

# The Waterdown Review

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NO. 15.

W. F. MORGAN-DEAN

G. R. HARRIS

WE WILL BUY OR SELL

## VICTORY LOAN BONDS

Large or Small Amounts—Fully Paid or Partly Paid

Consult Us Before Buying or Selling

Morgan-Dean, Harris & Company

802 Bank of Hamilton Building

Reference—Union Bank, Hamilton

Phone Reg. 6855

Hamilton, Canada

## APPLES

We will receive No. 1, No. 2 and cull apples this year, and will pay the highest market price.

Every apple grown in this district will be needed to keep our factory running.

Every car sold to outside buyers means the factory will shut down two days sooner, less money distributed in Waterdown, and less employment for the workers.

Protect Home Industry

The Wentworth Orchards Co.

## SPICES

Catsup Flavors Pickle Mixtures

We expect a complete new fresh stock of the above goods to arrive at at our store this week.

These goods will be the best obtainable, fresh and full flavored.

Our prices, considering the quality, will be very moderate.

Ladies wishing the best results with their Pickles, Catsups, Sauces, etc. will do well to buy their requirements at our store.

W. H. CUMMINS  
Druggist

Phone 152

Waterdown

## No Trade With the German Empire

Anti-German League Will Still Maintain Policy.

"No trading or industrial relations with the Germans or Germany," has been the watchword of the British Empire Union of Canada Anti-German Trade League since its inception in the early part of 1915. This organization, formed by prominent Toronto men, including J. Enoch Thompson, Spanish Consul, Noel Marshall, James P. Murray, J.P., Rev. H. T. F. Duckworth, dean of Trinity College, and Prof. Alfred Baker, of Toronto University, will continue to carry out this policy.

The general policy outlined in several pamphlets issued by them is to carry out in Canada a program similar to that of the British Empire Union of the United Kingdom, with the object in view of protecting Canadian industries against German competition. They also aim to make an end of Hun influence in commerce, finance, and politics and to combat German aggression, open and secret. Although no active propaganda will be issued by the organization, members will put forth every effort personally to ally all the local merchants and dealers to the cause. Up to the present the results shown have been excellent and it is apparent that there is a strong anti-Hun feeling rampant among Toronto business men.

Where cases of merchants dealing in German or Austrian goods are brought to their notice a letter as follows is sent to the offender: "This society has received a complaint that you are selling German goods. It is a rule of the society that none of our members will have any dealings whatever with those who handle our enemies' products, or employ Germans. If you have any denial to make it will receive our proper consideration. Remember every dollar spent on enemy goods ultimately aids the Germans."

"With several exceptions, however, Toronto merchants have allied themselves with us," said Mr. Thompson when explaining the work of the League. "A wholesale merchant in the city whose extensive business gives him a position of some distinction was invited to join the Anti-German League. His reply was 'Certainly not! I intend to keep German goods after the war. Why shouldn't I?' It is just such men as that whose every idea is to make money, who destroy our national spirit," continued the Spanish Consul. "But we as business men will refuse to have any dealings with him whatever. Another important retail trading firm has imported German goods since the outbreak of war. The German marks on the packages were covered with red labels inscribed 'Made in Canada.' Our only response to men of this sort is a quotation from Bismarck, the famous German statesman who said, 'The war of the future will be the economic war, the struggle for life on the largest scale. May my successors always bear this in mind and always take care that Germany will be prepared when this battle has to be fought.'"

"We are going to protect Canada and Canadian industries at all costs," concluded Mr. Thompson.

### A Formal Phrase.

Canadians often ask why the proclamations issued at Ottawa in the King's name describe the Governor-General as "our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and counsellor," when the Governor-General is not a relative of the King. The word "cousin" here does not mean a blood relation; it is a term used since the sixteenth century by sovereigns as an honorific style in addressing persons of exalted but not equal sovereign rank. In England this style of address runs back to the time of Henry IV (1399-1413). Blackstone says that this King—either by his wife, his mother, or his sister—was actually related or allied to every earl in England, and, being a usurper, never ceased reminding his peers of their relationship with the crown in his own person. The custom remains, though the reason for it has disappeared. King George, in official documents, addresses dukes as "Our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin"; marquises as "Our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin" (the second "right" used in addressing dukes being omitted); earls as "Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin" ("well-beloved" taking the place of "entirely beloved"); viscounts as "Our right trusty and well-beloved cousin" (the second "right" used in addressing earls being omitted); barons as "Our right trusty and well beloved" ("without cousin"). "Counsellor" is added when the person addressed is a member of the King's Privy Council in Great Britain.

## Do Farmers Need Better Representation

(By Chas. M. Flatt)

It is a surprising fact that there are still a number of farmers who can see no benefits to be derived from a more adequate representation in the governing bodies of the country. Where this is the case it is generally because too much is expected. It cannot be reasonably expected that any change, no matter how drastic, can in a moment remedy conditions that have existed for ages. At the best, the results from the election of enough farmers to parliament to secure the balance of power, will be manifested largely in matters of national interest rather than those confined to a few localities.

