be made available not only to the Department of National Defence, but to all departments of government — old age pensions, health, and so on. This information can be used for different purposes in connection with the care of our population during a period of war, and perhaps afterwards.

"The other purpose is the one which has been outlined, namely that of obtaining registration of those who are available for training in Canada immediately and throughout the war period."

Indications are that voluntary organizations will be set up in each constituency, in addition to officials appointed by the government, to help carry out the task of registration.

THE INCOMPREHENSIBLE BRITISH

The British are hard for some people to understand. You offer them advice when what they need is airplanes. Do they appreciate the advice? And when they are steeling themselves for the sort of ordeal their tight little island has not faced since 1066, when all the free world knows that its present line of defence against Hitlerism rests on the steadfastness of the British people, when that people needs the faith as well as the material aid of other free peoples — just then you advise them to run away.

And do they appreciate your advice? No; for the British are hard for some people to understand. It is plain that the British do not intend to lose the Old World. That they will pit themselves against a war machine which has overrun half a dozen countries in about as many weeks may be hard for some people to understand.

That the British are hard to understand in such matters is what makes them so hard to beat.—Christian Science Monitor (Boston).

LEOPOLD, PICTURE-POSTCARD HERO

King Leopold's treacherous desertion of the Allies formed part and parcel of Hitler's scheme of world domination. Incredible as it seems, Leopold III was fooled into believing that he stood a good chance of becoming Emperor of Greater Germany. That was the root cause of his trachery.

Even in his youth, Leopold was a sensitive, neurotic type, whose whims and fancies were always excused on the grounds of the terrors to which he, his gallant immortal father King Albert and their fellow-countrymen were subjected during the Great War. When the boy Prince was sent to Eton in 1918, King Albert warned the authorities that Leopold was apt to lose touch with realities.

After Queen Astrid's car-crash death, Leopold was mentally unbalanced and his downfall began from that time. Attractive German women were pushed into his company whenever he went on holiday, and members of the German aristocracy poured sinister ideas into his ears. All these poisonous friends kept telling Leopold that if he played his cards aright, he could become Emperor of Germany. They whispered that the Reich was in great need of a young, energetic monarch of Aryan German ancestry.

Both on his father's and his mother's side, Leopold of the Belgians could boast German blood. He was told that when Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands passed away, Germany would make him ruler of both Holland and Belgium. That was to be just a first step. Later on, he could rise to a still greater glory.

Leopold believed it all... Having thus undermined the

moral fibre of Belgium's picture postcard Hero King, the Germans felt on safer ground in launching their great offensive... Belgium's Foreign Minister, Paul Spaak is quoted as saying that when Leopold announced to his Government that he was about to surrender, he looked "like a madman, mentally and physically deficient."—News Review, London, England.

LOOKING BACKWARD

A WEEKLY GLIMPSE AT LOCAL HISTORY

By Paul L. Fox

As an early temperance worker remarked about Richmond Hill at this time, "All there is in Richmond Hill are six hotels and six stores, and each one sells whiskey." When Yonge St. became passable for regular travel the necessity for half-way houses became more and more apparent. Realizing this necessity, Mr. Abner Miles built the first hotel in the district on lot 45, Markham in 1802. The owner died in 1806 and the hotel was transferred to private hands. The next, built by Col. David Bridgford on lot 47 was a resort for military gentlemen and early tourists. It disappeared when Col. Bridgford retired to agricultural pursuits.

Another hotel was built at the south end of our village, it was the first frame building of any size to be erected in the village and was built when the 18th century was in its infancy. Before 1850 Yonge St. was macadamized no further north than Lymburner's Corners but which we now know as Lot 40, or Carrville. A government grant speeded up the work and increased the number of employees. Most of the workmen, of various nationalities, boarded at this hotel.

The men were paid their wages Saturday afternoons and most of them went on a general carousal Saturday evening and Sunday. As an observer at that time remarked, "The drinking and fighting were extraordinary."

Yonge Street at this time ran so close to the building that the foundations were laid bare which necessitated a platform six feet high all along the front. Over that platform

receded many a drunken man receiving injuries in some cases which resulted in death. The old building was burned in 1871.

Built around 1815 by John Clark was the third hotel on the spot later occupied by the Palmer House. Mr. Clark also owned the distillery on lot 43 which he built in 1811. We may suppose that when the landlord of the hotel ran the supply department, his customers got the "stuff, pure and unadulterated."

There is reported conversation between a landlord in this hotel at a later date and a customer who asked for "good" whiskey. "There is no good whiskey," he replied, "but we have some of the best that's going."

Perhaps one of the best known hotels of by-gone days was Delby's. The Dominion House later occupied that site which is on the east side of Yonge Street close to The Liberal offices. The aristocracy of Toronto on their trips to and from the upper lakes called here for refreshments. Steele's at Bond's Lake, too enjoyed this patronage. Dolby's was the stopping place for the old stage coach that ran between Toronto and the Landing with its great lumbering box-like carriage swung on heavy leather springs, bouncing and jolting its dusty occupants over every little bump in the then unpaved road.

On the day the stage was due, once a week, villagers would gather round the great sign post on which swung high above a full length portrait of the beautiful maid, "The Lass of Richmond Hill," to form a welcoming committee to disembarking passengers.

(The article on hotels will be continued.)

Colonies Give Freely To Help Britain Win

"As the first stick (i.e. weapon) from Basutoland is now being sent, I, Seiso Griffith, Paramount Chief of Basutoland, on behalf of the chiefs, sub-chiefs and Basuto nation desire to reiterate our expression of unswerving loyalty to His Majesty the King and his Government, and to express the hope that our small contribution, which is made with sincerity and is entirely voluntary, may be of assistance in this great struggle in which the British Empire is engaged against Germany. His Majesty's Government is justly fighting this war and God will be with us."

