

The Stouffville Tribune

Established 1888

Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association and Ontario-Quebec Newspapers Association
 Issued every Thursday, at Stouffville, Ontario.
 Subscription Rates, per year, in advance:
 In Canada \$2.00 In U.S.A. \$2.50
 A. V. Nolan & Son, Publishers

Notes and Comments

Not a Stone Unturned

During the last few weeks the city of Cologne on the Rhine has felt the full fury of the Allied air attack. Thousands of planes have visited the city and the weight of bombs loosed upon it has been greater even than the total dropped upon England during the height of the Blitz. By the intensity of the raids on Cologne the Allies have served notice upon Germany of what may be expected by every city in the Reich during the months that lie ahead.

The reason for the attacks on Cologne is easy to see when it is realized that it is the hub of rail, water and road communications between the Western Front and Germany proper. Germany for a time has enjoyed an advantage in that her supply lines are shorter than those of the Allies but with continued bombings of bridges and railway yards, connection with the front will be severed for days and weeks at a time.

The enemy must now realize that there will be other Colognes as the months pass and that no city will be free of bombings unless the air forces, based in the British Isles, France and Holland, will it. The Germans are powerless to prevent saturation raids. This is readily seen from the fact that Allied air losses have steadily dwindled despite the fact that more and more planes have been thrown into the assaults.

The next few months should convince German civilians that they have definitely lost the power in the air they once possessed and that there is no centre in Germany where they can be reasonably sure of safety to carry on the production of the goods of war or even to sleep peacefully. The time will come when the breaking point will be reached and morale will collapse no matter what compulsion Hitler and his hirelings may bring to bear.

Should Voting be Compulsory?

What causes people to stay away from the polling booth on election day? Is it indifference, irresponsibility, or just downright cussed laziness, and a don't care attitude. Those who attempt to answer the question usually throw up their hands in despair. The fact is it is beyond anyone to answer. It is beyond them to know how many people can have so much to say about what our governments are doing, from the Dominion down to the municipal, and yet when it comes to election day they are among those who fail to cast a ballot. Is compulsory voting the solution to the matter? We do not think so.

We feel that if a man does not go to the polls and later does not like the council or what it does, he can "lump" it. He did nothing to choose them, and should not complain.

Also those opposed to compulsion in the use of the franchise argue that it would be the very negative of freedom which the word franchise implies.

On the other hand we must not forget that we have some laws to limit our freedom to keep us from doing foolish things, which might endanger others and ourselves. For example, the driver of a motor car is permitted the use of the roads but he must not drive through a red light.

"There is danger ahead, too, if we leave the voting to those who might establish a totalitarian state. Once in power they could deprive us of the franchise. This wouldn't happen if the conservative elements numbered largely among the "stay-at-homes" were prodded by penalties to get out and vote."

Australia has had compulsory voting for a number of years. It has an electoral act which provides that every elector who fails to vote at an election without a valid and sufficient reason for such failure shall be guilty of an offence the penalty for which is not less than ten shillings and not more than two pounds.

Since compulsory voting was introduced in the sister dominion the percentage of those who voted has never dropped below 90 and has been as high as 96.13. "We need a similar law here," says an exchange paper. "The situation is such that federal and provincial governments of Canada should make it their business to pass a compulsory voting law at their next sessions," the St. Thomas Times Journal claims.

County Welfare Plan Being Considered

The following editorial appeared recently in the Sarnia Canadian Observer. It is quoted in part:

A recent speech by the Hon. R. P. Vivian, M.D., Ontario's Minister of Public Welfare, suggests that the Provincial Government is considering the merging of all welfare activity in any county into a county welfare unit. On this point the Minister said: "In the matter of public welfare, such a procedure would demand the creation of a local board having representation from the elected municipal bodies, from various organizations in the community, and appointees of the Provincial Government.

"Such a unit might well undertake all investigations for admissions to houses of refuge, various hospitals, public assistance (relief), old age pensions, mothers' allowances, pensions for the blind, and such other services as presently fall within the realm of provincial or municipal public welfare activity."

