"The Jarvis Record"

TELEPHONE 37, JARVIS, ONTARIO

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A. L. MILLER, Editor

EDITOR'S SON RETURNS—

SINCE VICTORY was declared the boys from Port Dover returning from the war have each been given a grand reception by the citizens as they arrived in their home town.

It was an idea largely promoted by Sam Morris, Editor of the Port Dover Maple Leaf, and strangely enough was not duplicated, to our knowledge, anywhere else in Ontario. We have witnessed one or two of these receptions and there is no question but that the boys will have a most pleasant memory of their arrival home. It was however, an undertaking that could only be a success when no detail was left out and Sam Morris made sure of that. We have mentioned before the unselfish and strenuous efforts of Sam Morris in undertakings, particularly throughout the war, that exemplifies the true spirit of citizenship in it's highest rank, and it was therefore heart warming to note that when his own son arrived home last week the citizens of Port Dover gave him a welcome that exceeded any previous reception.

Trooper Archis Morris expects to go in the printing business with his father. All we can say is, that, as the future Editor of the Port Dover Maple Leaf, if he can even closely fulfill the place his Dad has taken in service to others as an individual and through the medium of his paper, he will be an Editor of which Port Dover can be justly proud.

V V V V

THIS STRIKE BUSINESS—

THE PREVALENCE of strikes by Labour Unions have not had an immediate and direct effect on places like Jarvis, but the growing disruption of the Nation's economy is causing everyone to regard the seriousness of the situation with growing concern.

Labour is losing the sympathy of ruralites who fail to see the justification of their action in this transition period. The General Motors strike for example where it was obviously a question of more money it is difficult to see what was accomplished other than to add to the overall threat of inflation.

The Union asked for a 19½ cent hourly increase in wages. The Company agreed to up the rate of pay 13½ cents. They argued for sixteen weeks and finally settled for an increase of 18½ cents during the sixteen weeks of negotiation, when the workers had no income, the average worker lost more money than he can possibly make up in eight and a half years with the increase providing he has continuous employment.

Had the workers accepted the Company's proposed wage boost of 13½ cents there would have been no increase in the price of cars. At 18½ cents, however, the Company has been forced to increase the price of automobiles and have thereby contributed to an inflationary trend.

We have gone a long way from the day of slavery in the labour market and unless some effective brake is soon applied there is going to be a terrific crash and labour will be the casualties.

V V V V

WARTIME LESSON—

ONE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY changes the war made in the shopping habits of Canadians seems destined to become permanent.

The time was when store owners operated on the principle that they had to keep their doors open long hours to serve all their potential customers. Now they assume that if they limit their hours they will have the customers anyway.

That comes from a wartime lesson. The necessity of conserving electrical power for war industry coupled with wartime shortages of labor and commodities led to early closings. City stores began to close on the additional Saturday shopping night; town and village stores cut their six open nights a week to one or two. They still had all the business they could handle and owners and clerks found that life was more agreeable when they didn't have to work a 60 or 72-hour week.

Now that the war is over there is no indication of any reversal of the trend. Rather, it is being extended. Some big city grocery stores are closing all day Mondays instead of the traditional Wednesday afternoon closing—the idea being to give employees a long week-end.

Barber shops offer a striking example. It wasn't long ago that they stayed open late every night, often until past midnight Saturdays. In such cities as Toronto they now close no later than 7 P.M. and are closed all day Wednesdays.

There has been some public inconvenience. Some persons forget to do their week-end food shopping early on Saturdays. But one lesson is usually enough and now the public has been pretty well trained to get to the stores when they are open.

For the employees, the change has meant a new life. They once had time only to work, eat and sleep. It took all day Sunday to rest up from the tough Saturday stint—early morning until late at night. Now they can have some well-earned leisure and recreation. From them at least, would probably come a most emphatic vote against any return to the "good old days."

