



The Acton Free Press

Published Every Thursday at Acton, Ontario
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G. ARLOP DILS, Editor.

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Boy Scouts Week—Next Week

Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs, nearly 100,000 strong in Canada, will be observing "Boy Scout Week," February 21-27, next week. It is fitting that this annual observance should commence on the Sunday nearest Lord Baden-Powell's birthday, with services of commemoration for the Founder of the Movement. Baden-Powell is no longer with us, but the inspiration of his great life and work will remain so long as there is a Boy Scout or a tiny Wolf Cub to carry forward the magnificent idealism that he bequeathed to the world.

It has been said that Baden-Powell made a greater contribution to the youth of the world through the Scout Movement than any other man in world history. Certainly few men have influenced the lives of so many. It is estimated that since the Boy Scout movement came into being in 1908 no less than 25 million boys have passed through its ranks. At the present time there are three million boys, in nearly forty countries taking part in the Scout program.

Out of the thirty-five years since Scouting was organized Acton has had scouting activity for twenty-five years. This is the silver anniversary of Scouting locally. The benefit that this has meant to the community and the influence it has had on the lives of many who went from this community will never be known. Certainly it can not be estimated in dollars and cents.

What is known however is that each year has shown steady increase in Scouting growth in the community and mention of the Scouts calls for praise from every quarter for the organization. Looking back over twenty-five years of Scouting in Acton we would say that any community without a scout troop is not a fully-developed community. Sometimes there has been greater activity in the troop than at other times. Sometimes the group has been larger. At the present time Acton has both a Boy Scout Troop and a Wolf Cub Pack with as large a membership as can be handled by those in charge. Twenty-five years have proven Scouting to be good in Acton. Perhaps the reason for its success the world over may be found in the ideals of its founder.

Just before he died in January, 1941, Lord Baden-Powell left this message for the Boy Scouts of the world: "The real way to happiness is by giving out happiness to other people. Try and leave this world a little better place than you found it, and when your turn comes to die, you can die happy in feeling that at any rate you have not wasted your time but have done your best." In a similar message to the general public the Founder of Scouting said: "Looking back on a life of over 80 years, I realize how short life is and how little worth while are after and political warfare. The most worth while thing is to try and put a bit of happiness into the life of others."

The Municipal Reference Book

A few weeks ago that very informative volume entitled "The Annual Report of Municipal Statistics" for 1941 came to hand. It gives some very interesting statistics concerning the municipalities of the province and of course we are especially interested in the one in which we live or our neighbors.

Population of Acton is given as 1,954; Milton 1,922; Georgetown 2,498; Oakville 3,904; Burlington 4,375; Esquimes 3,192; Nassagaweya 1,818; Nelson 3,836 and Trafalgar 4,210.

From this book one can secure for each municipality the size in population and area, all about the assessment figures, and taxes, the municipal in-

debtedness, the schools, and the final columns give the taxable debt charges by years from 1942 until 1951.

In connection with this last tabulation in the book it is noted that while the taxable debt charges were \$5006 in 1942 the last column shows that in 1950 they will, according to present arrangements, be nil. In 1944 the charges drop to \$3,560 and there is no appreciable change until 1948 when they drop to \$1,202 per year. The glance at those for other municipalities in the county shows Acton to be in the most favorable position in this respect. Georgetown's present amount is higher but it too will be debt-free in 1951.

The tables show Esquimes Township to be debt free; Nassagaweya with a debt charge each year of \$214; Nelson with \$30,577 to meet in 1943; and Trafalgar with \$8,250 this year. None of the townships except Esquimes will be free of indebtedness in 1951.

There is one column that shows a remarkable improvement for every municipality in the past few years. This is the one giving the percentage of the population on relief in 1941. Acton's percentage that year was 4. These are but a few of the figures from this publication put out by the Provincial Government and which to us is in its present form is one of the finest. We find it interesting also to retain these copies in a file each year for comparative purposes. Anyone interested is welcome to refer to them at any time, but we find the only way we can maintain the file is to retain them in the office.

Community Revival

In the revival here of the old-fashioned Minstrel Show and its appearance we note in one or two other communities not far distant, it seems that war-conditions have brought us back again to the days when each community made its own entertainment and had a lot of fun in the doing of it. A few years ago there were so many diversified interests in a community like this that it was impossible to hold a group together long enough to rehearse and put on a passable show.

