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Notes and Comments

Worst Tax Sufferers

The real hardship of a tax is not what the individual pays—although that can be a headache in any bracket—it is what is left after his taxes are paid.

The way the income tax law works out, the taxpayer in the upper bracket does not suffer too much, even though he may pay much more in taxes than the average man makes in total salary.

When the Government gets around to cutting taxes—if that day ever comes—the first people who should get some relief are those in the lower and medium income groups.—Galt Reporter.

Taxes Point Upward

Taxes may be advanced somewhat this year in towns like Stouffville where a sharp drop was given last year, due to being relieved of some of the school costs. Higher salaries and mounting costs all along the line for maintenance of the schools is the reason of increased costs over last year, even if the grants are the same as in 1945.

Then too, costs of all services in the town are on the increase, and with the opening of new sections, the growth must be serviced by water and light, and eventually sidewalks, all of which make for increased taxes to take care of the expansion. Somehow possibly, when the services are paid for, taxpayers will benefit from the new places in our midst.

The alternative in Stouffville to increased taxes, which will not be heavy in any event, would be to issue debentures when sidewalks are laid, which plan should be avoided if possible, as the walks are usually worn out or badly broken before they are paid for.

Roads in Stouffville are presenting another problem. Gravel and oil over the years has built up many streets with a pavement top badly rounded and full of pot holes. These streets require to be scarified, and heavy machinery is costly to bring in, yet a certain amount must be done when machinery is available later this summer. Ratepayers demand better streets, and the officials are anxious to relay several this year for which they can see a reasonable amount of money available.

Would Submit Bylaw for Total Cost of Hall

In their canvass of the ratepayers for \$10,000 toward the building of a hall which is so badly needed in Stouffville, a great many ratepayers who said they were not financially able to contribute any effective donation, expressed the opinion that the town ought to submit a bylaw for the entire cost. Thereby, the ratepayers would pay for it over a period of years in taxes, and in a way that it would not be seriously felt by any property owner.

With this view we are rather favorable. However, it was felt that such a bylaw might not be sufficiently supported, and if only a liberal part of the cost was subscribed by voluntary subscription, a bylaw for one-third of the total would have a better chance of success.

There is no doubt but that the attitude of the ratepayers has greatly changed in the past few years, and we believe that the people are ready to shoulder the cost of a hall when the proper time comes to build. That is when labor and materials can be procured, and when a contract price can be sufficiently relied on. No contractor to-day, can tell what his costs will be. In the case of the veterans hall, the contractor undertook to do something that he would not normally do, and the veterans and others were promising free help in the form of "bees" in order that the hall might go up at the price contracted for.

Instead of the building situation improving, it has grown more difficult, and many people feel that materials just could not be obtained this year. However, that is not the chief cause of small donations defeating the objective by a few thousand dollars. The real trouble is that a lot of people can give small donations when they have not the ready capital to donate larger amounts. That is why they favor the whole cost being placed in the taxes.

Opposed to Bail for Habitual Offenders

Officials of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council have protested against the common practice of granting bail to professional criminals, says an article in Saturday Night, a viewpoint most everybody will agree with. In doing this they have widespread support outside the legal fraternity, the viewpoint of which has been given by Judges Boyd and Sargent, of the County Court.

These two learned gentlemen advance arguments to show that the fundamental principles of British jurisprudence presume every accused to be innocent until proved guilty, and therefore entitled to bail, the amount of which is fixed in accordance with the nature of the crime charged, the severity of the possible punishment, and the probability of conviction. Severe punishment, rather than the refusal of bail, is considered the greater deterrent of crime. charged, the severity of the possible punishment, and the probability of conviction. Severe punishment, considered the greater deterrent of crime. How this is to work out if bail is skipped is not explained.

Apparently the magistrates consider \$2000 as sufficient bail for men accused of safecracking. The money has not been raised in every case, but it has been found for some men who have again been arrested on charges of safecracking while temporarily at large. The magistrates, if so inclined, may grant them bail on this second charge.

There are known to have been three gangs of expert safecrackers operating in Vancouver recently. They averaged four jobs a week for six weeks, and then ran into hard luck. Eight men were rounded up, and the police have what they consider satisfactory evidence against them.

Four men were captured a few minutes after the Hollywood Theatre safe had been blown open and \$358 taken from it. They were caught with approximately that amount of money in a nearby shoe repair shop operated by one of the men. There were various burglars' tools under the counter, and a large quantity of nitro-glycerine hidden under the floor. They tried to escape when the police arrived. Some of them have a record.

When arraigned, the magistrate fixed the bail at \$2000 apiece according to custom.

W.P.T.B. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.—If a landlord owns a cottage and furniture which is rented at the present time by the month is there anything he can do to get the tenants out? The person who wants to buy the cottage is a returned air force man and he would like to live in it himself.

A.—If your tenants are well behaved tenants, paying their rent regularly there is nothing you or the new owner can do to get possession of the cottage at the present time. The tenants are protected under the "freezing order" and while this order remains in effect you would not be able to give them notice to vacate.

Q.—I was charged 35c for one pound of pork sausages and think I was overcharged. I never paid higher than 29c a pound before.