V V V V

NOW BOYS!—

THE FOLLOWING is taken from the May 14th issue of Hansard, official House of Commons Debates:

MR. GRAYDON—May I ask the Minister leading the House if he will give us the order of business for tomorrow, and if I may be so bold as to say it, the definite order of business this time?

MR. MACKENZIE—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. I definitely resent the implication and the imputation contained in the remarks of the Hon. Gentleman. The order of business is only announced in this House as a matter of courtesy. Tomorrow we shall deal with committee of supply.

MR. MacNICOL—What Supply?

MR. MACKENZIE—The only supply that is possible tomorrow according to the order paper.

MR. GRAYDON—Now that Vesuvius has erupted, we can go on with the business.

MR. MACKENZIE—Then let the Hon. Member be courteous in his questions. On Wednesday, committee of supply is impeded by a vote of no confidence moved by the leader of the opposition. We shall discuss that tomorrow.

At eleven o'clock the House adjourned, without question put, pursuant to standing order

V V V V

MAY BE GOVERNED BY BOY PARLIAMENT—

— By Lewis Milligan —

THE GOVERNMENT of Saskatchewan has lowered the voting age for provincial and municipal elections from twenty-one to eighteen, and the age qualification for mayor and city or town councillors has been reduced accordingly. Obviously this enfranchisement of teen-aged youths and girls will benefit the government that granted it. But is it wise from a long-range and national point of view?

One of the most plausible arguments put forward in favor of the move during the war was that if a youth of eighteen is able to fight for his country, he is surely qualified to vote. But ability to shoot a gun is no more a qualification for the franchise than the ability to shoot a goal in hockey. No doubt there are many young people of eighteen who are better qualified to vote intelligently than some adults of fifty; but, taken as a whole, eighteen-year-olds naturally lack maturity, experience and balanced judgment. Granting that there are many adults whose mental age is not above seventeen or eighteen, that is no reason why we should add so enormously to their number on the voters lists.

Would we be willing to give youths and girls of eighteen a vote on a business board or appoint them as directors or presidents of an industrial corporation? Is a city councillor's or a mayor's position of less importance? Of course, there are infant prodigies in music, in mathematics, in chess-playing, and there are boy-preachers; but even their talents along those lines would not necessarily qualify them for voting on public issues, much less for holding positions of public trust.

With most young people, the age of eighteen is a period of indecision and frequently of irresponsibility. They are attracted by novelties, and by plausible arguments and appeals to their vanity or cupidity. We have all passed through that stage. We were inclined to regard our elders as old-fashioned and out-of-date in their ideas. We knew a great deal more than our parents, and when we came of age we were like the young man who remarked: "It's amazing what the Old Man has learned in the last few years."

But the worst feature of this attempt to regiment youth for revolutionary politics is that it is an imitation of the Nazi youth movement in Germany. The Nazis knew what they were doing when they organized the Hitler Youth. It is very doubtful if Hitler and his political gangsters would have gained power so rapidly if they had depended solely for support on the adult population. Their strategy was to undermine the prestige of the parents by perverting the minds of children and young people and bending their pliable wills to fanatic obedience to a political party.

We have already universal manhood franchise in Canada, and the right to vote on public issues should remain restricted to the status of manhood. That status is reached at the age of twenty-one, which is generally regarded as the "age of discretion," and for which the teen-age is a period of preparation. If we are going to reduce the voting age to eighteen why not to sixteen? It would make little or no difference. We would have another million voters, and everyone of them would use the vote, merely because of the novelty of the thing. They would also naturally vote for candidates of their own age—and then what a political mess we would be in! We might wake up some morning and find that we are being governed by a Boy Parliament.

V V V V

MAYBE the honorable judges thought the punishment fitted the crime — but the loud snorts of disapproval heard around us while listening with others to the radio news that the first conviction in Canada's "Spy Ring" case had been sentenced to a mere two years led us to believe that many others, like us, thought differently. Evidently "selling out" highly important secrets of one's country by a trusted employee just comes under the heading of a minor misdemeanor.

