



The Acton Free Press

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G. ARLOP DILLS, Editor

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EDITORIAL

Back to School

Next Tuesday school bells will ring and scholars will be called back to studies for another year. Higher grades for many will be the rule and more difficult studies. But whatever the grade, it is always a good rule to plan to spend the whole year to master the studies outlined. A good start and a steady plod all through the year will make the final tests come easier at the finish.

Now at the opening of school, is the time to plan and carry out the year's work. It may mean doing without some things very much desired. But after all, success is desired too, and it is merely a matter of choosing that which is most desirable.

You Can Have Fun, Too

"Oh, won't it be fun, to read all the stories before they are done." The past week we've been reading stories of preparation for Acton Fair. But in these days of modern machinery and production of printing, it's not long from the time we read the story until you have it in your hands. And so the story we have been reading the past week and repeated again and again, you have seen Acton Fair—September 20th and 21st.

In the store windows, and in every corner, and at home in the prize list, you'll find interest in Acton Fair and we found it fun to read the story, too. It's a story of preparation that started immediately after the fair of last year. But it isn't done until Wednesday, September 21st, away after midnight. The Directors, from President J. A. Mann down, have put a lot of effort in the making of 1938 Fair a big success. Last year's fair was marred by the prevalence of paralysis. It is to be hoped no handicap of a similar nature will have to be overcome this year.

The story has only three weeks more to be completed. You can have the most fun by joining in and making it a success. The Fair, or any other function, needs the co-operation of all to ensure success.

Omission Brings Opinions

Many times we wonder each week in making THE FREE PRESS just what our readers like to find what interests them in its eight pages most. Some time ago we sent out questionnaires, asking opinions of readers. Many of them were returned, but the majority just never came back. When we put things in the paper folks don't like, of course we hear about that.

For some years we have been publishing a review of the Sunday School lesson. Every week it was there, but no one ever told us it was a feature they enjoyed. So when we used only four pages one week, we left the Sunday School lesson out. Then we noticed the comment of the judge in the newspaper competition. He felt Sunday lessons were something that were not very interesting and would be just as well left out of a weekly newspaper. It seemed as if the lesson could be deleted and perhaps leave room for other features.

But after three weeks subscribers began asking what was wrong, that the Sunday School lesson was omitted. We've found that readers do want it, in spite of the opinion of newspaper judges. And so the Sunday School lesson is back in THE FREE PRESS columns. But omission seems to be the only method by which opinions can be secured.

A Method That Helps

Along with ninety per cent. of Ontario's Hydro municipalities, Acton had announced last week a lower rate for consumers, both power and domestic. In the twenty-five years since Hydro's installation such has been the general trend. It memory serves rightly, Actonians were paying 10c per kilowatt hour for limited use of what they now enjoy at 2.8c and 1c.

Hydro and public ownership may have its faults, but just as long as service is rendered and patrons receive the benefits in better rates and better service it will be hard to convince the general public that it would be wise to transfer to some other plan. Hydro's methods are such as commend themselves to the average citizen through the most direct method, the pocketbook. It takes a great deal of oratory to defeat such argument.

What Is the Solution

They throw the fish in the sea and the coal miners go hungry. They shovel the apples into the ocean and the miners and fishermen buy California fruit to balance their meagre diet. The mine machinery rusts in the sun and foreign coal piles up on the Halifax dock. There are vast areas of abandoned farms and Nova Scotia imports \$20,000,000 of food-stuffs annually.

The above is a word picture that a staff writer for the Globe and Mail presents of conditions in Nova Scotia. And in their dilemma, like the western wheat producers, these folks ask for a government subsidy to help them in getting a price for their products that will provide a living.

Here in Ontario we hear of farmers with tomato crops securing nine to fifteen cents per basket and the container costs four cents. Raspberries sold for a dollar a crate, and after paying for baskets and picking, netted about a fifteen cent return to the producer.

East, west or middle, the problem seems to be the same. Plenty for everyone but many going without. Subsidizing is not the solution, because after all, if everyone is entered in this plan, from where will the money to pay the subsidies be derived. Governments secure funds only from the pockets of the people.

No wonder Hon. Mr. Dunning is in poor health! His problems are too much for any man to carry.

In the Name of Charity

We had a call the other day from a young lady selling tickets for a car to be raffled off at Port Hope Fair. Our reason given her for not buying a ticket was that Acton had a fair too, that was getting all the support we could afford to give and that Port Hope ought to support its fair from around its own section. The same goes for service clubs who use the same methods to raise funds for their work.

Just why communities a hundred miles away should be going through the country selling tickets and getting support for their own community work is something we cannot take kindly toward. There is a similar work to do in our own community and the funds are needed here just as well as in any other community. We've seen children running around Acton park who perhaps aren't as badly in need of fresh air as they are of clothing, but they certainly would make pitiful pictures for any front page.