It might be well to give a few instances in the more recent past where a government at least sympathetic to the interests of rural citizens might have accomplished considerably more than has been done. Take for example the matter of our export trade in dairy products. Previous to the war our cheese exports were falling off at the rate of 10,000 pounds yearly, and this in spite of the fact that the market was not being supplied to anywhere near its capacity.

It is a fact that the sale of imported cheese and meats in the old countries depends largely on the amount of advertising done. The method of advertising such produce is by means of exhibits placed in the leading cities under the name of the country from which the produce has been imported. Thus in such cities as London, Edinburgh, Leeds and Manchester, the countries interested in the British market have their exhibits. It is a significant fact that in none of these cities did Canada have an exhibit, although Australia, New Zealand and Denmark were well represented.

It is obvious that Canada did not stand a fair chance of disposing of her surplus produce. Of course the fact that Canadian cheese was not in heavy demand among the consumers of Great Britain, reacted on the manufacture here, and had it not been for the war it is hard to say whether we would have been exporting any cheese now.

While the present world shortage of foodstuffs is resulting in an abnormal demand for all dairy products for export, yet the time will come when there will again be keen competition for the European market. Is it not essential that we have a government that will make a strong bid for our rightful place in the British market?

It is not to be expected that we will receive any preference after the first patriotic sentiments have vanished before the iron laws of trade and commerce. Only by a vigorous advertising campaign can we expect our goods to be in heavy demand.

But this is only one instance. One only needs to look at the inaction regarding the sale of the 1919 wheat crop to see the immediate need of drastic changes in our government. The United States government, with remarkable foresight, recognized the fact that there was a possibility of strong competition in the wheat market of the world, and took action accordingly. The first thing they did was to shut out Canadian wheat from the United States, thus forcing the entire stream of grain from the West through the limited transportation facilities of our Canadian ports. While this move was perfectly legitimate, nevertheless, it was a hard blow because it limited the amount of wheat that could be delivered to the British market, and consequently would have limited the amount that could have been sold had there been any agency for that purpose. Then the U. S. officials set the price of wheat at \$2.24 a bushel and sent buyers to Winnipeg to buy Canadian wheat. They began by boosting the price above that in the States, con-

sequently lessening the sales to overseas agencies. Then after repeated urgings the Canadian government began to see that they would have to take some action.

While there is a National Council of Agriculture, supposedly to advise the government on agricultural matters, it was not consulted. The minimum price was set at about 20 per cent below that of the States. This with the limited facilities for handling the crop, made more serious by the recent wreck of the elevator at Port Colborne, leaves the situation in a serious condition, considering the partial failure of crops in the West.

The necessity of having a government that will at least endeavor to secure a market for the main products of the country, must be obvious to all. While this is desirable now, it will many times more so in a few years when the nations of the world settle down to the great industrial struggle which is inevitable.

### Waterdown at Dundas

On Monday last the Waterdown Senior Baseball team journeyed to Dundas and played an exhibition game with the Strabane team, defeating them by a score of 11 to 6. Batteries for Strabane, Burns and Morden; for Waterdown, Horning and Doyle.

Horning for Waterdown pitched gilt edge ball, and in the concluding inning had the Strabane sluggers eating out of his hand.

There were also two soft ball games played. The first between Copetown and Dundas which was won by Copetown by a score of 6 to 5. In this game Messrs. Metzger, Henry and Burns of the Waterdown team played for Copetown, and their fine playing was largely responsible for the defeat of Dundas.

The second game between Rock Chapel and Bertram's was won by Rock Chapel by a score of 8 to 6. Messrs. Gordon and Willis played with Rock Chapel.

The Waterdown boys certainly make a clean up for the day and brought home the bacon. Jack Kirk was to have taken part in one of the soft ball games, but his eyesight became seriously affected through too intently watching a game played between two female teams. He is now compelled to wear glasses.

### Millgrove

Mr. and Mrs. Vale of Brandon, Man., are visiting at Mr. Kenneth Cummins.

Mrs. Richard Vollick, of Chicago, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Miss Vera Rymal of Hamilton has been visiting at the home of Mr. Geo. Shelton.

Miss MacDonald, of Chatham, is renewing old acquaintances around here.

Miss Hamilton of Strabane is visiting her sister, Mrs. Macartney.

Mr. Dalton, of Caledonia, is visiting his son John in this village.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitley visited in Burlington on Sunday last.

The Garden Party which took place here a few days ago was a decided success.

Mrs. Rutherford, who has been staying with her daughter, has so far recovered to be able to go back to her home in the village.

We understand the Drying factory will soon commence operations again, drying apples and turnips.

Mr. Cecil Cummins has purchased a new car.

Mr. Lennard Tansley gave a fine missionary talk last Sunday in connection with our Sunday School.