

THE STOUFFVILLE TRIBUNE

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Notes and Comments

Road Experiment

It will be interesting to see how well our town streets stand up this year with the recent grading and now the application of sand they have received.

Hang Up, Please! — But Will They?

One of the boldest pieces of social legislation ever brought down in Canada is a recent amendment to the Ontario Telephone Act.

This law is sound enough in theory. It was doubtless inspired by reported cases where individuals refused to cut short their conversations and hang up even though frantic neighbors were trying to call the fire brigade or the doctor.

Most of the offenders in these cases are women, and it is a well-known fact—well-known to men anyway—that the fair sex regards interminable telephone conversations as one of its constitutional rights.

Then there is the question of just what constitutes an emergency. Fire, police and ambulance calls obviously qualify. But what about an urgent call to a heedless husband or offspring to take the roast out of the oven before it is too late?

Ontario rural magistrates, we suspect, are going to need an extra supply of the wisdom of Solomon.

Canada's Big Liquor Bill Gives Reason For Alarm

That private individuals, medical and dental groups, as well as other organizations are voicing their alarm over the increased liquor traffic in Canada, is given solid ground by recently released figures of Canada's liquor bill.

Organizations which never before took any particular interest on the liquor issue are now watching with considerable concern the rising consumption of alcoholic beverages in the Dominion.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, which has battled the liquor traffic for many years, must feel a certain amount of satisfaction when they see that other public-minded bodies are also urging the government to inaugurate new controls which will tend to cut down the liquor traffic.

Statistics show that 15,000,000 Canadians are spending \$800,000,000 annually on beverage alcohol. In 1951 there were 1,400,000 more drinkers of alcoholic beverages in Canada than there were in 1943.

In 1952 in this Dominion, 75 per cent of the adults used alcoholic beverages to some extent. For every dollar Canada spends on operating all of its educational institutions, she is spending \$2.25 on beer.

Those who have expressed concern at the cost of education in Canada might have food for thought in the fact that Canadians are spending two and a half times as much for alcoholic beverages as for education.

That, however, is not the only cost. It is estimated that there are 250,000 men and women alcoholics in Canada, and the governments today are spending money in various ways in an attempt to find a cure while Canadian industry claims that alcohol costs about 80 million dollars annually through absenteeism, short production, accidents and inefficiency.

The liquor traffic runs up a huge bill in Canada and it is very questionable that the continual granting of new outlets is going to lessen the consumption of beer and liquor or lower the appalling number of alcoholics.

Purchasing Power and Employment

We strongly believe in purchasing power as a means of creating employment.

But we should understand the terms we are using. Many people look on purchasing power as another name for money; and believe that it can be increased at will by simply paying more money for the work that is being done.

In actual fact purchasing power is anything that people will accept in payment for the goods or the services they have for sale.

What most people want in exchange for their goods or their services is other goods or services that other people have for sale.

Thus, purchasing power is any goods or services that can be sold. Money is a certificate of value showing ownership of goods or services up to the value printed on it.

It is accepted as value because people have confidence that there are enough goods and services available to honor all the money in circulation if called on to do so.

But if we start paying more money to the workers without any increase in the goods or services they produce we shall soon find that the value of our money, is slipping, its purchasing power is decreasing and no increase in employment will result.

Wage earners should keep these facts in mind when they are being urged to demand more pay for less work.

It is productive industry that creates purchasing power and nothing else can do it.

For Best Results Use Tribune Classifieds.

"PLAY THE GAME"

By Nancy Cleaver

"Play the Game! You can't always beat the other fellow, John. If you lose take it on the chin!" Mr. Brown admonished his son.

"But, you don't like to get licked in a golf tournament," John protested. "And whenever I come home from a school game, you and Mum ask me, 'Did you win?' It's fun to be on top—and I hate losing!"

A child is sometimes unflatteringly candid. John had noticed his father's discomfiture when he was beaten at golf. He felt that his parents were eager that his team should invariably be the winning one in the sports at school.

Occasionally he had listened to comments from teachers about good sportsmanship. But John got no pleasure out of a game unless he and his teammates were victors.

What does your child think about winning and losing? Do you know? Have you placed so much emphasis on excelling in sports, that like John, he hates to lose? Or have you held up the ideal of being a gracious loser and a generous winner?