We are not condemning fall fairs or charitable organizations for raising money by selling raffle tickets although that is open to question, too, but we do think that if each community would look after its own, a lot of money would be saved in commissions and gasoline that would add considerably to the fund and that it is the duty of citizens to first contribute to home needs rather than supporting those of other communities. It will generally be found that home needs make a sufficient demand to care for any surplus funds.

EDITORIAL NOTES

On Monday night you get back that hour you lost last April. Daylight Saving Time ends in Acton on Monday.

Holidays are over. Back to the routine again of school and every day work. It's September and time to prepare for winter.

Daylight Saving ends in Acton on Monday night. Those hours of daylight after the evening meal are going to disappear pretty suddenly.

Those who delight in pre-season or post-mortem sport gossip can now turn their attention locally to hockey, although it does seem a bit distant.

The Canadian National Exhibition got under way on Friday and the opening ceremonies were in keeping with the greatness of the event. Lord Stanley's opening message was very fitting.

Capt. George E. T. Eyston has set a new world land speed record of 345.49 miles per hour, and is waiting around to see if John Cobb can better the mark. And a lot of folks always considered the Englishman rather slow.

The Sunday School Lesson

FOR SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th

SAMUEL: SPIRITUAL REVIVAL Golden Text.—Direct your hearts unto the Lord, and serve him only.—1 Samuel 7: 3.

Lesson Text.—1 Samuel 7: 3-13. Exposition.—I. Repentant Israel Returning to Jehovah with Confession of Sin and Trusting.—3-6.

Time.—1120 B.C. Place.—Mizpeh.

For twenty long years while the Ark of the Covenant abode in Kirjath, Jearim and Israel languished in their defeat and humiliation because Jehovah (vs. 1, 2), whom they had forsaken, had forsaken them. Samuel kept on praying for them in secret and biding his time. They were years of bitter bondage and stern discipline for Israel. At last "Israel lamented after Jehovah." This longing for Him was universal. Their sorrows brought them to this place (Luke 15: 17; Jer. 2: 6; Ps. 110: 67). The universal longing for Jehovah was a hopeful sign and got a great hearing now. Samuel told them that they could get deliverance from the Philistines if they would return to Jehovah with all their heart (v. 3; cf. Hos. 6: 1; Jer. 29: 13, 14). In order to return unto Him they must put away all other gods. Putting away all sin and all idols is always the first step in genuine repentance.

Having put away their false gods, they were to prepare their hearts unto the LORD, and "serve Him only" (v. 3). When Israel took to Baal-worship they had no intention of giving up Jehovah-worship. They sought to combine the two. They were liberals in intention and wanted a congress of religions (Matt. 6: 24, 1 John 2: 15, James 4: 4). Samuel was very narrow, but he was right. The people repented promptly and heartily to Samuel's call to repentance (v. 4). The reformation was not very permanent (1 Sam. 8: 8), reformations in human society never are, no matter how sweeping a revival of true religion may be. It will only be followed by a reformation among men that will be lasting (Romans 11: 26).

In verses 5-9 we see Samuel principally as a man of prayer. The fact that he was a child of prayer prepared him to be a man of prayer (cf. ch. 1: 27). His chief distinction in God's sight was that he was a mighty man of prayer (Ps. 99: 6, Jer. 15: 1). We usually think of Samuel as a type of Christ as a prophet, but here we see him as a type of Christ as an intercessor (cf. Heb. 7: 25). As a child of prayer, Samuel was a man of prayer to "all gather at Mizpeh." It was needful that there be an outward manifestation of the unity of the people of God (Matt. 18: 19, 20, Acts 2: 1, 4, 24, 12: 5). The putting away of idols preceded and was necessary in order that there may be true union (1 John 1: 7). They were to come together not to discuss nor make war, but to pray, a national prayer meeting. It pays well to get together to have a man like Samuel pray for you (Ps. 99: 6).

They first "drew water and poured it out before Jehovah," symbol of their utter helplessness and the pouring out of their hearts before God (2 Sam. 14: 14, Ps. 22: 14, Lam. 2: 19, 1 Sam. 1: 15). They "tasted" as a sign of their humiliation of self and earnest desire to find God (Dan. 9: 3, Acts 13: 23). They made confession of their sin (cf. Prov. 26: 13; 1 John 1: 9). When Americans and Englishmen get together it is usually not to confess their sins but to boast of their virtues (Luke 18: 14). They had the right conception of sin, it was against the LORD (Ps. 51: 4). Samuel judged them. It is always God's order that judgment of sin precede salvation.