And with this inspiring message, the Basuto chief sent a gift of approximately \$25,000 from his native community.

The gift was typical of the spirit of encouragement and assistance that courses through the great colonial empire. Cash sums exceeding in all three millions sterling have been sent to Great Britain. But the story does not end there. Gifts have been made in war material, foodstuffs, even cattle.

So far, nine motor ambulances, costing over £500 apiece, have been given to the British Red Cross by people in the colonies. Two of them were given by the Chinese community in Trinidad, two by Toc H in Bermuda, two more by the Gold Coast and three, specially for the R.A.F., by Hindus in Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

The people of the Mauritius have, in addition to their cash contribution of £14,000, imposed a special duty on their sugar exports to provide the funds for a warplane for Britain.

Children of Jamaica saved up their pocket-money and sent £100, all in pennies, as a birthday present to Princess Elizabeth for her favourite war charity.

The island of Grenada made a gift of 80,000 lbs. of cocoa for the fighting forces, and Trinidad is sending grape fruit for the same purpose. In Jamaica they are planning gifts of rum, preserves, cigars and citrus fruit for the Allied Armies.

Bermuda will be sending all her surplus potato crop free to the Mother Country. Recently Bermudians sent one of the strangest, though by no means least acceptable war gifts — 15000 tons of scrap metal collected in the Colony.

In the shipyards of Hong Kong

work has already commenced on the two minesweepers and four harbour defence craft for the Navy, and the two ferry tenders for the Army, which are to be an extra gift from all classes in the Colony.

Among war gifts from the Gold Coast and Nigeria have been 40 head-loads of foodstuffs for the serving forces and contributions of money down to as little as 3d. a month.

In East Africa native chiefs have given rice, maize, beans and potatoes, specially grown on a communal basis as a war contribution from their tribes.

One Chief contributed 94 head of cattle and another 100 bulls. This was in accordance with the age-old African custom of supplying the fighting men with meat. But, in this war money is more needed than meat, so, with the Chiefs' approval, the cattle were sold. The 100 bulls realized £300.

In South Rhodesia, one old African, a cousin of the late King Lobengula, drove up his whole herd of 60 cattle to the District Commissioner's office and stated they were to be sent to "George" meaning King George, to help pay for the war. He was with difficulty persuaded to make a more modest sacrifice.

Others sent gifts of money. One leading East African sent £2. He had just been reading in "Mein Kampf" that it was a crime to educate Africans.

HITLER'S LAST CONQUEST

Divide and conquer has been Hitler's vicious strategy. In dividing France from Great Britain, please God, he has made his last conquest. Britain and the Empire cannot by him be divided. Standing resolutely at Democracy's last rampart of freedom, liberty and justice, they will fight bravely to the end, and according to that end, civilization will survive or perish from the Earth. But God is in His Heaven, and Heaven itself has ordered the right. So with undiminished faith in the right, and doing our duty with steadfastness and courage, we can be confident that ultimately right will prevail.—(From the Montreal Star).

A young deer, frequently noticed in Palgrave district recently, was found dead near the intersection of Highways No. 9 and 50 on Sunday morning. Both its hind legs were broken. Presumably the animal failed to clear a high wire fence near which it was found lying.

EDGELEY

On Thursday, July 11th the Edgeley Women's Institute held their meeting at the home of Mrs. C. Snider, who, along with Miss Edith Jackson, welcomed the members. Business consisted of arrangements for the jam making project which is to be participated in by institutes throughout the district. The plan was explained by Mrs. Agnew, and a local committee was chosen to arrange the details. The work will be carried on in the home kitchen of Mrs. Paul Snider.

To aid in this plan for providing food for overseas shipment to soldiers and refugees, the Institute would welcome donations of fruit and sugar. Residents of the Edgeley district who have an abundance of fruit should notify Miss Gladys Smith as the berries and other fruits come into season. Announcement was made that war work donations of used clothing should be sent to Mrs. F. Locke.

A programme for the meeting featuring "Education", consisted of pictures shown by Campbell Snider. The views included scenes of California, a trip across Canada, and pictures of Maple and district. Other contributors included Miss Ella Whitmore who gave a patriotic reading and Jean Phillips who rendered a piano solo. Lunch served by the hostess and committee concluded the meeting.

ATKINSON FAMILY MEET HERE FOR 14TH REUNION

One hundred and twenty-five persons attended the 14th annual Atkinson family reunion at the Woodbridge Fair Grounds on Saturday, July 13th. The family are descendants of Thomas Atkinson who came to Canada from Yorkshire, England 108 years ago. He pioneered in Etobicoke township. At the present time there are 95 first cousins of this early settler. During the picnic officers were elected as follows for 1941: President, Arthur Johnson, Nashville; 1st Vice-President, Wesley Atkinson, Edgeley; 2nd Vice-President, Leonard Atkinson, Schomberg; Secretary, Mrs. Howard Atkinson, Embro; treasurer, William Atkinson, Hamilton.

An award for the person travelling the longest distance went to Garnet Ross, of the R.C.A.F., who came from Saskatchewan. The oldest lady was Mrs. M. Smith; the oldest man, Solomon Atkinson, Nobleton; the oldest married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Menno Smith; the youngest bride, Mrs. G. Watt; and the youngest baby, Gordon Watt, and the largest family, Mr. and Mrs. Len Atkinson. Before dispersing the family agreed to meet again in Woodbridge next year.

A trailer colony is developing at Malton. A newly wedded couple moved into one of the portable homes this week, we are told.

One of the last shipments of jersey cattle to leave the Channel Islands, now under German occupation, arrived recently at the farm of B. H. Bull and Sons in Brampton.

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