How much faster a child learns by example than by verbal instruction! It is very hard for a child to play a game fairly, to stick by the rules. He is tempted to blame his partners or complain that his opponents cheated when he is defeated. But if mother and dad take time to play simple games like checkers, parcheesi, ping pong, dominoes, and if they themselves are good sports, this is very "catching."

Perhaps more than any other age this is a very competitive one. While they are still young, it is in games that children realize the spirit of play is the vital thing, not chance or skill.

The Duke of Wellington said that the battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket field of Eton. He was paying a compliment to the sporting code in the English public schools. This has always asked for triumph if possible, but above all it has expected courtesy and fairness to be shown

to one's opponents. The Duke lived at a time when sports had not been commercialized to the extent which they are today. Now so many adults are spectators, and so few actually participate in games. In this situation it is all the more essential that parents teach their children ideals of sportsmanship.

A boy or girl should learn that there is nothing disgraceful about losing, providing an individual has done his best. But to refuse to abide by the rules or to take an unfair advantage of another player and thus come first must be shunned. The attitude of the players and not the score is what builds character.

A man was watching a group of boys playing ball after school in the yard. He asked one lad, "How are you making out?" "What is the score?" The boy replied, "The other side has eleven runs and we haven't any yet."

The onlooker expressed his surprise that the boy wasn't discouraged. But the boy laughed. He was having a grand time. He wasn't disheartened. His team hadn't come to bat yet!

When Junior plays ball or hockey or some other game on a special night of a series for a school or a church team, mother or dad should make a real effort to see the game. It means so much to a youngster to have his parents cheering on the sidelines—and how few parents manage to get there! How can they commend their boy for his good sportsmanship if they have never seen him in the moment of victory or defeat?

A boy may have to memorize the fine lines of Sir Henry Newbolt's famous poem "Play the Game." He may admire the ideals expressed there. But his thinking on good sportsmanship will be colored even more change remark such as this: "Your team played good hockey—but the other fellows had the edge on you in their passing and checking. They deserved to win. But you'll have another chance next year—and I was proud the way you all shook hands with the winners when the game ended!"

(Copyright)

EDITOR'S MAIL

Editor, The Tribune, Dear Sir:

That message by one of your national advertisers, based on the question: "Where, Oh Where Does the Money Go?" can be said to have stolen the show at our rural-urban study club. It impelled a smart discussion, and was generally described as an effective public relations gesture, and a bulwark of goodwill among the customers.

Many ideas were expressed. It was the consensus, for example, that there is ample room for promotional work along this same line, on behalf of the agricultural industry. A young farmer pointed out with breezy and refreshing directness that "You could put in your eye the number of our final consumers in town and city who have the foggiest idea of just what happens to their 'food dollar,' and particularly just how much of it actually gets back to the farmer?"

One of our city members complained that he had only the bulk or gross revenue figures on agriculture, as supplied by the official statistics (Ottawa), and he added "no other activity or industry suffers from such generalizations as does agriculture." At this juncture he held up a full-page ad from the New York Times, in which one of the farm journals talks about "Machines . . . for making money!" and he read from the text: "To make money from milk, a farmer needs good cows and enough of them, plus experience and know-how; pastures, field crops, barn, feedlot, milking machines, cans, refrigeration. Milking twice a day, feed handling, manure removal, means a lot of work. A cow capable of 10,000 lbs. of milk (5,000 quarts) a year needs more than seven tons of provender . . . 2,700 lbs. of corn and oats at \$72; 5,300 lbs. of hay at \$70; 5,700 lbs. of corn silage at \$30; 500 lbs. proteins at \$20, such as soybean and linseed meals, meat scraps, grass silage. To the feed bill, add \$2.40 veterinary fee; \$5.75 breeding charge; \$11 miscellaneous—\$211.15 in all. If the nearby creamery pays \$3.90 per hundred pounds for milk, each cow earns \$390 per year; or \$178.85 over the charges listed. A 20-cow herd, worth \$7,000, can gross \$7,800 a year, plus a possible \$500 from the calves—less labor, plant depreciation, investment interest."

