

GROCERIES

- Chocolate Marshmallows, (Cakes), per pound 15c
Jubilee Cakes, per pound 15c
Magic Bleach, per bottle 8c
Floor Wax, 1 lb. tin 30c
Cherries, Fancy Quality per bottle 15c
Grape Marmalade, bottle 29c
Toasted Wheat Crisp, pkg. 12c

- Pure Maple Syrup, per gallon \$2.00
Bensdorp's Cocoa, half pound tin 20c
McLaren's Imperial Jelly Powder, assorted flavors 5 Packages 25c
Prunes, good size, 3 pounds 25c
Finest Canadian June Cheese, per lb. 14c
St. Lawrence & Benson's Cornstarch, per pkg. 11c
Matches, per package 25c
Bulk Baking Soda, per lb. 5c
Rolled Oats, regular and quick cooking, 7 lbs. 25c
Maxwell House Coffee, 1 lb. tin 45c
Ovaltine, 4 1/2 oz. tin 45c 9 oz. tin 65c

- GARDEN SEEDS
Blue Bantam and American Wonder Peas 10c
Golden Bantam Corn, Butter Beans 25c
Eagle Brand Milk, per tin 19c
Genuine Dutch Beet Seed 35c lb.
Finest for table use, oz. 20c
Fine quality Dutch Settes 2 pounds 25c
English Multiplier Onions per pound 10c
Seedless Raisins, 2 lbs. 25c
Special Black Tea 3 pounds for \$1.00
Bulk Peanut Butter, lb. 15c

Ratcliff & Co. TOWN DELIVERY Phone 7112

STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS

Agent for International Harvester Machines, and Repairs, also agent for R. A. Lister; Peter-Hamilton; Fleury and Commonsense Fanning Mills.
—FOR SALE—
AYRSHIRE BULL DISC HARROWS
CREAM SEPARATOR, MELOTTE
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FLINT MOTOR CAR, SEDAN
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For Summer Wear

- Fancy Printed Rayon, Rayon and Cotton mixed, assorted patterns and shades, from 29c up
Fancy Printed Voiles, in many delightful shades and patterns, from 25c up
Kiddies Suits and Dresses, in a wide range of styles, from 59c up
Dainty House Dresses in an infinite variety of styles and colors, from 79c up
Peter Pan and Winnie Winkle prints in many delightful patterns 29c up
DAINTY LINGERIE
Corsets, Girdles, and Corcelettes
Many styles to choose from in our large stock, all well made, and boned for slight, average, and larger figure types. Prices range from 95c to \$4.50
Rayon Vests, Panties, and Bloomers, of a fine close even weave, and cut to fit smoothly and evenly, per garment 39c, 49c, 59c
LINENE FROCKS, COLORFUL, COOL, AND CRISP
Sunny, Yellow, Soft Blues, Green, and dainty linen, are all represented in this group. You will want these frocks for the garden, the porch, and for picnics. Very attractively trimmed in contrasting colors. Special \$1.00
SILK HOSIERY
This is the time to consider replenishing your stock of silk hose. We offer a fine variety of hose at very moderate prices. Pure silk hose with french heel, per pr. 49c
Full Fashioned Silk Hose, in all the newest shades and in all sizes. 79c, 95c, \$1.25, \$1.49
SILK GLOVES
firm smooth weave, and newest designs. Very moderate prices, per pair 59c to \$1.35
NOTIONS
Below we list a few items from our notions Counter:
Elastic, 1/4" wide, 6 yard package 15c
Hair Pins, two packages for 5c
Pins, per paper 5c & 10c
Safety pins, assorted, per card 10c
Rolled Tape, white or black, 5 yds 5c and 10c
Dress Buckles, all kinds, 15c to 50c
Dress Shields, per pair 25c
Cheese Cloth, 5 yards for 25c
Mending Wool, per skein 5c
Mercerized Mending, per ball 5c
Mercerized Crochet Cotton, per ball 10c & 20c
Pearl Cotton, per ball 15c
Cotton Thread, 2 Spools for 15c
Princess Pat, hair nets, three for 25c
Sew on Hose Supporters, per pair 25c
Babies Rubber Pants 15c, 19c, 25c
KNITTED BLOUSES
These dainty little blouses are exceedingly attractive, and must be seen to be appreciated. In white, rose, green, blue and yellow, ea 75c