It has been our privilege to attend many of the rehearsals of various parts of the show. Not in fifteen years have we seen such well attended and enthusiastic gatherings of men. Some of them had never met before. None guessed that so much varied talent was available in the town. Not one but two and three nights each week there will be twenty to thirty having a grand time rehearsing their part in the show. To illustrate the interest it can be told that the final program was not one of securing enough numbers to round out a good program, but rather cutting down so that the show would conclude in the two and a half hour schedule set for it. It's been our pleasure in the past twenty-five years to be associated in many of these local events. Not in years have we seen the same spontaneous response and evident desire to be at work on a community function.

Perhaps our lack of the means of travel and our present war-time curtailment of events that specialized on feeding only the body will bring again to the communities a realization that there is plenty of individual enjoyment in preparing and presenting an evening of good fun and music and a joy in doing something together just for the sake of accomplishment. Often one finds out that the local community has a lot of fine folk in it that have been overlooked while easy travel lured one to acquaintances farther afield and enjoyment that was easier but did not offer much to develop the individual who sought it.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Your grocer is this month making a special sale—and the February special is War Savings Stamps.

\$20 will keep a Chinese refugee alive for a year. China this month appeals for your help through the Chinese Relief Fund.

The not-so-pretty valentines get fewer each year proving of course that there is an improvement in the thought of mankind toward his fellow-man.

If you want to be able to purchase any rationed goods you want to go during the next few days and get your ration book. If you fail you have only yourself to blame.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced it would continue to make newspapers its major advertising medium for 1943 as a result of a survey it recently completed on wartime readership of newspaper advertising.

Now that it is known the amount of gasoline you are likely to get the coming year it may help in the decision of the purchase of a license for the car. The condition of the tires will of course be another deciding factor.

George W. James, publisher of the Bowmanville Statesman, has been invited to go to Montreal to act as special adviser to the administrator of consumer rationing. Through his close contact with the people of the smaller towns and rural areas and his wide general experience he is well fitted to fill such a position.

WAR 25 Years Ago

Discussion Over Military Policy Ended in Resignation of Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff

BY H. H. GORDON
 Canadian Press Staff Writer
 Sir William Robertson, who rose from a private to receive Britain's highest military distinction—the rank of field marshal—in recognition of his services in the First Great War, was one of the central figures in a controversy that developed 25 years ago over Allied policy.

Since 1915 the Lincolnshire-born militarist had been chief of the Imperial general staff and successfully supervised British military operations in the various theatres of war. During that period he held firmly to the belief that the war could only be won in the west and it was his anxiety over the government's treatment of the manpower problem and disagreement with the establishment of the Supreme War Council at Versailles that led to his resignation on February 16, 1918.

His replacement by Sir Henry Wilson came just a month before the great German offensive of March 1918 proved how correct had been his appreciation of the situation. Disagreement between Gen. Robertson and Prime Minister Lloyd George developed during 1917 when British military operations in France and Belgium were attended by such heavy sacrifices in manpower. Robertson was suspicious of political interference, while the prime minister in attempting to prevent wastage of manpower sought alternative advice and pushed the scheme for the Supreme War Council.

At the time the situation on the Western Front had become a critical one for the Allies. Following the collapse of Russia as a fighting force the Germans rushed reinforcements to the west and at the beginning of 1918 they had more than 200 divisions ready for the spring offensive compared with 129 in April, 1917. Britain, France and Belgium had 163 divisions early in 1918 as against 178 in the previous spring. American troops had reached France but they were not expected to participate until the spring.

A Remarkable Career
 Sir William Robertson enlisted as a private in the 16th Lancers in 1877 and 11 years later won a commission in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, then in India. He passed through the Staff College in 1897-8—the first officer

KENNETH W. TAYLOR



Secretary of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, whose appointment as Food Administrator has been announced by Donald Gordon, chairman of the board.

viewed from the ranks to do so and soon after went to South Africa on the intelligence staff. Promotion was rapid. He was made major-general and in 1913 became director of military training at the War Office, being given the K.C.V.O. the same year.

Sir William became chief of the general staff to Sir John French in 1915.—He was promoted to lieutenant-general and in December brought back to the War Office to become chief of the Imperial general staff.

There he immediately introduced improvements in office organization and greatly improved the position of affairs in Mesopotamia, the Suez frontier and in East Africa.

Three months after his replacement by Sir Henry Wilson in 1918, Sir William succeeded Lord French as Commander-in-Chief in Great Britain. On the final distribution of honors for the war he was rewarded with a baronetcy, a grant of £10,000 and was nominated G.C.M.G. From April 1919 to March 1920 he commanded British troops on the Rhine and soon after was promoted to field-marshal. He died in 1935.

