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er of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Asso-ciation and the Ontario-Quebec Division of the C.W.N.A.

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A. L. MILLER, Editor

THE GREAT STRIKE-

- By Lewis Milligan -

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a country called Thisland whose people were very in-Their farms were prosperous and their city factories were busy day and night producing goods that were in constant demand home but in wide-spread markets abroad. In fact they could not produce enough to meet those demands and there was a shortage in some goods; but the standard of living of the people was far higher than that of many of ountries with which they traded.

To maintain this standard of living and growing export trade, farming methods een improved by constant fertilization and the introduction of mechanical equipment. Factories also had to be constantly extended and new inventions for improving and increasing production were adopted from time to time. These mechanical inventions tended to lighten the labor of the people generally as well as to

raise their standard of living. Periodic adjustments of the economic balance between the rising cost of production and the cost of living were not made without considerable confusion. Factory workers would band themselves together and demand higher vages, and when these demands were not met in full they would refuse to work, thus stopping production and entirely cutting off their wages. This process of enforcing their demands they called "strikes," which was a very apt term, for they struck at everybody concerned and even at those who had nothing to do with the dispute.

Few factories made profits beyond what was required for maintaining their capital investment and providing reserves for future emergencies. But the leaders of the workers contended that high prices were due to high profits, and they made periodic demands for higher wages. They did not seem to realize that wages constituted the major part of the cost of production, and consequently fixed the market price of the product. Thus with every increase in wages the cost of living increased in proportion-with every increase in the cost of ing a further demand for wage increase fol-

This treadmill process had gone on for years and years, when, realizing that the workers were not getting anywhere, a young man conceived a bright idea. Instead of striking for higher wages he would start a strike for lower prices. He organized housewives in a boycot of certain commodities which he thought were too high in price. This movement became so popular that it spread to take in all kinds of goods until the shops and factories were closed and everybody was out of work.

And so it came to pass that the Government had to take over all the farms and factores because their owners were bankrupt and thousands of people were destitute. In accordnce with the popular demand, the government reduced the prices of all commodities to the bare cost of production. There were to be no more profits. Wages, however, were to remain at the level prevailing before the Great

With the taking over of the farms and factories by the Government, the owners were relieved of their responsibilities. They had no longer to worry over wages and prices, marketing their products and the payment of taxes. All of these things were taken care of by the Government. The workers also were greatly reileved to think that henceforth their jobs would be secure and that they would have to worry no more about wages and prices. But someone had to bear these responsibilities and do the worrying, and this fell upon the Govern-

All went well for a short time and the work ers were contented and happy-so happy that they took things easy, did not work as hard or as long as formerly. Why should they do so since their labor was no longer being "exploited" by the "capitalists" for profits? Meanwhile the ambitious industrialists and the master-farmers were emigrating to Otherland, and their places were filled by the strike leaders. The result of all this was a steep decline in production, the cessation of exports, and eventually a shortage of commodities for home consump-

The workers grew restless and began to blame the Government for this situation. They could not now complain about their wages, for these were high; nor could they protest against the prices which were low. Their complaint was that there was so little to buy, and they were willing to pay higher prices if they could recover their former standard of living. They must get rid of the Government and put in power an administration composed entirely of labor leaders. This they did by an overwhelm-

ng majority. But the new Government found itself as powerless as the old one to change things, and they went from bad to worse. Thousands of people were out of employment, although there was plenty of work to be done. Commodity prices had been repeatedly cut down until the farms and factories were carried on at enormous losses. But wage rates remained fixed at

their original level.

accept jobs at any price.

the \$64. question.

AID FROM THE AIR-

V V V V

planes, designed for flight at "conservative"

altitudes, flirted with gravity close to the

ground, but the method of spraying was ef-

effective up to that time.