Everywhere deploring the vague way in which the revenue data trailed and lost themselves in those final half dozen words. Finally, it was pointed out that, according to an analysis of the farmer's share of the food dollar, (by the U.S. Dep't

New Books in Stouffville Library

Travelling Library Books (Fiction)

Waterfront—Findlay. Outlaw—Haycox. The Becoming Waters—Carse. Give Us Our Years—Banning. The Evil of Time—Berkman. Smiling Desperado—Brand. The Rawhide Years—Fox. A Pathway to Heaven—Bordeaux. Forgive Us Our Trespasses, Douglas. Yellow Boots—Lysenko. I and my True Love—Macnes. Roses last Summer—Miller. Tete Jaune Cache—Owen. Spinsters Progress—Ruck. The Golden Isle—Slaughter. No Vacancy—Rofis. Mrs. Applegate's Affair—Van De Water. The Ponder Heart—Welly. The Galloping Bronco—Brand. Montana Maverick—Field. To Keep Us Free—Allis. She Knew Three Brothers—Widdimer. Dr. Norton's Wife—Walker. Last Clear Chance—Wilkinson. Ring for Jeeves—Wodehouse. Golden is the Wheat—Moses.

(Non-Fiction) Where the High Winds Blow—Campbell. Painting as a Pastime—Churchill. The Riddle of MacArthur—Gunter. Historic Houses of Canada—Hale. Baseball, Major League Technique and Tactics—Allen. Around the World on Eighty Dollars—Christopher. Help Your Husband get ahead.—Mrs. Dale Carnegie. Craters of Fire—Tazoff. Struggle for Africa—Bartlett. Hummel, Hummel—Peterson. Father, Dear Father—Belmans. Around the World in 1000 Pictures—Runyon.

(Fiction) Hollow Silver—Miller. The Southerners—Lee. Rainbow on the road—Forbes. The Spare Room—White. Doctor at Sea—Gordon. The Gipsy in the Parlor—Sharp. The Desperate Hours—Hayes. Turn East, Turn West—Creighton. The Kentuckians—Giles. A Pocketful of Rye—Christie. Not as a Stranger—Thompson. My Dearest Love—Loring. Curtain for a Jester—Lockridge. The Velvet Doublet—Street. Sagas of the Mounted Police—Mowery. M'Lord, I am not Guilty—Wees. Bless This House—Lotis. When the Grass Was Free—Hagell. Proud New Flag—Mason. The Spider King—Schooner. Spinsters in Jeopardy—Marsh.

of Agriculture), it found that the farmer got 45 cents—which means that the farmer got less for his products than the cost of transporting, processing, wholesaling and retailing. "Greenacres"

This Week's Sunday School Lesson

AMOS DENOUNCES INTemperance (Temperance) Amos 2:6-12; 4:1, 2; 6 (Lesson for June 13)

Golden Text—Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in Romans 13:13

THE LESSON AS A WHOLE By J. C. Macaulay, D.D.

Approach to the Lesson When men choose the way of sin, they will not tolerate rebuke. Whoever or whatever rebukes them must be gotten rid of some way. So they will seek to silence God's messengers, and do all they can to induce upright persons to join them in their evil ways. So long as there is a faithful preacher or a holy man around, the sinner cannot be quite comfortable. He feels small, condemned, mean, in the presence of a man of God. That is all the more reason why we should fearlessly and persistently proclaim God's message, and why we must live above reproach—so long as we do both in a spirit of meekness and humility and love. With such a double testimony there is always hope of the sinner repenting, and if he does not, his blood is not on our heads.

A nation is in bad state when its men turn to iniquity, but when its women join the ranks of the debauchees, that nation has gone far in the way of destruction. When the women of Israel followed the ways of Jezebel, there was little hope left.

Nations never fall from external forces. Always it is the internal situation that conditions a nation for the fatal blow. The termites of luxury and sin devour the national strength, and it is a frail shell, not a mighty bastion, which has to meet the assault from without. The history of Israel is not the only lesson in this truth. Babylon, Assyria, Greece, Rome, Egypt, and some more modern nations, are exhibits in the museum of this truth. Our lesson today should start Christian people praying for our own land. Unless a might turning to God stems the tides of luxury, oppression, and violence here, our boasted strength will be found to be a delusion in the hour of crisis.

Verse 2:11—"I raised up . . . prophets, . . . Nazarites." The particular duty of the prophets was to speak for God, while the particular duty of the Nazarites was to live for God, as examples of consecration and holiness. These were God's gifts to Israel, for their good.

Verse 12—"But ye gave the Nazarites wine, and commanded the prophets . . . Prophesies not." Instead of profiting from the ministry of these men of God Israel had sought to turn them away from their tasks, tempting the Nazarites to break their vow, and the prophets to refrain from speaking the word of God. See chapter 7:12, 13 as an example of the latter.