COAL MINING AT PEAK

NOTTINGHAM, England, (C. P.)—In the week before Christmas miners at Nottinghamshire brought to the surface the largest amount of coal ever produced in a similar period in the history of the country's mines. Miners in Lancashire and Cheshire coalfields produced in the same week an output not equalled for 18 months.

Quiz Will Tell You If You Measure Up To First Class Scout

A lot of people look upon the Scout movement as an organization for providing boys the opportunity to pursue a lot of harmless activities. Even among parents of Scouts there is sometimes a wholly inadequate appreciation of what a Boy Scout means as he attends his Troop meetings from week to week.

This little "Quiz" might provide an opportunity to test your own ability beside that of a First Class Scout. Answer these questions honestly and just see how you would measure up beside a Scout who has gained his First Class badge.

Do you know the composition and history of, and how to fly the Union Jack?

Can you tie these six knots: reef, sheet bend, clove hitch, bowline, round turn and two half hitches and sheepshank and understand their respective uses?

Can you whip the end of a rope?

Can you swim 50 yards?

Can you send a message in Semaphore or Morse Code?

Can you explain the functions of the principal organs of the body?

Do you know how to apply first aid to fractures?

Do you know how to deal with effects resulting from fire, drowning, runaway horse, fainting, gas suffocation, frost bite, electric shock?

Could you cook over a camp fire in the open, porridge, stew, rice, pancakes, bread?

Could you use an axe properly to fell a tree and trim it?

Could you, using a compass, do a cross-country journey on foot to a point at least seven miles away and return; build a shelter for the night, cook your own meals, purify your own water, and incidentally map the country through which you pass?

Could you name the sixteen principal points of the compass?

These things, and many more any First Class Scout in Canada can do.

She Asks Pensions To Heroes' Mothers

LONDON, (CP)—The mother of a 22-year-old commando fighter, missing after the Dieppe raid, is starting a nation-wide campaign to get what she terms a "square deal" for the mothers of soldiers killed or missing in the war. She is Mrs. A. Hayes of Bunce Lane, Blackburn, Lancashire, and she wants pensions for mothers whose sons are killed.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Complete Utilization of Canada's Manpower and Womanpower is Essential to Victory

National Selective Service Civilian Regulations aim at complete utilization of manpower and womanpower. Workers and employers are urged to assist the war effort by carrying them out. All civilian regulations have been consolidated and revised. Main features now being as follows:—

COVERAGE
 Employees: Regulations cover persons of either sex from 16 to 64 years old, except provincial employees; armed services; and those in fishing, fish processing, hunting, trapping, clerical; nurses; school teachers; domestic servants; students working after school; employees in respect of part-time employment; and any one employed for 3 days or less in a calendar week. Agricultural workers are covered by special provisions, not by the general provisions as also are "technical personnel."

Employers: Any person, firm or other employer, with one or more "covered" employees.

EMPLOYERS MUST—
 (a) Refrain from discussing employment with a prospective employee unless under permit; (b) notify the nearest employment office of additional employees needed; (c) secure permission from an employment office to advertise for workers; (d) notify the employment office of intention to discharge or lay off employees, or to retain employees when not required; (e) give employees 7 days' notice unless a Selective Service Officer permits a reduction, or unless in the building construction industry; 7 days' notice is not required unless an employee has already been employed for one month, or after fire, explosion or other calamity, or on termination of work by weather. Whether preceded by 7 days' notice or not, separation from employment requires written notice.

EMPLOYEES MUST—
 (a) Register for work at the nearest employment office if out of work 7 days (full-time students, housewives and clerks are not included); (b) secure permit from a Selective Service Officer if going to look for work; (c) refrain from advertising for a job unless Selective Service Officer approves; (d) give 7 days' notice if wishing to quit a job, unless authorized by Selective Service Officer to give less notice (separation form, but not 7 days' notice required if in building construction or joining the forces).

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
 are covered by special provisions. Persons regarded as "workers in agriculture" may accept employment outside that industry to a maximum of 60 days within a calendar year without permit, but only outside urban municipalities of over 5,000 population; otherwise, agricultural workers must secure a Selective Service Permit may only accept employment under special permit.

LABOUR EXIT PERMITS
 are required to work outside Canada.

