



The Acton Free Press
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G. ARLOP DILLS, Editor

TELEPHONES—
Editorial and Business Office 754
Residence 125

EDITORIAL

Overdone

It seems that one was fortunate in not listening on the radio on Sunday evening. A play, broadcast by the Columbia system, was so realistic that folks thought it was a real invasion. It isn't the first time that the radio has overplayed its hand and had folks hysterical. Many will recall the build up that was given the rescue work of three men trapped in a mine in Nova Scotia. Evidently the American government has had plenty of this and is about to put a stop to it.

Ordinary everyday life has plenty of thrills that are the cause of bad heart conditions, jumpy nerves and upset stomachs, without adding unnecessarily to the conditions which are largely the causes of such disorder. Surely our mental institutions and hospitals are carrying burden enough.

We Must Have Efficiency

My, how the waste paper basket groans these days with the overdone of material designed to get past the editor, boosting some particular product, without paying for the boost. For instance, General Motors sends us regularly several type-written pages of free publicity about their various motor cars, which is among the accumulation about tea and oranges and a multitude of things from businesses which declare regular dividends but try to get publicity for nothing.

We could give a further list, but this just happened in this morning's mail. We're getting rather reckless and do not care if the material stops coming, because so far we have never had any of these products offered to us free of charge. Some times institutions that pose as big shots are only bird shot in their dealings. Was the time when waste paper could be baled and sold for a small amount, but we just don't care a bit now how soon this free advertising stops coming to our desk. We have to have it burned every morning to keep ahead and even matches cost money and we had to secure two metal steel barrels to act as incinerators just this month.

Every Time Senator Marshall Speaks

According to the Hanover Post, Senator Duncan Marshall apparently heard Miss Agnes Macphail speak at the Hanover Fall Fair for he went to Mild may and repeated her words, that there were too many small fairs and that three county fairs would be better. Senator Marshall didn't, however, hear the President of the Ontario Fairs Association, Mr. R. J. Kerr, speak at Orangeville at a district meeting on Saturday, or his face would have gone red, if that were possible, and he would have hied himself back to the red chamber of the senate, where colors would have matched.

It's about time Senator Marshall kept off the platforms at fall fairs or any other places where his words could be heard by the farming community. His tenure of office as Minister of Agriculture has left many unfavorable incidents in its trail that would not be pleasant for him to recall. One of them that would be better not to be aired is the assistance a grant secured for a fair held in a county town, which fair was on the verge of bankruptcy. When grants of public moneys are to be made they should at least be spent where the Fair Board shows some initiative to promote agriculture and agricultural projects. The Senator's abilities indeed fit him better for the Senate, than the post from which he was turned out of by the same people whom he benefited with public funds.

Newspapers Lead the Field

Reader interest and volume of advertising figures recently issued indicate that newspapers continue to outdistance, by far all other media.

Guy Thomas Buswell, University of Chicago gives statistics in Time to show that 91 per cent. of adults read newspapers regularly; 41 per cent. read magazines regularly, and 34 per cent. read many books.

Figures compiled by the American Newspapers Association indicate, that 44 per cent. of general advertising was done in the newspapers, as compared with 33.6 per cent. in magazines, 14 per cent. over radio chains and 0.5 per cent. in street cars.

Despite the great advance in radio, which has gone from practically nothing to its present position in the last 10 years, newspapers remain outstanding as the premier medium for news and advertising. There is nothing to take the place of the printed word, which can be read, studied and referred to again and again, if necessary.

A Day for Small Business Again?

The small town independent retail merchants, who have been having a difficult time meeting the competition of mail order houses in recent years, are due for a break according to Roger W. Babson, well-known economist. "Purely on the law of action and reaction, the day of the little business man again will dawn," he declares. "Already various forces are emerging. If capitalized, these should help re-establish little businesses along a broadening industrial and commercial front."

If Little Business—the backbone of our economic system—is to meet Big Business on equal grounds, the economist asserts, co-operation among small businessmen is absolutely essential. Mutual groups are already operating for co-operative purchasing, he points out, and such joint efforts should be extended to advertising and to sharing brands with one another.