V V V V

THE LISTENING AUDIENCE-

WORK."

eir original level. At this juncture the housewives rose in a ly. They had grown tired of trying to make They had grown tired of trying to make ends meet, and of seeing their husbands around

the house doing nothing because they refused to work for less than the regulation wage rate. The housewives were led by a little woman with a large family. She had a caim and clear mind, but a sharp and commanding tongue. She conceived the idea that the cause of all the trouble was high wages. She ordered her husband and adult sons out to work for whatever they could get, and told them that they must work harder than they had ever done before. Other housewives followed suit, and the movement of back to hard work spread throughout the land. The Government was powerless to stop land. The Government was powerless to stop and the movement of back to hard work spread throughout the land. The Government was powerless to stop and the movement of back to hard work spread throughout the land. The Government was powerless to stop and the movement of back to hard work spread throughout the land. The Government was powerless to stop and the movement of back to hard work spread throughout the land. The Government was powerless to stop and the movement of back to hard work spread throughout the land. The guarding the movement of back to hard work spread throughout the land. The guarding the movement of back to hard work spread throughout the land. The guarding the movement of back to hard work spread throughout the land. The guarding the movement of back to hard work spread throughout the land. The guarding the manner wistence. Last equalities of human existence. Last equ tand. The Government was powerless to stop the movement and the home-life of the doled idle men was rendered so miserable, and in many cases dangerous that their more and to ony cases dangerous, that they were glad to ept jobs at any price.

And so it came to pass that Thisland returnor its former state of industrious prosperity:

R THE PEOPLE HAD A MIND TO many cases dangerous, that they were glad to so ed to its former state of industrious prosperity:
"FOR THE PEOPLE HAD A MIND TO people.

Toronto's famous thug is on the loose again. Escaped from Kingston Penitentiary, no less. The keepers of the convicts hostel didn't know he had checked out for six of seven hours after he had gone. Mr. Donald (Mickey) McDonald informed RADIO EXECUTIVES and producers in recent years have been regarding their output with a critical eye. Sensitive to the comments of listeners and columnists on the one hand and to the wishes of commercial sponsors on the other, they have tried to take the pulse of their audience with listener surveys and at the same time pondered means of improving the quality of their broadcasts.

The surveys established that existing programs command a large audience, especially in the peak evening hours. The conservative-minded wing of the radio industry came to the conclusion that listeners are satisfied with what recent years have been regarding their out-

conclusion that listeners are satisfied with what they hear, and that any departure from establish ed broadcast pattern would damage radio's poptible case of the felows who are curtiful to the case of the felows who are case of the felows who are curtiful to the case of the felows who are case of the felows ed broadcast pattern would damage radio's popularity.

Others, including some top executives are less willing to admit that radio is everything its less willing to admit that radio is everything its They profit. They profit temporarily and we have the case of the relows who are can be cased the case of the relows who are can be cased the case of the relows who are can be cased the case of the relows who are can be cased the case of the relows who are can be cased the case of the relows who are can be cased the case of the relows who are can be cased to the relows who are can be caused to the relows who are can be caused to the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the case of the case of the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the case of the case of the case of the relows who are can be caused to the case of the listeners would like it to be. To them, the surveys merely prove that the public is solidly radio-conscious — that while the air provides

They profit, temporarily and, we hope, will end up in a complete state of bankrupte. On the other hand the folks who have honestly tried to satisfactory fare for listeners of varied tastes, a considerable number of sets are turned on for hours on end from habit and without great regard for the type and quality of entertainment. gard for the type and quality of entertainment tion of box rentals in banks. It is Many stations are emphasizing public ser-Many stations are emphasizing public service programs of immediate interest and benefit to their own community, undoubtedly losing listeners to network programs on other stations Similarly, many attempt to encourage local performers, less experienced and often less able than the stars of New York and Hollywood, but