—Pilot Mound Sentinel

Pen, Scissors and Pastepot

The United Church in Canada is seeking 3½ millions to make the minister's pension Fund actually sound. There shouldn't be too much reluctance to support this fund. After all the amount is only the equivalent of seventy fighter aircraft, or three frigates, or four corvettes, or thirty-five anti-tank guns. We weren't reluctant to buy these things when we knew they were needed to win the war. We need the ministers to prevent another war, if it is possible, so let's be alive to what is in our best interests as citizens.

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Milk is going to cost consumers an additional two cents per quart after the first of June. There should be no complaints over the milk increase because nothing was heard when the government wartime tax increased the price of pop two cents.

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The National Clothing appeal which opens on June 17th is an appeal to the warm and generous instincts of the people of Canada and affords the opportunity to help in it is a great opportunity to help in preserving the fabric of civilization for yourself. This is an obligation no good citizen can pass out of mind lightly.

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According to an expert on such matters, we are informed that a single pair of nylon hose contains about two and one-half miles of fine cotton yarn and boy! that ain't all, says Ron Tuckwell of the Pilot Mound Sentinel.

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The Toronto papers have been talking about the meat famine being experienced in that city. It would be rather ridiculous for we ruralites to hold the same sympathy for the starving people of Toronto that we hold for the really starved people of Europe.

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His son was chastised at school so a Windsor father took himself to the classroom and planted his fist firmly on the kisser of the principal, breaking his denture. The court let him off on suspended sentence, but he must pay the principal for a new set of clippers. If we had been the judge in the case, he would have received ten days in solitary confinement and we would have ordered the principal to apply ten strokes of the cat to the portion of his body that used to get the hairbrush, every day for the ten days. Maybe we wouldn't make a good judge.

—O—

IRISH VETERANS PLAN ASSOCIATION

To keep alive memories and associations gained overseas, several hundred veterans of the Irish Regiment of Canada in the Hamilton and Niagara area are to form an association in Hamilton, it is announced by Fred C. Whyte, the regiment's adjutant in Italy. A meeting has been called for Thursday, May 30th at 8.30 P.M., in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders' men's mess at Hamilton armories.

"Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the first and second battalions are welcome," former Major Whyte stated in making the announcement. "We hope to have a representative from the Irish over from Toronto for the occasion."

Any Irish veteran interested is asked to contact Mr. Whyte at 29 Norwood Road, Phone 2-5303, Hamilton.

At The Churches

UNITED CHURCH
Major S. B. East, Minister
JARVIS PASTORAL CHARGE
JARVIS—WESLEY CHURCH
Sundays—
Public Worship—11 a.m. & 7.30
Church School—10. a.m.
GARNET UNITED CHURCH
Sundays—
Church School 1.30 p.m.
Public Worship 2.30 p.m.
First Thursday—W.M.S., 2.30 p.m.
Fridays—Family Gatherings, 8. p.m.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH
Rev. W. D. Bauer, Pastor
FISHERVILLE
10.00 A.M. — Sunday School and Bible Classes
11.00 A.M. — The Divine Service
Topic - Abide by the Holy Scriptures.
4.00 P.M. — The Lutheran Hour. Brantford and St. Catharines. Dr. Walter A. Maier, Speaker.
May 30 — 8. P.M. Ascension Day Service.