Little Business has five unusual advantages, he says—namely: (1) smaller overhead costs this is fundamental. (2) ability quickly to change—this applies both to policies and to products; (3) less frequent labor troubles—and usually a lower wage rate; (4) management in hands of owners—this is always an advantage; (5) public sympathy and local co-operation—this is especially valuable to prevent unfavorable legislation.

Formation of various permanent organizations, to sponsor the interest of Little Business indicates that small businessmen are recognizing their place in the economic system, contends Babson. Similarly there is recognition of the fact every Big Business was once a Little Business.

"I expect that we will again enter an era when employers will be honored and encouraged—when labor will be more reasonable; when more men will move back to the home," concludes the economist. "Fair play, free markets conservative thrift, clean politics, and co-operation will again be in the saddle. Then little businessmen will come to their own."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Poppy Day is on Saturday. It provides an opportunity in which everyone can share in a worthy project no matter how small the gift.

New 1939 license plates, it is intimated, are now ready, but for those who like the attractive color combination of the 1938 plates, they can still be retained for some months yet.

Halloween is over for another year and a lot of the unnecessary labors of the evening have been done over again. It provided a lot of fun we suppose, and not much care in the first doing.

Surfaced highways in Canada at the beginning of 1937 amounted to 311,098 miles and unsurfaced roads to 99,350 miles, making a total of 410,448 miles exclusive of streets in cities, towns and villages.

A murderer was executed in Utah the other day by a firing squad, and yet a new recording contraption discloses that he was literally scared to death. The work of coroners' juries becomes more and more complicated.

It is said that a general election is scheduled for Canada next year. Can it be that the subjects for inquiry have been exhausted and an appeal to the people must be made to bring out more material. Helpful legislation or solution of the problems has never got past the enquiry stage.

Municipal waterworks in Canada during 1937 used 4,705 tons of alum; 624 tons of chlorine, 610 tons of lime, 800 tons of salt, 202 tons of soda ash, 100 tons of sulphur dioxide, 13 tons of chloride of lime, 24 tons of activated carbon, 37 tons of ammonium sulphate and three tons of anhydrous ammonia.

Let no man say that too high a price has been paid for peace in Europe," comments the New York Times, "unless he has searched his soul and found himself willing to risk in war the lives of those nearest and dearest to him." Self-appointed champions of democracy who are still haggling over the price, should think this over.

The Sunday School Lesson
FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6th

HONORING OUR PARENTS
Golden Text.—Honor thy father and mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.—Exodus 20: 12.

Lesson Text.—Exodus 20: 12; Mark 7: 9-13; Luke 2: 46-52; John 19: 26, 27.

Exposition.—I. The Fifth Commandment, Ex. 20: 12.

God's law has a regard for duties to man as well as to God (1 John 4: 20), but duties to God are put first; because God's rights are pre-eminent. He is the Infinite; the whole human race is finite. He is the Creator; we are the creatures. Furthermore, if God's rights are disregarded, man's rights will soon go. Religion is the only foundation for morality. Each one of the commandments of the second table of the law is reflected in the New Testament. If one should keep all these commandments he would not have done the full duty of a Christian (Matt. 5: 21, 22, 27, 28; John 13: 14). But before we live up to the standard even of the Ten Commandments we must receive Christ and the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8: 3, 4).

The principle of the fifth commandment is due regard for those to whom, under God, we owe our very being. This is the first of the commandments teaching us our duty to man, because, after our first obligation to God is our obligation to our parents. Four things are included in full obedience to this commandment: (1) Respect for them; (2) obedience to them (Eph. 6: 1-3)—only limited by the higher obligation to obey God; (4) support of them (Matt. 15: 4-6). The wording of that commandment puts an honor upon a man that was not common in that day (cf. Ex. 21: 15, 17; Deut. 21: 18, 21). A special promise was attached to obedience to this commandment (cf. Deut. 5: 16; Eph. 6: 2).

Respect for and obedience to parents in many ways promote longevity and prosperity (Jer. 25: 18, 19). The child must honor his parents regardless of what their personal character may be. It is not a child's business to sit in judgment upon the character of his parents. Parents owe it to their children to so live and act toward them as to make obedience to this commandment easy (Eph. 6: 4).

