

The Waterdown Review

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WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1919

NO. 35.

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Last Page of This Paper

It will pay you to peruse these tempting prices closely. You will surely find many articles you require at prices bound to save you money.

Cummins personally guarantees every article priced to be the best of its kind and thoroughly dependable.

Our Customers will notice several articles in this sale which are never offered at Cut Rates in the city stores. There is a reason for us doing so, as we are here not only to meet City Prices but to oftentimes beat them

**Buy At Home
And Save Money**

Letter to the Editor

Hamilton, Jan. 2nd, 1919.

Mr. Editor,—
It was my pleasure to attend a town meeting at the Bell House on New Year's Eve and I was surprised to note how few of the men whose money is invested here were present to show their interest in public affairs. It would appear to a newcomer that the town is either given up for lost or that the citizens are content to let Waterdown slumber on through the 20th century as it has slumbered since the day of its birth.

Those present seemed to be divided of opinion as to whether or not the town "could afford" a new public school and a town hall, which reminds us that in the year 1909 an architect in New York conceived the idea of building "from the roof down." A forty story office building was proposed and when the contractors had completed the 19th story (21 stories down from the top) it was condemned by the underwriters and shortly after collapsed. This building while in course of construction stood one block east of the Brooklyn Bridge. It is possible that this same architect is here in Waterdown and possibly he has conceived the idea that we should do without a town hall and public school until such time as the town "can afford it."

Waterdown as a town has been in the course of construction for many years; it is being built "from the roof down." The foundation has never been laid, which accounts for the stagnation in business and lack of interest in public affairs.

In Boston, Massachusetts, a group of investors (a syndicate) with offices in the Old South Building on Washington Street are operating in the name of the H. S. Moody Land Co., Inc. It is their business to build towns, and now let us see how they would build Waterdown to make it a paying investment, just as they have already built many thriving towns in New England. They would first buy the land as the taxpayers of this town have already done, next the streets would be cut and miles of cement sidewalks would be laid, complete sewerage, water and lighting systems would be installed in perfect working order. The public school, town hall and post office would appear as if by magic, and all this before the company would expect to interest the home-seekers and derive any profit from their investment. Waterdown would grow and thrive commercially, socially and otherwise, it is the natural course of events. We would have a right to expect service from the C. P. R. and Radial lines. In less than five years this town on the hill would be the wealthy residential suburb of Hamilton.

Our Mayor should be a man with a knowledge of township affairs and endowed with that spirit of enterprise and adventure which makes of a poor man a millionaire—he should have the support of every taxpayer. We should have a new and modern school, a post office and town hall of no small dimensions, a water and sewerage system regardless of the cost and a soldiers' memorial, as proposed by Mr. John Vance. This investment would return to the ratepayers one hundred cents on the dollar, taxes would be lower and new homes would spring up by the hundred, and every foot of real estate in this town would double in value. If we were to have these improvements, I for one would invest in a corner lot and build a home for my family here. At present the town offers no inducements and the proposition is not interesting.

Citizens of Waterdown should read the political career of "Silk Hat Hurley," the Mayor of Salem. How, in the year 1900, he was kicked from a passing freight train and approached a pedestrian for the price of a meal, how a few days later he was thrown into jail for abusively criticizing methods adopted by those in control at the

city hall, how while still in jail he declared himself a candidate for Mayor and was unanimously elected on an independent ticket. Then followed the sensational rule of Mayor Hurley. Salem took its place in the commercial world and came to be known throughout the United States as something more than a "Witch City." Silk Hat Hurley became the city's idol, so much so that not a man could be found to oppose him at the polls on election day and he became Salem's Honorary Mayor. We here in Canada and I might say in Waterdown, are slow to recognize the fact that something can be learned from observation and the experiences of others and are loath to adopt ideas which do not originate in our own home town.

As a temporary resident in Waterdown, I did not care to voice my sentiments at the town meeting; however, it was Benjamin Franklin's policy to solve all such problems on a "piece of paper" so that every man, woman and child could read. In this case that "piece of paper" should be "The Waterdown Review," and I trust that you, Mr. Editor, will reserve space for others who may care to air their views on the questions involved.

GEO. W. MacNEILL,
Waterdown, Ontario.

PETER RAY

The theory that a ball player or pugilist once they show signs that their palmy days as athletes are about ended "cannot stage a comeback" was rudely shattered on Monday last at the Municipal elections in East Flamboro, when that old War horse, Peter Ray, the hero of many a fierce battle at the polls, met and defeated his worthy antagonist Mr. W. A. Emery for the position of Reeve of the Township of East Flamboro. True his majority was not a large one, but still it was sufficient to place Peter in the Reeve's chair for the year 1919.