Then you will probably require new curtains for some of the windows, and we are showing a splendid range of curtain materials, by the yard, and also in curtains ready to put up, at very moderate cost.

MISSES DRESSES
This Season's unusual sleeves and neckline in these Cascade and Rough Crepe gowns, with dainty contrasting-trims, are exceedingly attractive. In black, navy, red, blue, green, gray and white. Sizes 14 to 20 \$5.25 and \$5.95

AFTERNOON FROCKS
Rough and Cascade Crepe in new and delightful designs, beautifully tailored to give that perfect fit, and that comfortable feeling which is the right of the well-dressed woman. All sizes and shades. You will be surprised at the high quality, and the low price of these frocks. Each \$6.95

HOUSE CLEANING TIME REQUISITES
Wallpaper costs but little, and a few dollars spent in redecorating that room will bring a return in satisfaction out of all proportion to the cost. Pay our Wallpaper Department an early visit and make your selection from our complete showing of new patterns.

The W.H. Shaw Store

Stouffville, Ontario Phone 9512

THE ANNUAL CALL TO CLEAN-UP

That a municipal council should give leadership to the householders in keeping the village or town clean, over which they direct affairs, is firmly believed in by the town fathers in Whitby, is evident from what is taking place in the Ontario County centre. Stouffville council abandoned the annual "clean up day" on the ground of economy, and it would have been, in our opinion, a backward step had not a private trucker stepped in and thus will save the accumulation of tins, etc., from littering our back yards, in which many take a real pride. In fairness to our councillors, however, we feel they anticipated the outcome of financing "can day" would be to turn it into private hands. Here is what they are doing in Whitby, as reported editorially in the Whitby Gazette last week:—

The Council has set May 16, 17 and 18 as the annual "clean up" days in Whitby. On these days citizens are requested to gather up in bags or boxes all the refuse which has accumulated in the back yard or cellar during the winter and pile up same neatly at the side of the street so that they can be easily picked up by the town teams. To "clean up" is the duty of every citizen, as it removes fire dangers, and things that breed disease while it helps to maintain the town's reputation as a clean, beautiful and healthy town. This year as last the Council is enlarging the scope of the clean up campaign by asking the citizens to undertake painting and necessary repairs in order that the town's appearance might be improved and that idle men may be given jobs.

Citizens during the past two years, have withheld works of a clean up or paint up nature in the hope that good times will soon return, but meanwhile property is depreciating in value by being left to the mercies of the elements. It is the property that is being carefully cared for during the hard times that is going to bring the price when good times return and whatever money is being saved now by neglecting your property will be lost on its value when marketable property is in demand again.

Look around your premises today and see what you can do to put across this clean up campaign. There is something every citizen can do to make it a success.

Send The Tribune to absent friends

Redistribution and Electoral Reform

By Alex. D. Bruce, Unionville, Ont., R. R.

To The Editor:
In connection with the redistribution of constituencies we read in the press that a "safe seat" is to be created for one member of Parliament, and that Liberals will be "hived" in a certain area. Doubtless the reporter is responsible for the phraseology, descriptive of the situation, as he sees it, yet it is undeniable that the words accurately describe what has been done under past redistributions. In addition to plans for safe seats and for hiving electors (if such is the case) we know that compulsory voting is receiving serious consideration. Of the three suggestions, not one is consistent with representative government, since each involves arbitrary interference with the exercise of the franchise; that this is true of the first two suggestions, requires no argument; compulsory voting is more plausible.