II. Israel's Victory Over the Philistines, 7-13. When God's people return unto Him with all their hearts and are united and in prayer the enemies of God will fight them. No wonder that after more than twenty years of defeat and bondage "Israel were afraid of the Philistines." But there was no need of fear now (Deut. 20: 1-4). In their extremity they looked to Samuel to be their intercessor. He was a good one, but we have even a better one—1 John 2: 7, Heb. 7: 25, Romans 8: 34. They felt the need of increasing prayer (vs. 8 of 1 Thess. 5: 17, Ps. 34: 12). They speak of Jehovah to whom they had returned as our God. They had a right to say that now. They trusted in His strength and not their own to save them. We too should cry unceasingly to Him to save us out of the hand of all our enemies (Luke 1: 74-75). Samuel offered sacrifice as a preliminary to prayer. He approached God as the only ground upon which a holy God can be approached in similar manner, the ground of shed blood. Heb. 10: 19 and in a spirit of sincere expectation. That lamb was a type of Christ.

Our Samuel Intercessor entered into God's presence for us "by his own blood" (Heb. 9: 11-12). Having found a ground of approach to God, Samuel "cried unto the LORD for Israel" (cf. John 17: 9). The LORD heard him. The practical proof that God heard was that He did what Samuel asked (cf. 1 John 5: 15). Israel would have had great trouble in discomfiting the Philistines but Jehovah had none at all. Hannah's prophecy was fulfilled literally (ch. 2: 10). "Jehovah thundered with a great thunder that day on the Philistines"; in secular as well as Bible history there are many instances of God's using the elements to deliver a praying people. Israel accomplished more by praying than by fighting that day.

MAKING CANADA

A Better Place in Which to Live and Work

A Series of Letters from Distinguished Canadians on Vital Problems Affecting the Future Welfare of Canada

Specially Written for Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association

Dear Sir:

It seems to me that the general need of Canada at the present time is the restoration to the citizenship of Canada of the spirit of independence. In my view there is altogether too great a dependence on government and belief in its ability to make something out of nothing, too great a willingness to profit by the results of repudiation and similar acts, and too great a willingness to contract debts without considering how the debts are to be repaid. If the Weekly Newspaper Association of Canada can do anything to build up the public morale of the electorates, Municipal, Provincial and Dominion, I think it would be doing a work of fundamental importance. Again, if something fundamental is not done with regard to a permanent and sound method of meeting unemployment, we shall be caught unprepared for 1941 or before or after that date just as we were in 1921 and 1931.

There is one aspect of secondary importance which demands attention and that is the proper valuation of real property for taxation purposes. In the greater part of Canada assessment is on a totally unscientific basis so that assessment is often extremely inequitable, in that some people and properties pay more than they should and others pay less than they should. This aggravates the effect of the depression and is an important factor in the building up of totals of unpaid taxes. A proper assessment for a municipality is just as important as a proper rate structure for a utility corporation or a proper price structure for a manufacturing corporation. It requires just as much study and special training. If something could be done to improve the quality of assessing in town, village and township, a great step in advance could have been taken.

I do not know of any short cut to the end of moving some of the taxation from real estate but to my mind the best method would be a sharpening of the provincial revenues with the municipalities. The present Ontario Government has made a start in this direction. I feel confident, however, that municipalities (can greatly help real estate by cutting down tax levies as a result of reduced expenditures. From the national point of view, this is the only way of reducing the tax burden. Unfortunately municipalities think rather of increased revenues than reduced expenditures or, at least many politicians and city councils take this view. This idea might be among those which can be modified through enlightened public opinion and improved quality of citizenship.

Very sincerely yours, HORACE L. BRITAIN, Director, Citizens' Research Institute of Canada.

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EFFECTIVE WAYS TO TREAT POISON IVY

Of all skin-irritant plants, poison ivy and the related but less frequently met poison sumach and the far western poison oak are the most virulent. The active principle of poison ivy is an oil which is present throughout root, stem, leaf, flower, and fruit and even to the easily detached hairs. Tearing or bruising of any part of the plant liberates the oil to come in contact with the exposed parts of the person touching it. The first sign of infection is usually a slight itching followed by a faint bluish or red skin. The itching sensation increases and, from a few hours to some days numerous minute blisters or there may be only one blister, appear. In a mild infection, there may be no more than shiny dots upon the skin and no further. In other cases the blisters eventually burst, become irritating, oozing sores from which contagion may spread to other parts. The sores finally dry up, forming scabs. A really severe attack may upset the health completely for a time.

If the poison ivy oil is suspected of having reached the skin, immediate scrubbing with laundry soap strong in lye, in tepid water changed after each halping or running warm water to carry away the poison is a sensible precaution. If done before the oil penetrates the skin, no other treatment is usually necessary. Washing with alcohol kerosene or gasoline also helps to keep the poison from spreading.