The Minister indicated that county units, expending to a large extent provincial funds, would be mainly under provincial direction. Here the question of home rule, or the related question of local custom, is raised. It does not appear to be a serious issue. More and more, because of the fluid intercity nature of such a service as relief, for example, the tendency is to look for funds to the Provincial or Dominion Governments. No salient point of local government would be involved.

The Minister looked to the 52 branches of the Children's Aid Society in Ontario to play a leading role in the scheme. He suggests a liaison between the county Children's Aid Society and the county unit. Actually, Children's Aid Societies, as developed by the war, have the experience and the mechanism without which a county unit could not be a success. The county unit plan, if it does not mean an undue overhead created by administrative expense, is something worthy of study.

WHAT DOES A SEWAGE SYSTEM COST?

We learn from the Richmond Hill newspaper that that town is considering the installation of a sewage plant as a project to be promoted after the war. Since many Stouffville people have expressed the hope that a sewage system could be installed in Stouffville, the cost of such a thing at the Hill would provide a fair idea of what Stouffville would be in for if a system is put in here.

A sewage system to serve the village of Richmond Hill was estimated to cost \$100,000 for some five miles of sewers, plus a disposal plant. It was pointed out that the cost was not considered prohibitive, since there would be a frontage charge that would distribute the charges and not put it all in the tax bill. Of course, it would all come from the same pocket books just the same.

Reeve William Neal told his council that he considered the Hill should have plans ready so that in the event of government assistance the village would be in a position to take advantage of the help.

On the basis of cost for Richmond Hill it would be fair to estimate that a similar plant in Stouffville would run around \$75,000 to \$80,000. This town would not require five miles of pipes which would be the big factor in the smaller cost for Stouffville. However, it is likely that the people of Richmond Hill may be given a chance to vote on the question at the forthcoming elections.

Now Shipping Shell Eggs to Britain

Shipment of shell eggs to Great Britain has been resumed by the special products board of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and it is possible that before the end of 1945 some 36 million dozen in shell form will be sent over.



Stouffville Floral
 — ROSES —
 Wedding Bouquets
 Funeral Designs
 Cut Flowers
 Milt. Smith Prop.
 Telephone 7001 — 7002

LEHMAN'S SHOE STORE
 Footwear For All The Family
 SHOE REPAIRING

Women's Hosiery
 GLOVES, SHOES, SOCKS, BOOTS and MITTS
 Stouffville Phone 4301
 (Opposite the town clock)

Sellers & Atkinson
 Ph. Ag. 201 w2 Ph. Stouff. 290
LICENSED AUCTIONEERS
 Sales conducted anywhere. Specializing in Farm Stock, Furniture and Property Sales. All sales personally listed and advertised. Bills prepared and posted.
PROMPT SERVICE — REASONABLE RATES
PHONE 290, Stouffville.

A. S. FARMER
 Licensed Auctioneer
 York County, Uxbridge and Pickering
 Farm Stock and Furniture Sales a Specialty
 Telephone Stouffville 7312
 Address: Gormley P.O.

CLARKE PRENTICE
 Phone Agincourt 52 W3, Milliken
 Licensed Auctioneer
 For the Counties of York and Ontario; successor for Corpl. Ken Prentice of C.A.S.F. and of the late J. H. Prentice (Former Prentice & Prentice). Farm and Farm Stock Sales a specialty at fair and reasonable rates.

BRIERBUSH HOSPITAL
 Government Licensed
 Member of the Allied Private Hospital Association
 Main Street East, Stouffville.
 Maternity, Medical and Surgical

AMBULANCE SERVICE
 Day and Night Service
 Mrs. E. R. Good - Phone 191

L. E. O'NEILL
 STOUFFVILLE
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
 Continuous Telephone Service
 Day and Night
 Stouffville 9801

Business Directory

DENTAL

E. S. BARKER, L.D.S., D.D.S.
 Honor Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons and of the University of Toronto
OFFICE in Grubin's Block
 Phone 274
 Markham every Tuesday
OFFICE in Wear Block

MEDICAL

DR. ARTHUR L. HORE
 Physician and Surgeon
 General Medicine and Obstetrics
 Also, Eyes Tested-Glasses Fitted
 Markham, Ont., Phone 67
 For Appointment Ph. Stouff. 3808

DR. S. S. BALL
 Physician and Surgeon
X-RAY
OFFICE: Cor. O'Brien and Main
 Phone 196
 Coroner for York County

A. C. KENNEDY

Chiropractor
 Church Street, Stouffville
 Monday, Wednesday & Fridays
 9 to 12 a.m.