commanding staunch support in their home The Jarvis Atheltics, the local entry in the Ontario Softball Intermediate "C" playdowns, have run into a streak of tough luck this past Some sponsors are said to be wary of "highweek that would almost bring tears brow" programs of serious music or of an educational nature, preferring to cater to a larger to the eyes of their worst critics. Both pitchers are out of commission, audience with programs of a more general appeal. Yet the British Broadcasting Corporter fielder is also out of commission peal. Yet the British Broadcasting Corporaion has won a large and enthusiastic following for its Third Program by ignoring "popular" hosed. The play-off started this tastes and appealing directly to a more intellecweek and nothing but a miracle can
save elimination in the first round. But it will never be said the remain ing team members took it laying All the experts agree that the listening audown. The effort in the first game on Monday night left a sweet taste dience is apathetic - letters of praise or condenation come from a mere handful of more in the mouths of their fans and at articulate enthusiasts. But what radio fans least we can talk about what would really like and what they'll put up with — that's have happened if the team had beer

at full strength. Lamb's Corners, the rural entry started off their playdowns the same way they have been going all season and we fully expect them to put the LONG BEFORE THE PLAGUE of locusts first. Provincial play-offs agriculturists struggled to obtain control over

breaking job, bending over the tender plants, applying the poison took up hours of labor.

Then came the automatic sprayer.

The same the To agriculturists in the late 80's the (to us) orimitive sprayer was a godsend and newspromitive sprayer was a gooselid and news properties of the day prophesied "new vistas of production" would be within the grasp of all.

Following the First World War another the circuit at the ball park. The seven hundred dollars. One day a box." Following the First World War, another stride in the campaign against harmful insects was taken. Barnstorming airmen evolved the common spraying unit and flew over orchards and fields at dangerously low altitudes, leaving a billowing cloud of spray behind them to settle on the leaves and blossoms.

It was a dangerous program. The air—

The difference of thing with a deficit of about \$200. I phoned him and settle on the leaves and blossoms.

We was a delivered to local dealers—and to think Billy Rose gets 52 G's a year for this sort of thing or is it to make the settle on the leaves and blossoms.

The air—

The difference is and the ball park. The weeds along Walpole street are getting deeper every day. Check rumour, the wool being sorted at the local mill is NOT dirty. We understand some new cars are being delivered to local dealers—and to think Billy Rose gets 52 G's a year for this sort of thing or is it to make the proposed on the proposed of the proposed Following the First World War, another on the leaves and blossoms.

It was a dangerous program. The airof thing or is it.

Sounded as if it came from Dubin. Sounded as if it came

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM

fective and fast. It was another weapon for "It does not come, fo: example, victory in the age-old battle, probably the most from natural resources revenues. These natural resources revenues The battle continues and a new adaption

The battle continues and a new adaption of the aerial weapon has been developed.

Farmers have watched with interest the latest assault against harmful insects. The new weapon is a helicopter, evolved during the Second World War and it is apparently the most effective yet utilized. The 'copter, by its very design, safe for low flying, drives the spray onto the fields by its powerful blades.

The insecticide, forced by the powerful blades, strikes the ground and lodges on the underside of the leaves where it is most effective.

Those who have been watching the demonstrations are convinced the battle for effective spraying is almost won.

The battle continues and a new adaption of the aerial weapon has been developed.

The aerial weapon has been developed.

The anatural resources revenues were success of the most were absorbed in government budgets long ago, to help to pay for routine expenses of government budgets long ago, to help to pay for routine expenses of government budgets long ago, to help to pay for routine expenses of government budgets long ago, to help to pay for routine expenses of government budgets long ago, to help to pay for routine expenses of government budgets long ago, to help to pay for voitine expenses of government budgets long ago, to help to pay for voitine expenses of government budgets long ago, to help to pay for voitine expenses of government budgets long ago, to help to pay for voitine expenses of government budgets long ago, to help to pay for with a man like that?"

"What happened then", I said. "We paid his cheque, to covered it two or tree days. Sometimes were absorbed in government budgets long ago, to help to pay for with a man like that?"