We heartily congratulate him on the result. He will have associated with him in the council tried men of good moral character and excellent business ability, and we feel confident that the affairs of State will be ably managed by them.

The old Conservative War Horse, and on Monday last he clearly established his claim to the title, proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that it is possible for a politician, pugilist or ball player, no matter how old, to stage a comeback.

Peter won his fight on Monday by the knock-out route in one round and is now looking for new worlds to conquer. Here's hoping that Peter will get all the roads straightened up and a branch of an electric line built through our villages to Guelph and other points.

DEATHS

HILL

The sympathy of the whole community goes out to Mr. Henry Hill and family in the great loss they have sustained in the death of his youngest daughter, Miss Effie, which occurred on Tuesday afternoon, December 31st, at the homestead, Town Line Road. Deceased was in her 25th year at the time of her death, and had been ill for about a week suffering from influenza, which later developed into pneumonia, eventually causing her death. She was widely known, her kindly disposition and unrighteousness of character and devotion to duty endeared her to many who will deeply regret her death. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon last from her late home to Waterdown cemetery. Services at the home and grave being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wedderburn, of Knox Church.

The Knotty Knitters still have a small quantity of wool yarn for sale.

The New Council

The new village council for 1919 will consist of David Davies, Reeve and Councillors J. C. Langford, Jas. V. Markle, J. W. Griffin and Richard Smith.

A lively contest was carried on by the six aspirants as councillors and a large vote was polled resulting as follows: Langford 118, Markle 113, Griffin 88, Smith 86, Dougherty 77, and Dale 60.

Several matters of importance will come before the council this year and we wish them every success in their municipal duties.

FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY.

Czecho-Slovaks In Canada Are Strongly Organized.

Czecho-Slovaks in Canada are preparing to celebrate the re-establishment of a free Czecho-Slovak nation, after three hundred years of enforced submission to Teutonic rule. There are twenty-four branches of the Czecho-Slovak National Alliance in Canada, with headquarters in Winnipeg. The Canadian president, W. Blaha, has despatched the following telegram to Prof. Masaryk, the first President of the young republic: "The Czecho-Slovak people in Canada are thrilled with great joy in reading the proclamation issued by you to the world announcing the fundamental principles which are to be adopted to govern the present Czecho-Slovak republic. There is a fitting victory for your indomitable spirit, supported by all liberty-loving Czecho-Slovak people the world over."

The activities of the alliance since the outbreak of war, directed to the achievement of their national aims, have been seconded all along with the most earnest effort to give practical assistance to the Allies in the war. Thousands of men of the oppressed nationalities of Southeastern Europe have fought in the Canadian army. August Fibiger, former Canadian president of the alliance, recruited a unit of Czechs in Winnipeg and the West, which went overseas as a company in the 223rd Manitoba Battalion about two years ago. The 225th British Columbia Battalion also contained a number of soldiers of this nationality. Many Czecho-Slovaks have gone overseas from Eastern Canada, and Czechs resident in the United States came to Canada at the financial expense of the alliance to enlist against the Teutonic alliance before the United States came into the war.

The Czecho-Slovak army is in the fifth place numerically with the Allies, fighting on the French, Italian and Macedonian fronts. They form the nucleus of a new Entente force on the Russian front, opposing Bolshevism and German influence in Russia and Siberia. Thousands are in the United States army.

The white and red flag of the Czech people now floats over the historic castle of Hradsin, seat of former Czech kings, in Prague, symbolizing the dawn of freedom from Teutonic rule and oppression which the Czechs have fought against with every means in their power for 300 years.

Prisoners In Germany.

The conclusion of an armistice between the Entente Allies and the Central Powers means the liberation of Canadians held as prisoners-of-war. In the neighborhood of 2,800 Canadian soldiers have been taken by the enemy since the outbreak of war. Of these a few have escaped, some have been repatriated by exchange, or have been interned in Switzerland, and some have died in captivity. The great majority of the 2,800, however, were in German prison camps; few, if any, are held by Austria.

School Lesson an Eye-opener.

In a Port William school recently the little folk were required to write compositions on the old familiar, "How I Spent My Holiday," and one tot naively but conscientiously wrote that she had not done much as she had a "sore throat and rash." The school nurse thereupon discovered that the youthful essayist was in a fine state of peeling after scarlet fever.

Toilet Table Jags.

After bring up on an "after shaving" lotion, a man named Raymond bit a Kitchener policeman who sought to curb his joy. At another western town a citizen confessed that he had imbibed disastrously of Florida water while celebrating the news of prospective peace.