PENALTIES AND APPEALS
 Penalties are provided for non-compliance with Regulations or orders issued thereunder. Appeals against directions may be made to a Court of Referees.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICERS ARE AUTHORIZED TO—
 (a) Give persons unemployed for 7 days, or on part-time for 14 days, direction to accept work; (b) exercise discretion in issuing permits to seek work; (c) authorize employed persons to transfer to more essential work, and subsequently to be re-instated in original employment; (d) reduce the 7 days' notice period consistent with Regulations.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR IS AUTHORIZED TO—
 (a) require a person in an age class subject to military call-up to accept employment; (b) require employers to release male persons falling to furnish evidence of not contravening military call-up; (c) authorize payment of transportation and special allowances in some cases; (d) authorize anyone to leave employment to take more essential work.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
 HUMPHREY MITCHELL
 Minister of Labour
 A. MacNAMARA
 Director of National Selective Service
 OTTAWA, JANUARY 18, 1941
 N.S.S. 70

Business Directory

MEDICAL

DR. W. G. C. KENNEY
 Physician and Surgeon
 (Successor to Dr. J. A. McNiven)
 Office in Symon Block, Mill Street, Acton
 Office Phone 78—Residence Church St., Phone 158

DR. CHAS. D. SHORTT
 Physician and Surgeon
 (Successor to Dr. E. J. Nelson)
 Frederick Street—PHONE 68
 Office Hours—2:00 to 4:00 p.m.
 7:00 to 8:30 p.m.
 Sundays by Appointment Only

DR. WM. G. CULLEN, L.M.C.C.
 Physician and Surgeon
 Office Hours—2-4 and 7-9 p.m.
 Sundays by Appointment
 Mill Street, near Frederick Street
 Telephone 128

DENTAL

DR. T. H. WYLIE
 of Toronto
 Taking Charge of Dr. Buchanan's Practice for the Duration
 For the Present, Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Every Thursday, Friday and Saturday
 OFFICE TELEPHONE 148

DR. HUGH S. AUSTIN
 Dental Surgeon
 Mill Street, Corner Frederick, Acton
 Office Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
 Evenings by Appointment
 Telephone 19

LEGAL

C. F. LEATHERLAND, B. A.
 Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
 Issuer of Marriage Licenses
 Registrar of Births, Marriages, Deaths
 ACTON
 Office 22 Phone Residence 181

KENNETH M. LANGDON
 Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
 Offices:
 Georgetown—Gregory Theatre Building
 ACTON—Over T. Seynuck's Cafe
 For Appointments Phone Acton 65—
 or Georgetown 88
 Office Hours—Acton, Tuesday and Thursday, 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Evenings on request.

VETERINARY

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

F. G. OAKES, V.S., B.V.Sc.
 Veterinary Surgeon
 Office and Residence—Knox Avenue
 Acton—Phone 130

AUCTIONEERS

FRANK PETCH
 Auctioneer and Representative Commercial Life Assurance Co.
 Phone 391
 Charles Street Georgetown

RUSSELL JOHNSON
 Licensed Auctioneer for This District
 R. R. 2, ACTON

REAL ESTATE

WILLOUGHBY FARM AGENCY
 Largest and Oldest Agency in Canada
 Head Office, Kent Bldg. Toronto
 Georgetown Representative
 Tom Hewson—Phone Georgetown 332

TIME TABLES

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Going East

Daily, except Sunday	6:49 a.m.
Daily, except Sunday	6:38 p.m.
Daily, except Sunday	9:49 a.m.
Sunday only	8:19 p.m.
Flyer, at Georgetown	9:24 p.m.
Flyer, at Guelph	8:55 p.m.

Going West

Daily, except Sunday	1:06 a.m.
Daily, except Sunday	8:50 a.m.
Saturday only	2:29 p.m.
Daily, except Sunday	7:24 p.m.
Sunday Only	11:54 p.m.

GRAY COACH LINES

CHANGE OF TIME TABLE EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 14th

COACHES LEAVE ACTON

Eastbound	
8:46 a.m.; 9:16 a.m.; 2:06 p.m.; 6:26 p.m.; 9:16 p.m.; 11:01 p.m.	
Westbound	
11:53 a.m.; 12:38 p.m.; 4:58 p.m.; 8:33 p.m.; 9:28 p.m.; 11:53 p.m.	

to London.
 to Sundays and Holidays only.
 to Guelph, daily, to Kitchener, Sunday and Holidays.
 to Kitchener.
 to Stratford.

MARCH TO NOWHERE

ST. PAUL, (CP)—Forced marches, under desert heat conditions, are simulated on a treadmill at University of Minnesota while a physician checks blood pressure and other conditions as tests for actual fighting conditions in North Africa.