ANGLICAN CHURCH
Squadron Leader Rev. John M. Cameron, Rector
Nanticoke: Christ Church—
Service, Morning Prayer 10.00 A.M.
Sunday School ——— 10.00 A.M.
Confirmation Class Thursday 8.00 P.M.
Jarvis: St. Paul's Church—
Service, Morning Prayer 11.30 A.M.
Sunday School ——— 10.30 A.M.
Confirmation Class, Wednesday 7.30 P.M.
Cheapside: St. John's Church—
Service will be withdrawn, due to interior re-construction of the Church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES
Rev. W. H. Fuller, Th.B., Minister
Sunday, May 26th
Knox, Jarvis
10.00 A.M. — Sunday School
11.00 A.M. — Morning Worship
7.30 P.M. — Evening Worship. The Young Peoples Society will conduct the service including lantern slides of The Bhil Field in India.
Chalmers, Walpole:
2.00 P.M. — Sunday School
3.00 P.M. — Afternoon Worship

"I AM A CANADIAN"

IN the May issue of "The Legionary" — the monthly magazine issued by the Canadian Legion, appears an article written by Francis M. Hann, Editor of "The Bulletin," a small publication of a west coast Legion Branch, which might well be read by all Canadians and thoroughly digested. At this particular time, the statements in it strike just the right kind of chord needed in our Canadian national existence. Too many of us regard lightly our heritage. Too few take pride in being able to say, "I am a Canadian."

Following are a few extracts from this splendid article — we commend the sentiment expressed to your thoughtful consideration:

"If we are left with our personal dignity and self-respect and our democratic right of individual decision our government can do anything of us for the common good and the protection of our sons, who have rescued for us the victory that was filched from their old veterans while yet the ink was wet on the signatures at the end of sailles. Admitted that selfishness, not gratitude, ruled at Ottawa after the armistice. Admitted that thousands of nerve-wrecked, uprooted men who returned in 1918 never succeeded in readjusting themselves in civil life. Admitted there was cause for plenty to look askance at our politicians' particular brand of democracy. We older veterans fought for an ideal, a principle, and were robbed by unworthy men in high places. We of the Canadian Legion are very much alert to see that justice and fair dealing are hammered home this time. Thanks to our men and women who have done the job, each of us can thankfully say: "I am a Canadian."

I live in a country rich beyond belief in natural wealth and surpassed in its beauty. I live under a stable form of government which neither the passions of many nor the ideas of the few may destroy — where justice is fair and impartial.

I am free to think and to do. I am protected in my right to worship as I please. I may say or write whatsoever I choose and encouraged to explore. I may speak any tongue I like as long as I do not plot to overthrow the government by force. I am protected against bodily harm, and am secured in my possessions. No one can injure me, or take my goods away from me without fair compensation or in due process of law.

If I am accused of wrong-doing, twelve impartial men and women like myself will judge of my guilt or innocence. I am held blameless until I am proved responsible.

I can secure an education merely by asking for it and it is limited by my own diligence. I have unrestricted opportunity to work. What I shall do with the day is entirely up to me.

If I become afflicted, those about me will care for me. I can live with my family or neighbors in peace. In my business dealings I can make a just contract and no power will overset it.

For all this I pay nothing except fairly graded taxes. And this is free to me — A Canadian.

Good and true people before me prepared the way for me through hardship, sacrifice and death — to freedom, liberty, opportunity and stable government. I cannot repay them; I can only safeguard, conserve and honour that which they have given to me and protect it in every way possible.

I believe that the privileges and advantages of Canadian citizenship present to me the opportunity to enjoy most that is worthwhile in life, and that influences seeking to imperil them should be remorselessly wiped out.

I am proud of my country and its system of government. I have faith in its future.

I am a Canadian."

Brief History of a Walpole Township Pione

The saying, "The Mail must go through" may be considered as modern, but the following story would indicate that even in pioneer days those entrusted with this important task felt a like responsibility and would permit no obstacle to interfere with the safe delivery of their load.

John Evans was born in 1765. He lived in Arklow Town, Wicklow County, Ireland. There he married Kate Janes. Their family consisted of one daughter and three sons.

At that time there was very bitter strife between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and when Irish feelings were aroused, neither party hesitated to commit serious crimes against their enemies. One night the Catholics attacked Evans' home in an effort to kill him. They broke down the doors, but he succeeded in getting out of a back entrance and into a near-by corn field where he eluded his pursuers.