A.—You were not overcharged. Pork sausages packed in cellophane in one pound cartons may sell for 38c a lb. and if sold in bulk for 37c a lb.

Q.—Is there any way I can obtain another priority certificate for a new suit? I was given one at the time of my discharge from the army and it was destroyed when it was left in a shirt pocket when the shirt was sent to the laundry.

A.—Unfortunately, there is no provision made for the replacement of priority certificates which are issued to service personnel on discharge. We are sure you will readily understand that it would be impossible to make such provisions. We must guard against unscrupulous persons who might try to obtain more than one certificate.

Q.—We bought a home in January and the former owner was supposed to live in the house with his sister until May 1st and pay rent to us. He has not paid any rent since we bought the house and has now moved away. However, his sister still lives in the house without paying rent. What can we do to get possession?

A.—It seems strange that people should expect to remain in any house without paying rent. The WPTB regulations do not protect tenants who are in arrears of rent. Under Provincial law you could obtain possession of your house. We would suggest that you consult a lawyer without delay.

Q.—I read a letter in the paper the other day stating that sugar was being dumped into the ocean at Cuba. Why is this allowed when there is a sugar shortage everywhere?

A.—We too, hear many such rumours but unfortunately never with sufficient evidence to back them up. It is impos-

sible for us to believe that there is any sugar going to waste anywhere in the world at the present time. If you have any evidence to prove the truth of such rumours we would be only too glad to pass it along to the proper authorities for investigation.

SELDOM SEEN

That article in The Tribune written by H.C. Hervey, an Alberta farmer, was certainly appealing, and last night I got the paper out to read it a second time, and I hope every farmer read it at least once.

"Are you in favor of giving the farmers a forty-hour per week," this Westerner wants to know in a series of questions.

Assuming that everybody would be in favor of a five-day week for farmers, Mr. Hervey again asks: "Will any one of you produce or invent a cow that can be persuaded to take a milking holiday from Friday afternoon at five o'clock, until Monday morning at eight o'clock?"

Then there are the pigs, and Mr. Hervey wants to know if anyone can "produce or invent a pig that will not squeal, and will be perfectly content to do without being fed all Saturday and Sunday?"

"What about the hay and grain," continues this perplexed farmer, "will someone arrange to have the rain held back on Saturday and Sunday? What about our boys who, after years of overseas service, have returned to our mixed farming areas to an eighty-hour week? Are they to be paid for forty hours only, or are they to be paid time and a half for the other forty hours? If so, who is going to pay them, and from what source is the money coming? Will a forty-hour week on the farm mean two shifts? Will two shifts mean fifty per cent increase in the farmers' costs? If so, will you city boys agree to pay the farmers prices to cover this increased cost? Will you pay 60c a pound for good beef, 60c a pound for butter, 70c a pound for bacon, and guarantee to take all the farmers' produce at these prices?"

The trouble with Mr. Hervey is that he asks too many questions, of which the above are only a few. He knows right well that neither employers nor labor leaders can produce or invent the kind of accommodating cow or pig he describes, and that the mighty power wielded by a John L. Lewis could have no influence whatever on the weather.

But his other questions are by no means rhetorical. He asks, for instance, "If the costs of processing are increased by the adoption of a forty-hour week, who is going to stand the increased cost? Who is there to stand it except the producer?" and he wants to know "Why are we farmers so dumb as to sit still and see this developing right under our noses?" "Are the farmers going to speak up, or are they again going to leave it to the city? It would really be too bad for city

Now Playing! Friday and Saturday, May 24—25th
"CAPTAIN KIDD," C. Laughton

Monday and Tuesday, May 27—28
"Captain Eddie"
 FRED MacMURRAY AND LYNN BARI
 selected Shorts

Thursday!
"Manpower"
 E. G. ROBINSON AND MARLENE DIETRICH
 Wed. and Thurs. May 29-30
\$405.00 OFFER!

Friday and Saturday, May 31, June 1
"LEAVE IT TO BLONDIE"
 Penny Singleton—Arthur Lake
"SERGEANT MIKE"
 Larry Parks — Jeanne Bates

STOUFFVILLE STANLEY Theatre of the Stars!
 Monday and Tuesday, June 3—4
"WILSON"

Coming!



THE MIXING BOWL

By ANNE ALLAN
 Hydro Home Economist

Hello Homemakers! When I saw the twisting middle of dirty cars in a traffic tie-up on the main street recently, I thought of the tangle of clothes in our laundry last week. Besides dirty play suits, stubborn-streaked collars and grimy work clothes, we had decided to wash all the woollen blankets as well as the bed linen. After the line-up of clothes were all moving in the breeze, three blankets crashed to the ground as part of the line broke! May we remind other homemakers of the policeman's directions to send a few heavy things at a time along the line, otherwise re-route them to another space.

Let's keep things in order from the beginning and sort the clothes. The main idea being to deal with the cleanest things first, slightly soiled articles next, after that aprons, dresses, play suits, then men's work clothes. Unreliable dyed materials should be done separately—soak for 3 to 5 mins. in strong salty water, then wash in a high suds (two basins, if dirty) and rinse quickly. Dry thoroughly. Place the garment in an old towel, press out excess moisture. Hang in a breeze to dry quickly or pad with a towel to dry indoors.