Recommended Treatments

Treatments without number have been proposed and used, often indiscriminately without regard to their exact purpose. The treatment for affected parts by 1% potassium permanganate has for its purpose the destruction by oxidation of the poison itself. The parts are swabbed with a three per cent. solution, made somewhat weaker if the skin is particularly sensitive. A brown stain left by the permanganate may be removed gradually by soap and water. The commonly used iodine stains even more. Once blisters have been formed, rubbing should be carefully avoided. If cooling substances, such as soda, boracic acid solution and such like are used, no application should be made until the sores are oozing, or they may seal over with a crust and thus aggravate conditions. Easily Transmitted. Individuals vary greatly in susceptibility to ivy poisoning and many have not suffered any ill effects, but this cannot be taken as full assurance of immunity. Sooner or later, when prespurred by fever, perhaps or having cuts on the skin one may become a victim and be obliged to exercise more caution. Persons who are certain they have not been in contact with poison ivy and declare that the infection must be an error or that it is "in their system" during the popularly supposed seven years after an attack, forget that the resinous oil may be sticking to clothing, especially to coats, towels, picnic baskets, and shoes. It is easily transmitted to the hands and thence to the face, and by handclasp to others who may not have been exposed at all. The smoke from burning the plant has been reported to carry particles to cause severe poisoning.

NET IN OPINION

Speaker: My friend, I think that Franklin D. Roosevelt is the greatest man the United States has ever seen.

Farmer: I'm agin her.

Speaker: Don't you know that behind every man there is an unquenchable power which controls and influences him?

Farmer: I am agin her, too.

Former King-Hater Summering in Canada



No longer a hater of the British monarchy with a jingo punch the king's son, William Halse Thompson—Big Bill in his Chicago majority days—finds peace and contentment summering in Canada under the British flag. Thompson has a summer home at Base Line on Manitoulin Island, Georgian Bay, a home so remote and inaccessible that a caterpillar tractor is necessary to reach it after crossing to the island. A lengthy boat trip from Little Current is also required and here is Big Bill himself starting up his outboard motor for a run to his home.

Business Directory

MEDICAL

DR. J. A. McNIVEN Physician and Surgeon Office and Residence—Corner Bowser Avenue and Elgin Street.

DR. E. J. NELSON Physician and Surgeon Electro Therapy Phone 88

DR. WM. G. CULLEN, L. M. C. C. Physician and Surgeon Office Hours—1-4 and 7-9 p.m. Sundays by Appointment Wilbur Street—Just North of Mill Street Telephone 128

LEGAL

C. F. LEATHERLAND, B. A. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public ACTON Rates speedily wound up. Court work attended to promptly. Office 23 Phone Residence 181 Successor to H. N. Farmer

KENNETH M. LANGDON Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public Offices: Acton Georgetown Over T. Seymour's Cafe Main Street 8. For Appointments Phone Acton 65—Or Georgetown 88 Office Hours—Acton, Tuesday and Thursday, 1.15 p. m. to 4.30 p. m. Evenings on request.

DENTAL

A. J. BUCHANAN, D. D. S. Dental Surgeon Office: In Leishman Block Hours: 9 a. m. until 6 p. m. Evenings by Appointment Gas for Extractions X-Ray Closed Wednesday Afternoon Phone 148

P. W. PEAREN, D.D.S. L. D. S. Dental Surgeon Office in the Bynnon Block Phone 29 Mill Street, Acton Lockwood Office open every Thursday Afternoon and Evening

VETERINARY

B. D. YOUNG, V.S., B.V.Sc. Veterinary Surgeon Office: Brookville, Ontario Phone—Million 1464

F. G. OAKES, V.S., B.V.Sc. Veterinary Surgeon Office and Residence—Knox Avenue Acton Phone 139

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F. L. Wright Office—Casper Block Office 85—Phone—Resid. 1653

TIME TABLES

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Table with columns for routes (East, West), days (Daily, Sunday), and times (6:04 a.m., 9:54 a.m., etc.).

GRAY COACH LINES

Table with columns for routes (Eastbound, Westbound), days (Standard Time, except Sundays), and times (9:53 a.m., 12:23 p.m., etc.).

Coaches leave Acton Standard Time EASTBOUND (To Toronto) 9:53 a.m. 3:57 p.m. 8:41 a.m. 5:57 p.m. 11:26 a.m. 8:52 p.m. 2:01 p.m. WESTBOUND (To Kitchener) 9:53 a.m. 6:18 p.m. 12:23 p.m. 8:08 p.m. 2:08 p.m. 6:10 p.m. 5:23 p.m. 6:15 p.m. X—Through to London. S—daily except Sun. and Hol. b—through to Stratford. d—daily, except Sat. Sun. and Hol. e—Sat. Sun. and Hol.