

**The Acton Free Press**  
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G. AMLOP DILLS, Editor.

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## EDITORIAL

### Maintaining Agricultural Interest

One of the things that has struck us most forcibly this year in the visits to fairs is the keen interest of spectators, whether from town or country, in the judging of livestock and the stock rings. In years past the rail would be lined for the races and almost any amusement detracted from the stock rings.

It's entirely different this year. Interest has swung back to the showing of Tom Jones' herd of cattle or the horses from the stable of Sam Brown and now the other attractions have the small following. It was typical of Acton fair and it was again noticeable at Milton fair on Saturday that the show rings had an interested crowd all afternoon.

Perhaps it's the food rationing and the privilege of seeing nice steaks on the hoof or choice bacon hogs with the squeal still in, or fine horses that may yet become part of our meat menu. No doubt the farm production and its necessity in wartime has been the means of creating added interest. The point however is that the fairs by carrying on in wartime have done a worthwhile job in maintaining this competition to breed better stock and produce better farm products. They have maintained common interest of town and country in our agricultural activities.

### A Short Nap May Mean a Long Sleep

Fighters are careful about their sleeping habits. They do not doze while they are facing their opponents, for example. At least the winning kind do not. Both box-fighters and warriors get to be champions and stay champions because they know it is not safe to relax before the opposition quits or is knocked out.

Supposing the Nazi propaganda master, Goebbels handed out a new dish—his theme that Canadian troops were losing interest in the war. Let's say his fancy story ran something like this: Canadians in the Navy, the Army and the Air Force are becoming weary; they are more interested in getting back home than in pressing an attack; their aggressiveness has noticeably deteriorated.

What would happen to Goebbels' propaganda in this country. Why, in every big and little town the people would laugh it down. We would know the story was a pack of lies. Nothing that the German lie-masters invented could destroy our faith in the determination of our men to win, no matter what the cost.

But suppose that Goebbels tried his hand at such tactics in reverse. Let us imagine that he planted the following story among Canadian troops overseas: the folks at home are becoming weary of the war production is dropping noticeably in plants throughout the country; absenteeism is growing into a major problem; young and old are spending more and more money for selfish purposes and are becoming less interested in Victory Loan drives.

Would our men overseas in such a situation have the same confidence in us and the same scorn of such a rumor-story as we would show against the reverse propaganda? We think the answer would be "yes." Letters from our own boys overseas bear this out. We know that our troops have confidence in the home front. We have given them every reason for such confidence in the past three years. Not once have we failed them. But if we are to be champions in our field as our men in uniform are champions over there, we will remember that even a slight relaxation can prove our undoing. This is particularly applicable to our present task of making the Fifth Victory Loan campaign an outstanding success.

### EDITORIAL NOTES

Folks from here attending Milton Fair on Saturday didn't appreciate the condition of No. 25 Highway. It was dusty and not a yard without a bump.

Seems funny that while 10c cigars are always plentiful the stock of six centers is precariously low. But then that's another item that doesn't show in the cost of living and really isn't essential.

New ration allowances for honey, jams, etc. are announced in another column this week. It is permissible to have cuffs on men's trousers and to get two pairs of pants with a new suit. Evidence is at hand that victory means more freedom from irksome but necessary restrictions. Speed the victory.

Most everyone agrees the price ceiling is a very necessary curtailment. Inflation is to be abhorred. But the maintaining of prices at the ceiling and the avoiding of inflation are things that are largely in the hands of the public. Its success depends more on public co-operation than on government rulings.

"Selfishness is not only morally wrong but in the long run it just doesn't work. If the bell tolls for labor or agriculture or government, it tolls also for business. And vice versa, vice versa and vice versa."

—Erie A. Johnston, president of United States Chamber of Commerce.

The C. C. F. did not cut much figure in the Prince Edward Island provincial elections, which returned the Liberal Government, though with a decreased majority. Of a total of 66,760 votes polled, the nine C. C. F. candidates got only 1,520 and all lost their deposits. Evidently the experiment is to be left to Ontario.

It would be interesting when railway workers, miners and some others in the highly paid wage groups ask for wage increases up to twenty-three cents an hour, to have the present wages mentioned and then the general public would know how essential were the increases to keep up a good standard of living conditions.

### Admittedly Unsatisfactory

Among the items which interested us when the new Premier Hon. Geo. Drew spoke last week was his criticism of the unsatisfactory conditions in the Province in regard to liquor sale and the expression of the hope that "before long proposals may be placed before the Dominion government which will result in a considerable improvement of the general situation."