Stains also complicate laundering. Many are no trouble to remove when fresh, but become permanent if the article is left until laundry day or put immediately into hot soapy water. Make a practice of removing stains as soon as possible.

Be sure to shake dusty garments outdoors to get rid of loose dirt. Empty and whisk out pockets and cuffs.

Hard water is another complication because it is harsh, hard to use, hard on everything and must be specially treated before it can begin to clean clothes. Treat the water with washing soda, borax or ammonia. Dissolve the softener first making up a strong solution and keep it in a well-corked bottle out of reach of children—use 1-3 bottle of crystals and fill up with water. Measure from the bottle exactly—too much will harm fabrics, too little will fail to do a good job. Moderately soft water requires 3 or 4 tbsps. Hard water needs 5 to 7 tbsps. in 10 gallons of water.

Now, add the soap and swirl the water to create about a 3 inch suds. From time to time during the washing you will need to add more soap because suds die down. Unless a good lather is maintained, there is danger of scummy curds form-

ing on clothes. Fresh water is important for a good cleansing of soiled goods.

Soften rinse water to prevent particles of soap remaining in goods which will turn yellow when ironed. Use the same proportion of chemical as for the machine. Much depends too, on the wringing. When properly done the rollers press out most of the soapy wash-water, but if the clothes are carelessly fed in or if pressure of wringer is loose, the rinse water soon becomes soapy. All these points have a direct influence upon the whiteness of the wash.

TAKE A TIP

1. Fruit stains on white or fast-colour material usually disappear completely if the material is stretched over a bowl and boiling water poured from a height of 2 or 3 feet.

2. Small oil spots as a rule respond to cornstarch or talcum powder patted on immediately. The powder absorbs the oil before it seeps into the threads. If this is not successful, carbon tetrachloride will do the trick. (It is safe to use and quite effective.)

3. Try rubbing ordinary lard thoroughly into the soots made by black grease or tar. This softens the grease, then it may be removed with carbon tetrachloride or a good cleaning solvent. If the cloth is washable the remaining part of the stain may be bleached out with javelle water; if garment can't be laundered use 2 or 3 applications of solvent.

4. Strong ammonia water is a good solution in which to soak a rust stained garment.

THE QUESTION BOX

Miss T. M. asks: What are the ingredients of the woollen wash we were given in the woollen class of household science course?

Answer: Make a solution of 1 large bar or 9 oz. of mild soap in 3 qts. water. When partially cool add 2 tbsps. borax and 1/2 cup alcohol. Soak garments in solution for a few mins. before being laundered in sudsy water.

Mrs. R. M. asks: Can I clean feathered flowers?

Answer: Shake up and down in cleaning solvent and put in the air to dry.

Mr. T. J. asks: Can I clean a trench coat without destroying the rainproofing quality?

Answer: Yes, brush with soapy water. Dip brush in suds and scrub coat. Pour clear water over it to rinse. Allow it to drip dry. (The bathtub is an ideal place to do the job.)

Anne Allan invites you to write to her c/o The Tribune. Send in your suggestions on homemaking problems and watch this column for replies.

Send the Tribune to absent friends

people if the farmers were to join usual dog-fight between the processors and the professional labor leaders?"

in this labor union movement for a five-day week, and it would be a national and international calamity if they were to go on strike to enforce their demands. But they have just as much right to do that as the labor unions. It is fortunate for the country that the average farmer is a man of common sense and is not easily led into extreme action by wild promises of something for nothing.

Mr. Hervey concludes his letter with the following words of plain horse-sense: "As one who has seen something of the suffering in Europe, I am worried, as I realize that we will find ourselves in the soup, unless farmers, industria-

lists, businessmen, employers, labor leaders, in fact all of us, cut a lot of this nonsense, and wake up to the fact that work, and work only on the part of all, is the basic solution for prosperity and happiness."

Seldom Seen sends three rousing cheers led by Old Josh for a man like Hervey who can say things that need to be said.

—OLD JOSH

The York County Junior Farmers' Association are having their annual day of fun and frolic at Musselman's Lake on Friday, June 14th, when it is expected a record crowd will be on hand to celebrate.

Tribune classified ads get results.

MORE LONG DISTANCE CALLS THAN IN WARTIME!

JUST two years ago we were serving 975,000 telephones. There are now 120,000 more telephones and as a result Long Distance calling has steadily increased even though the war is over. Actually the volume of calling is now about 100% higher than when the war began.

That's why it is so helpful when you observe the proper sequence, as shown below, in making Long Distance calls.

We are building new lines and new switchboards but it will take some time to get them into use. In the meantime we'll appreciate your help and understanding, especially if your call is delayed.

WHEN YOU PLACE a Long Distance Call

FIRST, give the operator the name of the distant city...

THEN, the telephone number of your party...

THEN, when the operator asks it, your own telephone number.

If you don't know the distant telephone number, please make a note of it for future use when you hear the operator repeat it.