"What happened then", I said. "We paid his cheque, to covered it two or tree days. Something. The first count and two or tree days. Something to the process were best were assumed then." I said. "We paid his cheque, to covered it always felt that his answer as were tree as takes were absorbed in government to the most pay. The first could

Those who have been watching the demonstrations are convinced the battle for effective spraying is almost won.

V V V V

QUOTES FROM YESTERDAY—

SEE FIRST that the design is wise and just that ascertaining, pursue it resolutely; do not for one repulse forego the pursuit your resolved to effect.

Sen. For example, our government take on the verge of insolvency when the present government came into power. We, with the able assistance of its fine of the most efficiently operated and profitable public enterprises in Western Canada. Yet all of the profits which we have been able to take out of this concern are small in comparison with what it would have had to pay in taxes if it had been in private to effect.

Shakespeare

Sen. For example, our government take verge of insolvency when the present government came into power. We, with the able assistance of its fine of the went out sorrowing.

A few days later he came back ovictory bonds. This was during the telephone system was on the verge of its fine one of the process of the process of the most of the bonds. He came in the next of the bonds. He came in the next of the bonds. He came in the process of the bonds. He came in the process of the bonds. He came in the process of the profits of the bonds. He came in the process of the process of the profits of the bonds. He came in the process of the process of the bonds. He came in the process of the bonds. He came in the process of the bonds. He came in the process of the process of the bonds. He came back of the bonds of the bonds. He came the process of the process of the process of the bonds. He came the process of the process o

The Canadian Statesman, Bowmanville, Ont.

In the debates which have taken place in the In the debates which are the place of the pl terest to agriculture the sale and export of farm problem which governs the sale and export of farm problem wheat. It will be necessary to deal at some le

FARM PROBLEM

the past Twenty years, steadly increasing use of mechanized equip-Since these articles are primarily sembling facts from official records for the informatic electorate of rural Canada the matters affecting farm; and marketing will be explored before going on to credits, tariffs, immigration, labor, foreign affairs, so est in Agriculture has greatly aided the Farmer in the numerous tasks he orform in the working day. It is a grim fact, however, that while the sures, and the like, all of which are more or less internal and the policies for which have in some measure been defe sponsible yearly for thousands of farm accidents - with resultant loss of

5-YEAR CONTRACT

It is generally known that the Minister of Agricula negotiated with the British government a 5-year agreement in the sale of annual specified amounts of Canadian wheat at the agreed upon, subject to revision at later stages in the sa Having thus negotiated, the Minister came back to ask parliage to ratify the contract. The ensuing debate revealed the length of the agreement, which are, generally as follows:

During the first two crop years Britain will buy at least million bushels per year at \$1.55 per bushel. During the law two years she will buy at least 140 million bushels per year a price of at least \$1.25 per bushel in 1948-49 and at least the in 1949-50. But in setting the final price for the latter in years, Britain agrees to take into account any difference better the \$1.55 and the world price during the first two years.

TERMS

The contract runs for four years from July 31

FUNDS POOLED In fulfilling the initial terms the Wheat Board will the Canadian wheat grower only \$1.35 per bushel at terms elevators and will set up a five-year pool in which will be see the funds accruing between the home price and the \$15.2 the subsequent price revisions, after which the pool fund any, will be paid out on participation certificates, to the gers when the five years have expired. It thus becomes a be

WIDE POWERS

At the same time the Wheat Board can, with ann of the Governor in Council, deal in grains other than when has complete and final authority in interprovincial and en has complete and trade. But further control may be exercised in the mat coarse grains under Bill 25, which will be explained later. wo Acts the Canadian farmer loses all freedom and o over his production in the fields above mentioned. The lations are rigid and authoritarian, even more so that

WORLD PRICE

Meantime the price of wheat on world markets has ris Meantime the price of wheat of world markets may to \$3.01 per bushel or higher at the moment and whal re as surplus wheat after fulfilling the British contract, may be abroad by the Wheat Board if it so desires. the Board has been supplying wheat to Canadian flour m 77 3-8 cents per bushel under a drawback paid out of the m sury which means that taxpayers foot the bill for bread It is all a pretty complicated picture.