We say it was interesting because it is the first acknowledgment that we have heard from any official publicly that conditions are unsatisfactory. But frankly we don't like the passing of the buck to any other governing body. The new premier was elected to administer the affairs of Ontario. We understand that the Liquor Control Act is a provincial enactment and the Dominion government has left the provinces a free hand in administering the distribution and sale within the province. Conditions have been admitted as unsatisfactory. All that is expected of the Ontario government is to correct these conditions within the limits of its powers. But let's have correction and not evasion.

### Are Centenarians Joining Us?

We've been looking over some of the statements given out by those oldsters who have reached the incredible span of 100 or more years and one thing they all seem to agree on as a recipe for longevity is that they don't worry. Most people we know always have a hankering to belong to that select class—the centenarian—and it is only natural for all of us to feel that in spite of the years that we are dot old and could well go on for the hundred mark.

But that point about not worrying stumps us. Were it not for the fact that the longest-lived Canadians, proportionately, seem to come from the farm, this would be stickler. Farmers tell us they worry about the weather, the condition of the crops, the shortage of farm help, keeping the place and equipment in repair and innumerable details.

Everybody knows, of course, that worrying leads to high blood pressure and kindred ills and yet here it is the human that permits this to deter him from worrying? Centenarians are human too, don't forget. Perhaps it is the telling that gives relief.

Nowadays, people—especially the businessmen—laugh at any mention of not worrying. They cite the numerous complications of war such as government regulations, labor disputes, equipment and the manpower shortages. Yet farmers also have these worries—and many more besides. We must not forget that persons who are 100 years old now have passed through wars with all their attendant problems and heartaches. Yet they survived. And we have a hunch they did plenty of worrying in those hard times.

Getting down to earth, it seems most improbable that those who live to a great age have extraordinary constitutions, bequeathed to them by plain-living, hard-working forebears. This view is supported by the number of farmers who cheat Time's scythe until they are ready to go. However, another important reason for longevity is the cultivation of an inward serenity—a snug spiritual harbor where a man's soul can dwell, untroubled by the swirling storms of a lifetime passage.

## The Week at OTTAWA

Specially Written for The Acton Free Press By DOUGLAS GREEN Canadian Press Staff Writer

**OTTAWA, (CP)—**The familiar pattern of grain dealings in Canada was changed drastically this week by a Federal government order which suspended wheat trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

The announcement was made by Trade Minister MacKinnon and government sources said the action was taken to stop pressure on the price ceiling. If rising wheat prices had remained unchecked, the government subsidy bill to keep prices at a ceiling would have increased enormously, these sources said.

Now the government takes over unad wheat in commercial positions, and the Canadian Wheat Board handles the marketing.

In a simultaneous announcement the government said that the wheat producer, starting Sept. 23, would receive \$1.23 instead of \$1.14 a bushel for wheat delivered to the wheat board, basis Fort William. This represents the price the farmer might have expected to receive if the market had remained open, as wheat prices were nearing that level on the market.

The new initial price is payable on wheat delivered in the 1943-44 and 1944-45 crop years, the former having begun Aug. 1.

The farmer's income will be further assisted by payments on participation certificates issued by the Wheat Board on deliveries from 1940, 1941 and 1942 crops. There was no estimate of what amounts would be payable on the certificates.

National Liberal Federation members in session here were told by Prime Minister Mackenzie King that the government would call a general election until the war in Europe is over or until the statutory time of the present parliament expires in 1945. But the prime minister warned that a number of circumstances might arise to make an election necessary before then or at any time.

It is generally understood that Liberal members are not anxious to see a general election held for another year. Underlying this view is the fact that the National Liberal Federation was inactive while the C.C.F. and Progressive party organizations were carrying on energetic campaigns among the electorate.

**Educational Program**

Furthermore, the gains made by the C.C.F. and Progressive Conservative parties in recent federal by-elections have brought the party followers to the realization that an educational campaign among the voters in behalf of the party's cause is long overdue.

Accordingly, it was decided to hold the re-organization meetings of the National Liberal Federation in the capital following the caucus of members, and from its deliberations is expected to emerge a program designed to bring to the attention of voters the achievements of the King administration during the tenure of office.

Action which the National War Labor Board may take in dealing with an application by Standard Railway Organizations for wage increases for some 140,000 Canadian railway workers is expected here to have a considerable influence upon the future course of the government's wage and price control policy.

The applicant organizations contend that during the present war nearly all large Canadian industries have granted their employees one, and in some cases two increases in wages, but that railway employees have received no increase since 1927.

The case, largest which has yet come before the board, involves a request that wage rates and railway men in the running trades be lifted to a parity with those paid in the Eastern United States, and that basic rates for other employees be increased by 23 cents an hour.