INSURANCE

THOMAS BIRKETT
 General Insurance Agency
 Stouffville, Ontario
 Established 1908
 Insurance in reliable Companies at reasonable rates
 Prompt Service
 Phone 25902 Stouffville

H. O. KLINCK
 Phone 3307 Stouffville
 Fire, Auto, Burglary, Sickness, and Accident, Fidelity Bonds
 The Standard Life Assurance Co.
 (The pioneer of Canadian Life Insurance)
 A mutual company with 117 years experience
 Strength and Service Unexcelled

BARRISTERS

Office Phone Residence Phone
 3160 3514
ARTHUR W. S. GREER
 Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
 6 King Street East
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
 Resident Partner Branch Office
 W. C. Pollard, K.C. Port Perry
 Uxbridge, Ontario Phone 25

Office Phone Residence Phone
 Elgin 7021 Mo. 6231
SAMUEL D. BORINS
 Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
 503 Temple Bldg.
 62 Richmond Street West
 Toronto.

STOUFFVILLE Marble & Granite Works

Orders Promptly Executed

P. TARR, Proprietor
 Phone 4303

R. G. CLENDENING
Funeral Director

Ambulance Service
 Markham, Ontario
 Phone 9000

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson for November 19

Golden Text.—Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.—Gal. 6:2

The Lesson as a Whole

Approach to the Lesson

If by democracy is meant a system of government designed to protect the natural and acquired rights of the people and to uphold righteous laws founded upon the moral code given by God at Sinai, we may say without hesitation that this is in full accord with the principles of civil administration laid down in the holy Scriptures. These principles are not, however, in accord with a popular phrase, "Vox populi, vox Dei" (the voice of the people is the voice of God), for it has often been demonstrated, in the course of human history, that the voice of the people is opposed to submission to the instruction of the Lord as revealed in His holy Word. We have seen this in various socialistic and communistic programs now widely accepted, but which deny any allegiance to God, or acceptance of revealed truth whatever. Yet these systems are declared by many to be true democracy, and to oppose them is taken by many to mean that one is disposed to mistrust the principles of human liberty. But we need to distinguish between real liberty and mere license. The truest liberty is enjoyed as a nation or people honor God and His Word and submit to the restrictions on man's unbridled will which are these enjoined upon us. The founding fathers of the American republic saw no contradiction between democracy and recognition of God as the moral governor of the universe. Our coins bear the legend still, "In God We Trust." We still take oath upon the Bible when about to be installed in high office or to testify in court. The fact that we stand for freedom in religious matters—leaving it to each man to believe and act upon that which appeals to his individual understanding and is in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience—is in itself a testimony to the soundness of our democratic position. That religious liberty has been, to a large extent, denied under extreme socialistic or communistic governments proves that they are subtle forms of tyranny and not true democracies at all.

Verse 9.—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." This one commandment (Lev. 19:18) embodies all the commands of the Decalogue that relate to our duties toward our fellow men.

Verse 10.—"Love is the fulfilling of the law." He who walks in love

Pharisees and Herodians." The Pharisees were the strict orthodox sect (Acts 26:5) of the Jews, but most of them placed undue emphasis upon form and dogma, while neglecting the demands of holiness and righteousness (Matt. 23:25-28). To them ceremonial observances were more important than the rights and comfort of their fellow men (John 9:13-16). The Herodians were given to political corruption. Though Jews, they cultivated the ruling class in order to carry favor for themselves and their families. While bitter enemies generally, both these groups were united in their rejection of the Lord Jesus Christ and His teaching, which would have destroyed their influence had they been accepted generally by the people.