While representative government presupposes that all citizens have the right of voting—and should exercise their right—yet, it is possible that a citizen may find himself unable to vote, confidence in either of two candidates: must he then, be compelled to express a confidence that is not real? If the state expects the citizen to vote; the citizen has the right to demand an opportunity of voting honestly, or, failing that, of refraining. Unfortunately, with that, of refraining, with single member constituencies as the basis of our representative government, it sometimes happens that the only honest course open to those electors who have a purpose in not voting, there are many electors who are alive to public questions, but who because of local conditions are indifferent about voting. In a large proportion of our constituencies, the result can be certainly foretold, even before the candidates are in the field in those constituencies many electors who would vote (were they residents of a close constituency) excuse themselves, upon the ground that it is useless. This assumption that non-use of the franchise, can only mean indifference on the part of the elector, can not be justified by facts.

Let it be noted that the foregoing phases of the problems which are exercising the thought of our public men are the result of our single member constituency basis of representation.

Let us now consider our electoral problems from another angle. In the years immediately following the war, the outstanding feature of our political life was the multiplication of political groups. In the general elections of 1919 (Ontario Provincial) and of 1921 (Federal) in many constituencies three—and in some instances, five, and even six—candidates contested the elections; with the result that, in these multi-candidate constituencies, the one declared, elected frequently represented only an insignificant proportion of the electorate. Certainly in one instance the "representative" represented, only 13.67 per cent of the registered electors: This was little better than were the rotten boroughs in Britain, in the pre-Reform Bill days. In the post war years, so seriously was the prestige of Parliament weakened, because of the development of political groups, that serious consideration was given to Proportional Representation as a system well adapted to the new conditions; in 1923 it appeared probable that this reform would be adopted in Ontario, but owing to the waverling of some supporters of the Government, the measure was withdrawn, and the tide ebbed. We are to-day experiencing a recurrence of conditions similar to those of 1919-21 in the next general election we will, in many constituencies, have a hotch potch of candidates; and in the next Parliament, we will probably have the spectacle of members representing only shreds and patches of the electorate, yet, fulfilling the duties of a "representative." Under Proportional Representation no candidate could be declared elected who had not received such a proportion of the total vote as to give him the right to speak with authority as a representative from his constituency could not be challenged; moreover, practically every voter would be able to point to some member of Parliament as the member for whom he had voted, and who would therefore be his representative, whereas—under the system now in force—the electors constituting the minority in each constituency, are not only represented in Parliament—they are misrepresented. Can there be any doubt as to which system is most conducive to that confidence and contentment which are the strength of the nation? Surely if there is any remedy for the manifold imperfections of our electoral practices that remedy should be adopted.

John H. Humphreys, J.P., Secretary of The Proportional Representation Society, of London, England, has published a comparative analysis of results of the last British general election, held in 1931; and of the Irish Free State elections, recently held, under Proportional Representation; the comparison is enlightening. According to Mr. Humphreys' analysis:—in the British election, for every 29,000 votes cast throughout the country, for National Government candidates, a Government supporter took his seat in Parliament, while it required, on the basis of the vote cast throughout the country, an average of 144,000 Laborite votes for every Labor Party member elected. In other words the vote of 1 National Government supporter was worth 4.91 votes cast by a Labor supporter. Such a result makes mockery of representative government.

Compare this result with the result in the Irish election, where according to Mr. Humphreys:—De Valera's supporters, in the Dail, represent on the average, 9,378 voters while Cosgrave's supporters, represent, on the average, 9,588 voters; an inequality of only 210 votes, as compared with an inequality of 115,000 votes in the British election. The merits of the issues at stake in the Irish election, do not concern us at the moment, what does concern us is the accuracy of Proportional Representation, as a method by which the wishes of the electors will be reflected in the personnel of Parliament; certainly the Irish obtained a Parliament truly representative of the wishes of the voters, and is not this supposed to be the supreme objective in every election?