Only recently, Donald Gordon, chairman of the Prices Board issued a warning that the forces making for about anti-inflationary defence, because Japan had entered the war. He was glad to return home. Yet he was disappointed. He had been in the campaign of Greece, Crete, Syria and Libya. He had confidence in these new men in General Headquarters in Britain and in Australian strength and he wanted to remain in the Middle East and be with the tide when it turned. This captain had the same conviction I found in London during 1940 and on the North Atlantic in 1941. The British Commonwealth and Empire could not fall. Arguments based on statistics meant nothing alongside a simple faith that better days would arrive. This captain has since settled his score against the Axis at Guadalcanal in a struggle no less crucial than the Battle of Britain.

Ready to storm Europe: General Stilwell summed up the Burma campaign with the remark "We took a hell of a licking." But with the Japanese stopped at the gates of India the Empire forces there laid the groundwork which produced General Wingate and the men who learned to outfight the Japanese in any jungle. It is the eve for invading Europe now. North Africa and Sicily have moulded an Allied army which is ready to storm the European fortress. In England you can feel victory although that goal may still be some distance away. The Royal Air Force left the defensive long ago. In 1942 Bomber Command still could not penetrate to the heart of the Ruhr in sufficient strength to inflict a really crippling blow. But in March 1943 when the R.A.F. became fully equipped with four-engine Lancasters they flew to the Ruhr and smashed their way to Essen. Hamburg also and vast stretches of the Ruhr have now been devastated. Night and day attack continues as British and American bombers conduct their co-ordinated offensive. London is crowded with pilots of Empire Air Training scheme who mingle with boys from New York and San Francisco, Quebec, Ottawa, Durlam, Capetown, Sydney, Wellington, Bombay, Leeds, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Cardiff. The striking force now compressed within the United Kingdom is a tribute to one airfield I know which fought as well in 1940.

## "Four Years In The Crucible"

(By Paul Manning)

Five years is a long time to wait for victory. It was four years ago this month that the Germans overran Poland and started a series of conquests which left the British Empire the only armed unit in the world opposing German ambition. These four years of war which have just ended are a pattern of small isolated events for me. But they tell the reason for survival of the Commonwealth and Empire better than official statistics.

In 1940 one air field in England became an international battle station in R.A.F. blue. When Europe collapsed there came to this station Canadians and men from South Africa. They were joined by pilots from Holland, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and Norway. When the Luftwaffe tried to batter Britain to her knees just before Dunkirk these men went into the air sixteen hours daily to prevent that tragedy occurring.

During the time when London was undergoing the Blitz these same men, joined by a host of Australians and Canadians were turned loose in Britain's capital for twenty-four hours' leave. This sudden tangible evidence of Commonwealth and Empire solidarity was a tonic which London will never forget. England might have only one hundred tanks to repel an invasion but she did have the backing of the Dominion, India and the Colonial Empires.

Story of a voyage: In 1941 I took that long voyage by sea from England to Africa. The German navy was sinking too many ships each day and the Empire's lifeline had stretched thin. Except vessels for convoys in those days were few but a sixty-four year old Admiral (who had returned from retirement too) guided his mercantile armada from the Mersey on schedule.

The night we left Liverpool the Germans demonstrated their strength. Their aircraft came down the valley from Manchester to the Mersey. Some of them released high explosives, others dropped magnetic and acoustic mines in the path of our convoy. The blackout was punctuated by gun fire from ships. Flares were dropped by one aircraft and until Lewis guns on the stern of our ships got the correct range and blew them out, they hung overhead illuminating the convoy as if it were a vaudeville act. But we started at dawn with munitions which Africa, the Middle East and India needed badly. During the voyage I talked a great deal with passengers about my ship.

There was a young salvage engineer who had been twice torpedoed while en route to Britain. He was still determined to reach Britain so that he could start the job of clearing harbors of Italian ships. There was also an elderly major, a veteran who was returning to his corner of the Empire. Another officer was bound for Malta because he had modern ideas about anti-aircraft defence. Insurance brokers would have quoted odds against these men ever reaching their point of destination. But nations, too, quoted odds against Britain's survival in that year and they were wrong.

Simple faith of Commonwealth: Later in Cairo it was the same way. To many it seemed only a matter of time until Britain fell. But the ones who whispered were those outside the family circle. Possibly they were confused by the evacuation of women and children from Cairo but that was merely clearing the decks. In Middle East General Headquarters a new group of battle-tested officers were improvising strategy which was to be later hailed as brilliant.

I talked to an Australian captain who was leaving for Sydney because Japan had entered the war. He was glad to return home. Yet he was disappointed. He had been in the campaign of Greece, Crete, Syria and Libya. He had confidence in these new men in General Headquarters in Britain and in Australian strength and he wanted to remain in the Middle East.