In the morning he decided to leave Ireland, with its strife, and emigrate to Canada. He trekked to Dublin some ten miles away, to make arrangements for the voyage and was fortunate in finding there a vessel which was getting ready to sail for Canada the following day. He made arrangements for his passage, and that night he had his family and household goods put aboard in readiness to sail in the morning.

The vessel left her dock as scheduled and headed for the open sea. The voyage was a very rough one, with baffling winds and stormy seas. It was fourteen weeks before they finally docked at Quebec. They proceeded up the river and by lake vessel to Hamilton. Here they were met by a relative, Squire Evans of Rainham Township, who lived on a tract of land along the lake shore. Here he remained for a time.

As the family grew up, the daughter married a son of Squire Evans and had two children. After her husband's death she was again married, to Judge Austin of Rainham.

One of the sons, John, took up land at Silver Hill in the County of Norfolk. He built a saw mill there, and later was drowned in his own mill pond.

Of the other sons, Robert lived at Nanticoke and William at Selkirk. John Evans also brought with him from Ireland an orphan nephew, Richard Evans, who took a farm near Port Rowan, where he lived and died.

A mile west of Selkirk, John Evans took up crown land, on lot 20, concession 2, Walpole. Here he built himself a log house, which he afterwards converted into a tavern. He entered into a ten year coniract with the Government to carry the mail from Dunnville to Vittoria. His outfit consisted of a team of horses and a wagon.

He would leave his home at the tavern and proceed to Dunnville, get the mail and as much merchandise as he could handle, and return to the tavern, where he put up for the remainder of the day. Starting he would attach a new team of horses to the mail wagon and set out for Vittoria.

His first stop was at Hawtrey, which at this time was the head of the Upper Mills on the Lynn River. Here he would cross the Patterson trail and headed for the Long Point Settlement, which was situated near the mouth of Lynn River. The United Church now stands on the site. Here he left the mail with a settler who was store keeper and postmaster. Evans then proceeded along the west bank of the Lynn River, and he again hit the trail. He would ford the creek near where the Methodist Church now stands, but there was no church at that time. Then he headed for the mouth of Cave Wood Creek, which is the east end of the town line between Walpolefolk and Haldimand. He would then take the road from here to Port Dover, which was necessary to reach the lake beach.

At Port Dover he left the mail and crossed the river on a ferry boat supported on pilles, near where the railway station now stands. After delivering the mail at Port Dover he put up the horses for the night for well-earned rest. The next day he started again, following the lake shore road, which was the only route at that time between Port Dover and Vittoria. He delivered the mail at the post office, unloaded his horses and then put up his horses for the night. This brought him to the end of his second day.

In the morning he started on the return route to the tavern. The return trip required three days, thus completing the primitive mail service of those roads, this was accomplished in good time.

All went well for a number of years, time of his contract with an unusual accident occurred. He was following his usual routine along the beach, when he came to a fallen tree. He attempted to drive around the butt of the tree, but got mired down in the sand at the edge of the lake. Here was what appeared to be a insurmountable obstacle. The mail must go through. Fortunately he had a passenger with him, who got out of the wagon and helped in lifting the tree from the wheels. After just sufficient room was cleared and its load to pass through, the horses were at first reluctant to make the attempt, but by coaxing and urging, they were encouraged to do so. The passenger also got back in the wagon and passed safely under the tree. Then he threw his head back and laughed with obstruction. Unfortunately for him, there was in the back of the wagon a small barrel of whiskey which was the property of the load. Bursting open on contact with the hard ground, he could move it no further. The excited team had caused the barrel to roll through. So narrow was the space between the barrel and the tree that the driver's ear was completely torn from his head, and his face was badly scarred and disfigured.

(continued on page 8)

IS IT "ADEQUATE" MR. BROWN?