In the light of the foregoing comparison, it is evident that Proportional Representation, surpasses our present system of election, as completely, as does the modern rifle, in efficiency, surpass the ancient blunderbuss. Under Proportional Representation, there can be no "safe seat" made for any man by legislation; on the other hand men who are of leadership calibre, would be assured of their places in Parliament; the country would be saved the loss that has frequently occurred, from local conditions forcing a great man out of public life; it would also be impossible to "hive" the supporters of any political party; finally with the removal of the handicaps which we have been discussing, electors would discover that no matter what the immediately local conditions might be, their votes would be worth their actual face in determining the result of an election, sham battles would become matters of history; interest in elections would be uniform throughout the country, and the desirability of compulsion of voters would be forgotten.

Three quarters of a century has passed since Hare published his theories concerning Proportional Representation; from the day of publication to the present, many of the keenest minded publicists have been warm advocates of the reform; more than a score of countries have adopted it, in part, or wholly; again and again it has proved its efficiency, yet it must be admitted, its adoption has made slow progress.

WHY?
Of his own experience, the writer can testify that it is comparatively easy to win the sympathetic interest of ordinary citizens, when presenting the case for P.R., but if there happens to be in the audience a member of Parliament, from him hostile criticism may be expected. With all due respect, let it be said that some of our members of Parliament believe they have a "vested interest" in their constituency, and that the system which has placed them in Parliament should not be touched. On one occasion one of these gentlemen was very frank in stating his position he said:—"I suppose Proportional Representation would be all right, but I can easily see how it might be the death of me politically."

We cannot have P.R. until our members of Parliament are ready to legislate for its adoption, and undoubtedly the vested interest attitude on the part of members of Parliament is the greatest obstacle to be overcome, before the reform can be won. The task is not a hopeless one, yet until the friends of P.R. become active in pressing their cause, the chance of P.R. becoming the law of this land is slight indeed.

In the past, parliamentary and electoral reforms have been the result of pressure from without Parliament, rather than of leadership from within, and so it will be in the future.

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CLEANED OUT THE RATS
One morning not so very long ago a farmer went down into the barn lot. He noticed rats running out from under the barns and corn-crib in a terror-stricken sort of manner. He found the cause of this to be a black mink, and he was not killing them. The farmer's dog "Curly" helped get some of the rats, but for fear Curly might attack the mink he a rat to be found on the place. All that the mink and Curly did not kill finally shut him up in his kennel. In three or four days there was no left for a safer habitation. This little incident, trifling in itself, holds a lesson for the farmer. Mink is not a poultry-devouring creature. His prey consists of vermin and his value is not in his pelt, but in his activities.
Place your order now for Tomato Plants. Sold retail or wholesale at low prices. Robt. Stewart, phr 1208.

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Graduate Nurse in attendance. Medical, Convalescent and Maternity Cases accepted.
Private and Semi-Private Rooms. Weekly rates \$20 and \$25. Inspection Invited. Phone 191. MRS. E. R. GOOD

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QUELPH \$1.50 BUFFALO \$2.50
NIAGARA FALLS \$2.00 LONDON \$2.50
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Tickets to Buffalo sold subject to passengers meeting requirements of U.S. Immigration if (and before) entering that country.
Usual half fare for Children Tickets good in coaches only no baggage checked.
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Up to Monday May 22.
STOUFFVILLE 10.53 a.m. 3.30 p.m. Obtain tickets and information from nearest agent. 7.31 p.m.
CANADIAN NATIONAL (T-11)

Announcement
We take pleasure in announcing to the people of Stouffville, North Markham, Whitchurch and Uxbridge Township that we have opened an Undertaking Establishment in Stouffville.
A competent man will be in charge, and my personal supervision and attendance will be given day or night.
Make use of our Chapel at no extra cost.
Funerals moderately priced.
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Phone Stouffville 263