## Higher National Income

H. J. Deacon, Ottawa economist, holds that two things are absolutely essential to a higher national income—a functional rate of wages and a functional rate of profits. By functional rate of wages, Mr. Deacon means a wage rate as high as possible consistent with full employment. Whether that will be a high or low rate will depend largely upon the national income, but national income will never be low if there is full employment. If a high rate of wages is low, there will not be full employment, although there may be much employment. In order to have full employment there must be a functional wage rate, that is a wage rate that functions in harmony with other parts of the national economy. By functional rate of profits, Mr. Deacon says he means a rate of profits that will give the investor the highest possible profits consistent with the full employment of capital. On the one hand labor should not exact a wage rate for its services that capital cannot profitably pay and thereby throw men out of work. On the other side capital must not exact a profit for its services that will prevent the full and free development of the nation's resources of labor and raw materials. If it does this, total profits will be reduced just as high wage rates will lower total wage payments by decreasing the number of wage-earners, who will be able to obtain employment. In a word the highest national income will be possible only where capital and labor operate at profit and wage levels that will enable capital to operate at maximum capacity and give employment to a maximum number of wage-earners.

**MANCHESTER, (CP)—**A preparation about the size of a 50 cent piece which, when mixed with water, is sufficient to provide fresh carrots for eight men has been discovered—by British scientists, Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, said at the opening of a food advice centre.

## 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 150
- DR. WM. G. CULLEN, L.M.C.C.**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office Hours—2-4 and 7-9 p.m.  
Except Wednesday and Sunday  
Mill Street, near Frederick Street  
PHONE 118
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OFFICE TELEPHONE 143
- DR. HUGH S. AUSTIN**  
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Mill Street, Corner Frederick, Acton  
Office Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.  
Evenings by Appointment  
Telephone 19
- LEGAL**
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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: Brookville, Ontario  
Phone—Milton 146 r 4
- F. G. OAKES, V.S., B.V.Sc.**  
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- TIME TABLES**
- CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS**
- Going West**
- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| Daily, except Sunday                             | 9:01 a.m.  |
| Saturday only                                    | 2:29 p.m.  |
| Daily, except Sunday                             | 7:48 p.m.  |
| Monday, only                                     | 12:08 a.m. |
| Daily, except Sunday                             | 1:14 a.m.  |
| Flyer, at Georgetown, daily except Sat. and Sun. | 6:35 p.m.  |
| Flyer, at Guelph, daily except Sat. and Sun.     | 7:12 p.m.  |
- Going East**
- |                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Daily, except Sunday     | 6:49 a.m. |
| Daily, except Sunday     | 9:56 a.m. |
| Daily, except Sunday     | 6:50 p.m. |
| Sunday, only             | 8:19 p.m. |
| Flyer, daily, Georgetown | 9:25 p.m. |
| Flyer, daily, at Guelph  | 8:59 p.m. |
- GRAY COACH LINES**
- COACHES LEAVE ACTON**
- Eastbound**
- |   |
|---|
| 6:46 a.m.; 9:16 a.m.; 2:06 p.m.; 6:26 p.m.; 9:16 p.m.; 10:51 p.m. |
|---|
- Westbound**
- |   |
|---|
| y10:53 a.m.; y2:38 p.m.; a:508 p.m.; 2:33 p.m.; 8:38 p.m.; 11:28 p.m. |
|---|
- a—To London.
  - y—Sundays and Holidays only.
  - x—To Guelph daily, to Kitchener, Sunday and Holidays.
  - z—To Kitchener.
  - y—To Stratford.
- Notice to Creditors AND OTHERS**
- In the Matter of the Estate of Frederick Williams Huggins, late of the Township of Erin, in the County of Wellington, Farmer, Deceased.
- All parties having claims against the Estate of Frederick William Huggins, late of the Township of Erin, in the County of Wellington, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the Fourth day of July, 1943, are required to send particulars and proofs thereof to the undersigned Solicitor before the Twenty-fifth day of September, 1943, when the assets will be distributed among the parties legally entitled thereto having regard only to the claims which shall have been filed as aforesaid, pursuant to Section 51, Chapter 155, R.S.O. 1937.
- DATED at Acton, Ontario, this Fourth day of September, 1943.
- C. F. LEATHERLAND, Acton, Ont. Solicitor for Elias W. Cherny, and Edward Oldham, Executors. 11-3

### Part of T.C.A.'s War Effort

As a swift messenger, carrying passengers, mail and express across Canada from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, B. C., from Toronto to New York and Windsor and between Lehighburg, Calgary and Edmonton, Trans-Canada Air Lines plays a vital part in Canada's war effort. It makes other contributions as well. Working 24 hours a day, its Winnipeg shops do a great deal of maintenance and overhaul work for the R. C. A. F. and the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.