Chap. 4:1—" . . . ye kine of Bashan . . . which oppress the poor, which say, 'Bring, and let us drink.' The voluptuous women of Samaria are likened to cows fattened in the lush pastures of Bashan. These women stirred up their husbands (masters) to oppress the poor in order to secure the provision for their revelries. Compare 1 Kings 21:25.

Verse 2—"The Lord God will take you away with hooks, and your posterity with fishhooks." The prophet declares God's solemn oath that these revelers would be taken captive like fish taken on the hook. The reference is doubtless to both the women and their lords.

Chap. 6:1—"Woe to them that are at ease in Zion, and trust in the mountain of Samaria . . . named chief of the nations . . ." In this oracle Amos includes Judah, with its capital in Zion, along with Israel, whose capital was Samaria. He addresses the nobles of the two nations, who have shown themselves far from noble.

Verse—"Calneh, Hamath, Gath . . . be they better than these kingdoms?" The prophet bids them by comparison with other great cities to see how favored of God they are. Calneh was one of the oldest cities in the world, situated in Babylonia. Hamath was in Syria, Gath one of the ve chief centers of the Philistines.

Verse 3—"Ye that cause the seat of violence to come near." They refused to accept the message of impending judgment, putting it far from them while setting violence on the seat of authority.

Verse 4—"That lie upon beds of ivory, and eat the lambs, and the calves . . ." Here is a picture of the extravagance and luxury in which the leaders of these two nations were indulging. The beds of ivory are probably the couches upon which they reclined at meals. Continual luxury was weakening the nation.

Verse 5—"That chant to the sound of the viol . . . like David." They sang "idle songs" (A.S.V.) at their feasts, inventing new instruments for their own pleasure as David had invented them for the praise and worship of God. The viol was

after the order of the harp. Verse 6—"That drink and anoint themselves . . . but they are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph." This was not only drunkenness, but sacrifice, for, like Belshazzar (Dan. 5:2), they drank out of sacrificial bowls, and anointed themselves with sacred ointment (see Exod. 30:22-33). The "affliction of Joseph," predicted by the prophets, did not even give pause to these godless revelers.

Verse 7—" . . . now shall they go captive with the first . . ." This is definitely marked in the case of Judah's captivity. Nebuchadnezzar took the chief men first, leaving the poorer people (2 Kings 24:1-16).

The Heart of the Lesson God was good to Israel. He delivered them from the bondage of Egypt, led them through the great wilderness, and gave them a good land, dispossessing the mighty, and wicked, Amorites for their sakes. Not only so, but He undertook to lead them in the way of blessing, the good and the right way. For this purpose He gave them prophets—not foreigners, but men of their own families—to instruct them, and Nazarites, men set apart by special consecration, as patterns of devotion and purity. But instead of obeying the words of the prophets, and learning holiness from the Nazarites, they sought to turn these men of God from their high calling, inviting the Nazarites to join them in their revelries, and trying to silence the prophets. Such iniquity was a heavy weight upon the heart of the Lord, and called for judgment. This is the message of Amos 2:9-16.

The women of Israel were among the chief offenders, prodding their husbands to any oppressive and unscrupulous dealings which would increase their luxury and enable them to indulge their extravagances. The prophet likened these women to the cows that fed in the rich pastureland of Bashan, watered by the melting snows of Mount Hermon. They were "well-favored" kine indeed, but heartless and greedy, and the prophet foresaw for them and their wicked husbands a day of retribution, when they would go off into captivity like fish caught on the angler's hook, along with their children. Such is the prophet's burden in 4:1, 2.

Our third section gives us a picture of the voluptuous living of the nobility of both Judah and Israel. Instead of gratitude to God for the benefits which they enjoyed, beyond those of the nations around them, they took all God's bounty as their right, and turned it all to selfish purposes.

To a considerable extent it's true that life is a gamble. Nevertheless, a great deal depends upon how you play your cards.



BOING!

MODERN ALUMINUM alloys seem tough enough to take almost anything. For instance, one manufacturer uses aluminum for those little electrically driven cars the kids love to climb into at carnivals and fairs. The idea is to whirl around at high speed exchanging spine-shattering bumps with other "motorists". They actually stand up under this treatment (the cars, we mean). Our own Alcan researchers are constantly developing, and testing new applications, better products, improved production techniques. There's always something new in aluminum! Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).



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