POLICY TESTED

During the debate on the British wheat agreement to Minister maintained it had the approval of the organized fame as a measure of stability. But it was shown he declined advice of the Federation of Agriculture in refusing to disturb last years participation monies and has carried them into the following t Meantime a farm strike numbering 20,000 fa ers took place in western Canada and the Portage election against the government

FARMERS BEAR LOSS

The element of unfairness in the British deal was a phasized in this way: That the difference between the contraprice of \$1.55 and the world price of around \$3.00 on one alone was some \$232 millions, with farmers alone bearing the case of loss, not the people of Canada as a whole, as in the case of These are some of the main feat

"MY WEEK"

- By R. J. Deachman

long ago a banker, now made out the note, he handed beset the Egyptians in Old Testament days iculturists struggled to obtain control over Through the centuries the slow progress of developing poisons that would kill bugs yet leave the crops unharmed, was one of man's perience. This is the one he placed After all he was experiments. The arduous, backexperiments. The arduous plants are proposed to the experiments are propo

"Now how much would I be hav- he really wan "Then did I call you up?"

"No, why should you?"

"Then why in hell should you written entitled."

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continue to disregard safety rules.

the country.

—Granby (Que.) Leader-Mail

Port Arthur - Airmail 's really

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o CBC actress who is equally a home in dramatic and comedy roles. She has appeared on such radio programs as "Stage 47."
"The Craigs," of the noonhour farm broadcast; "John and Judy," and numerous children's broad-casts. She is also active in the "New Play Society."

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(Intended for last issue)

Ottawa - Facts and gossip of Press forecasts of the resignation from the Cabinet of Rt. Hon. Louis from the Cabinet of Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, K.C., are authentic. The able Minister of Externat Affairs at last is weary of chasing the Prime Ministership carrot which Rt. Hon. Mr. King has been dangling in front of his nose these past many months. He knows now that the Prime Minister has no immediate or even early ster has no immediate or even early ntention of handing over the reins of office to any of his colleagues.

The date of Mr. St. Laurent's re tirement to a lucrative private law practice is fixed tentatively for September 1st. He is going to be a hard man for the P.M. to replace. His personal prestige is so high in his own province that no common-place successor will do. Ottawa political circles are watching closely to see how the P.M. solves the problem. They are curious to learn if any sufficiently outstanding figure in Quebec can be induced to link his personal fortunes with those o he government in the present unce ain state of Liberalism in the pro-

Behind the reluctant decision e Cabinet to continue for the pr sent the subsidies on feed grain shi ments from Western to Eastern Ca ada lay a furious battle between th griculture and Finance Ministrie The fact that Agriculture won out-unexpectedly and at the eleventh hour—was none of its doing. It is ell-known that throughout the weel efore the decision was made Rt. Hon. Mr. Gardiner was burning up the wires from Western Canada, where he was on a tour of observaion, with demands that the Ministry of Finance, by which the payments are made, should maintain the subsidy, and that every such wire was simply feeding the stubborn determination of the Finance Department brain-trusters to cancel the aid Just when the Minister of Agricul-ture was going to take a trimming, however, something happened to change the situation. The Ontario Liberal M.P.'s descended upon Par-liament Hill in a body. Nor did iament Hill in a body. Nor de hey rest content with putting their ase before any rank-and-file Cabin t Minister or group of Departmental fficials. They summoned the Prime linister himself from his Kings-nere hide-out to hear them. They inted to the damage which cancel-ion of the subsidy would do in tario to the cause of Provincial

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It was only when the few few victories that the Agricular Ministry has been able to report out of the numerous trials of the same things a valiable at a losal store. Usually the local mer chants can supply the same things at equal or better prices, and by keeping the money in town, the local concomy is helped in the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting out of the same way that a state is helped by preventing money from getting

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