A SICKLE might do well enough on a very small experimental plot, but for real farming efficiency you want something more adequate to do the job. And when you wire your farm you are definitely on the road to farming efficiency. How much power you will be able to use with economy and satisfaction will depend on how completely your farm is wired. Make your wiring installation adequate from the start for all immediate and future needs. You'll save money that way, and avoid costly and irritating delays.

No matter how little electric equipment you start with—even if it is only lights in the house and barn—you will soon want to add some of the labor-saving, money-saving electric devices for barn, tool house, home, dairy, and almost everywhere else. You will want these things not just because they make living more attractive, but because they really make money for you. Of course you will have to have enough wiring to supply enough power where and when you want it.

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Ask any experienced electrical contractor or your Hydro rural superintendent for advice as to the best way to wire your farm.

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Boy Scout and Cub Pack Assistance Assured During Clothing Drive

Co-operation and active assistance of all Boy Scout troops and Cub Packs in Canada during the forthcoming National Clothing Collection from June 17 - 29 was assured following an appeal by Col. G. W. Cavey, Ottawa, chairman of the clothing campaign operating committee, in an address before a meeting in Ottawa of the Dominion Executive Board of the Boy Scouts Association of Canada.

"I want to ask the Boy Scouts Association, and particularly the Boy Scouts themselves, to help in this crusade," Col. Cavey said. "We are asking the people of Canada to give all the used clothing they can spare. We are going to ask the Boy Scouts of Canada to help gather the clothing — boy scouts in every city, town and village - from Halifax to Victoria.

"Last October we held the first collection. A total of nearly thirteen million pounds was collected. Millions of people in Europe and China are now wearing these clothes we gave. But clothes last only so long. Like other things, they wear out, and have to be replaced. For that reason another collection is being held in June, again from coast to coast. The need is desperate, and the time element is important. We must act now," Col. Cavey declared.

"There were Boy Scouts in every country before the war," he pointed out. "No doubt the Boy Scout movement is being revived in all of them. No greater measure of service could be given our Boy Scouts to perform than to help in a cause such as this. I would suggest to our scouts individually that they personally give to the drive all the clothing they themselves can spare. Such a move in itself would give a tremendous impetus to this great humanitarian cause. Millions of people can be saved from this awful aftermath of war. It's our responsibility to do it. Our Boy Scouts can perform a great service in the doing," Col. Cavey asserted.

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HALDIMAND RURAL YOUTH AND AGRICULTURAL CENTRE
THURSDAY, MAY 30th, 1946
Commencing at 10.00 A.M. Standard Time
Lunch at 11.30 A.M.
— SPECIAL SPEAKERS —
Col. The Hon. George A. Drew, Premier of Ontario
Col. The Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture
will introduce the Prime Minister
Mr. L. F. Warbington, Farm Bureau Federation
Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.
SPORTS PROGRAM LIVE STOCK DEMONSTRATIONS
MANY OTHER SPECIAL EVENTS
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Looking Ahead

with a new rat-killer . . . poison for poison ivy . . . suntan for bees . . . and dynamite for ditches.

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Now we're set to give Poison Ivy and Poison Oak, so long a scourge to the unwary, a dose of their own medicine! They'll be poisoned with AMMATE, a new and powerful chemical potion that makes them wither up and die. One or two lbs. of AMMATE will clear a patch 100 square feet in area.

Remember CEL-O-GLASS... the flexible cellulose-acetate glass substitute which many farmers used before the war, to get egg-producing ultra-violet rays into their hen-houses? Well, it's coming back soon to civilian life, complete with a 5-year performance guarantee. CEL-O-GLASS not only brings in sun and keeps out cold. It eliminates breakage costs as well.

Someone might well coin the phrase, "a ditch in time saves nine men's time", or words to that effect, especially since ditching with dynamite has now become a science. Farmers, as well as explosives engineers, are putting explosives to work in this way more and more. And in doing it they save labour, time and expense.

Further information on any of these products is obtainable by writing "Looking Ahead", C-I-L, P.O. Box 10, Montreal, P.Q.

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