II. Christian Standards Are Higher, Mark 7: 9-13.

Jesus contrasts particularly the teaching of the law regarding our duty to our parents with the teaching of the Pharisees. He had especially emphasized this law by making it the first commandment with a promise (Ex. 20: 12; Eph. 6: 1, 2). The law of Moses required that those who spoke evil of father or mother should be put to death (v. 10, cf. Ex. 21: 17, Lev. 24: 9, Deut. 21: 16, Prov. 20: 20, 30: 17). This may seem like stern justice, but contempt for parents is an appalling sin and lies at the root of many other sins and leads to certain ruin.

There was perhaps never a day in which emphasis more needed to be laid upon the fifth commandment than our day. Jesus, in the 13th verse, calls the law of Moses the Word of God. This applies not merely to the Ten Commandments but to the entire Pentateuch, for Jesus had quoted from other portions of the Pentateuch besides the Ten Commandments. There are those who tell us that the Bible nowhere mentions the Word of God. Jesus here and on many other occasions taught that the law of Moses was the inerrant Word of God (Matt. 5: 18, cf. John 10: 35, Luke 16: 31, 1 Thess. 2: 13).

III. The Divine and Human Filial Devotion of Jesus, Luke 2: 46-52.

Jesus had pondered the Scriptures and the Holy Spirit had interpreted to Him, even as a boy, their innermost meaning. Jesus enjoyed being in the Temple. It was His father's house (v. 49, R.V.). He felt that He belonged there, that "I must be in my Father's house." When His human parents left He could not but stay behind where His real Parent was. When His parents had sought Him three days, they, at last, found Him in the temple. He seems to have spent the time there, and they ought to have sought Him there in the first place (v. 49). The house of God is the likeliest place to find a true child of God. Jesus was often in the temple throughout His life (Mark 14: 49).

Mary and Joseph should have had no anxious fears about Jesus. They should have known that wherever He was, He was just where He ought to be. There is no note of apology or regret in Jesus' reply. Though the most dutiful tender and obedient of sons (1 John 19: 26, 27), He was conscious that He was more than "the son of Mary" (cf. John 2: 3, 4) and that Mary must for her own sake be made to realize this fact. So, while Mary says "thy father and I sought thee," Jesus answered, "What ye not that I must be in my Father's house?" Having made this needed assertion and given this clear proof of His duty, Jesus fell back into His place as the son of Mary and Joseph. "He was subject unto them" for nearly twenty years longer. He remained in the humble obscurity of Nazareth. That quiet life was a necessary preparation for the work the Father had given Him to do. During those years Jesus was growing. He had, incidentally, put aside divine glory to become a real man (Phil. 2: 6, 7, Mark 12: 32). He was perfect as a babe and boy but the perfection of manhood is a higher form of perfection than that of childhood, and more pleasing to God.

The LETTER BOX
THE BOOTLEGGING PROBLEM

Like a submerged river, the beer racket recently came to the surface in Toronto. The hauling up of three women, the hurling of bottles through windows, and attributed by the police to rival bootlegging gangs. It is alleged there are at least five such in Toronto.

One of the men arrested in connection with the above was recently discovered to be the owner of a car loaded with beer which went into a ditch near Norval a few weeks ago, and which was then abandoned. In connection with this episode, the press stated that beer running "has reached huge proportions in this province." The press is aware of large bootlegging places in a section of the city already plastered with hotels. In police raids on bootleggers, police encountered barricades and lookouts. This indicates an organized and permanent trade. The press stated that in an hour "every large bootlegging house in the Church-Jarvis section had closed for the night."

It seems obvious that the beer racket has reached proportions that are exceedingly profitable to the operators. Such gangs do not squabble over a dribble from a kettle on the back of somebody's stove. It comes in substantial supply.

By removal of the permit for quantity purchase of beer, Mr. Odette has put the bootlegging fraternity in a very favorable position to carry on their trade and has made the work of the police difficult.

The raising of bootlegging joints is good so far as it goes. That is not very far. Proprietors and patrons move. What is needed is some real attack on the source of supply. Mr. Odette throws up his hands in despair. He talks about keeping selling places open till 2 a.m. Mr. Odette might profitably think of stopping the stream at its source. Where did the load of beer found in the ditch at Norval come from? What brewery supplied it? Does Mr. Odette know? What has he done to the brewery? What has he done to any brewery in his long years, save one? And then only when—

Will Mr. Odette deny that under his regulations the bootlegger can purchase from the various breweries and brewery warehouses quantities of beer sufficiently large and sufficiently frequently to enable him to accumulate an ample supply? And Mr. Odette has the whip-

hand over the breweries if he cares to use it.