Verse 14.—"Master, we know that thou art true." This saying and the words that follow were spoken in hypocrisy. They had no thought of acknowledging that the truth of the ministry of Jesus Christ. Their question, "Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar, or not?" was designed to trap Him into saying something that might be used against Him.

Verse 15.—"He, knowing their hypocrisy, said, bring me a penny." Jesus knew their thoughts, and asked for a coin—a denarius, worth about eighteen cents in our money—issued by the Roman Government, which He might use as the basis for an object lesson.

Verse 16.—"Whose image and superscription?—Caesar's." Pointing to the face and the words on the coin, Jesus asked them whose they were. They replied at once that they were Caesar's.

Verse 17.—"Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's." In these words Jesus set forth clearly our dual responsibility as citizens, to be obedient to government and as children of God to give to Him His due. Thus the questioners were baffled and their insincerity exposed.

Rom. 13:8.—"Owe no man any thing, but love." The Christian is to maintain an attitude of kindness to all men, manifesting the love that God implants in the heart of every redeemed one. This love goes out to men of every race and every condition of life.

Verse 9.—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." This one commandment (Lev. 19:18) embodies all the commands of the Decalogue that relate to our duties toward our fellow men.

Verse 10.—"Love is the fulfilling of the law." He who walks in love

needs no legal enactments to show him his duty. He will not intentionally do what would harm his neighbor, but rather prove helpful to him.

1 Pet. 2:13.—"Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake." The good citizen will be law-abiding and an example to others. The Christian must be a good citizen, otherwise he brings discredit upon the name he bears.

Verse 14.—"Governors...are...for the punishment of evildoers, and for the praise of them that do well." Lawless men need the restraint of government. Those in authority are responsible to punish crime. Good men will be approved when evil men are judged.

Verse 15.—"With well doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men." It was a common charge against Christians in early days that were the enemies of the State, working secretly to overthrow orderly government. Obedience to law and recognition of magisterial authority would disprove such slanders.

Verse 16.—"Free...as the servants of God." The Christian citizen will not be a lawbreaker. While free from all men (1 Cor. 9:19), he will not use his liberty in a manner detrimental to the good of others, but, as subject to God, he will be conscientious in his behavior in order that he may be an asset rather than a liability to the commonwealth.

The Heart of the Lesson
 While ever prepared to suffer, if needs be, for his convictions, and expecting to be misunderstood by carnal and worldly-minded men, the Christian is called upon so to behave himself toward all, that his life will witness for him as one desirous of benefiting and blessing the community of which he is a part. Recognizing all men as created in the image of God, though that image has become sadly marred by sin, the obedient believer in Christ will be an example of good will toward all, and will seek to serve in love as occasion permits.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA

We have heard much of the prosperity of New Zealand and Australia—distant fields look green.

Everyone would be delighted, if "down under," they developed a new technique which would bring about steady and continuous progress. Above all, stability is needed. If we could measure prospects for the future the way would be easier.

Our problem is agricultural. If there is prosperity on the farm it will be diffused throughout the nation—if the farmer is hard up, not all the strategy of statesmanship can bring prosperity to the cities. Success for the farmer depends on prices received for things sold, prices paid for things bought.

The following table gives prices in both countries. The figures were obtained by Dr. Donnelly, M.P. who has just returned from a trip to Australia:

	Australia	Canada
Binder, 8-foot	\$ 525.60	\$ 347.50
Seeder,	341.46	313.00
Mower,	195.75	120.50
Hay Rake,	79.65	70.25
Tractor, 102,	2,187.00	1,486.90
Disc. plow,	339.30	168.00

Farm Produce
 Butter-fat, top grade 34 43½
 Cheese, 34 24
 Hogs, dressed 14 16½
 Top grade baby beef, 05% 11
 Hcney, .09 .13
 Wheat, .72 1.25

Dr. Donnelly points out also that, on the State owned railways of Australia, the rate on farm products is approximately three times the Canadian rate. What would the Canadian farmers say if they were saddled with a burden of that kind?
 R. J. Deachman

UNIONVILLE JUNIORS FARMERS.
DANCE
 —AT—
 MALVERN
Fri., Nov. 17
 RUSS CREIGHTON'S ORCHESTRA