A. J. IRWIN,
General Secretary.

From the office of
The Ontario Temperance Federation,
Toronto, October 25th, 1938.

CANADIAN GOLD PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO GAIN

Continuing its upward trend, Canadian gold production in the first half of 1938 totalled 2,210,300 fine ounces compared with 1,966,858 fine ounces in the first six months of 1937. Increases in output were recorded for every gold producing province, and the many promising prospects reported in the Yellowknife and Gordon Lake areas have greatly stimulated activities in the Northwest Territories.

For the third consecutive year, gold production in Canada during 1937 established an all-time high record. Latest figures place the 1937 output of new or primary gold from all sources at 4,696,213 fine ounces, compared with 3,748,028 fine ounces in 1936, an increase of 9.29 per cent. According to preliminary figures of world production, Canada ranked third as a gold producing country in 1937, being surpassed in output by only the Union of South Africa and Russia, the figures for the latter country being conjectural. The mine output of gold in 1937 by the United States and not including that of the Philippines and Puerto Rico was recorded by the United States Bureau of Mines, in a preliminary report, at 4,057,884 fine ounces.

Practically all of Canada's newly-mined gold bullion is sold to the Dominion Government through the Royal Canadian Mint at Ottawa or the Assay Office at Vancouver. This gold is refined converted into fine gold bars, weighing approximately 400 ounces each and is disposed of in world markets wherever the most advantageous net price can be obtained.

A TOTAL FAILURE

"Does your wife have an allowance?"
"We tried, but it didn't work."
"How was that?"
"She always spent it before I could borrow it back."

SCOTT'S SCRAP BOOK By R. J. SCOTT



PETER THE GREAT OF RUSSIA, AFTER HE BECAME Czar, IN 1800, WORKED IN HOLLAND AS A SHIP CARPENTER AT MOSCOW'S PRY, TO GAIN A KNOWLEDGE OF SHIPBUILDING.

BERRY BEARING BAMBOO BEAR FRUIT ONCE IN 40 TO 50 YEARS, AND THEN DIE.

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Business Directory

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DR. J. A. McNIVEN
Physician and Surgeon
Office and Residence—Corner Bower Avenue and Egin Street.

DR. E. J. NELSON
Physician and Surgeon
Electro Therapy Phone 40

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

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DENTAL

A. J. BUCHANAN, D. D. S.
Dental Surgeon
Office: In Leishman Block
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Closed Wednesday Afternoon Phone 148

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

VETERINARY

B. D. YOUNG, V.S., B.V.Sc.
Veterinary Surgeon
Office: Brookville, Ontario
Phone—Milton 1486

F. G. OAKES, V.S., B.V.Sc.
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TIME TABLES

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
AT ACTON

Going East

Daily, except Sunday	6:57 a.m.
Daily, except Sunday	9:54 a.m.
Daily, except Sunday	6:26 p.m.
Sunday only	8:18 p.m.

Plyer for east, bag stop in Georgetown at 9:41 p.m.

Going West

Daily, except Sunday	8:48 a.m.
Daily, except Sunday	3:49 p.m.
Daily, except Sunday	7:07 p.m.
Saturday only (bag)	12:38 a.m.
Sunday only (bag)	11:33 p.m.

STANDARD TIME

GRAY COACH LINES

COACHES LEAVE ACTON Standard Time

EASTBOUND (To Toronto)

8:52 a.m.	4:21 p.m.
9:11 a.m.	6:31 p.m.
11:31 a.m.	8:46 p.m.
2:06 p.m.	

WESTBOUND (To London)

9:32 a.m.	8:23 p.m.
11:38 a.m.	7:18 p.m.
2:23 p.m.	6:18 p.m.
4:53 p.m.	5:11 p.m.
8:12 p.m.	4:10 a.m.

x Through to London

a except Sun and Hol; b Sun and Hol; c Sat only d except Sat, Sun, and Hol; e Sat, Sun and Hol x—To Kitchener; y—To Stratford