

NOVEMBER
That much-maligned month, November, may be the darkest of all the year. But when the sun shines through where the crops have been, the stubble is wearing a golden sheen. And the winter wheat of velvet green.

Is the prettiest carpet ever seen. If we look abroad at the short days clear. The hills are shadowed in purple and rose. And from cottage small, and mansion high. An opal smoke-plume meets the sky. While Nature is folded safe from harm. Oh, yes, November has plenty of charm.

JESSIE JENKINS
This poem, which appeared in the Globe and Mail, Saturday, November 6, was written by Mrs. Geo. Jenkins, mother of Mrs. Bradford Clements, Jr.

Twenty Years Ago
From the issue of The Free Press, of Thursday, November 22, 1923

Acton's municipal nominations next Monday.

One night last week George Wilson's barn at Spayde was burnt to the ground.

A National Railway wrecking crew were here on Monday taking down the old pumping house and removed it to Guelph, where it will be re-erected for a store house.

Rev. C. D. Draper, of Niagara Falls was the special anniversary preacher at the Methodist Church on Sunday.

The deer hunters have returned, bringing with them their allowance of deer.

The pupils of School Section No. 2, Dublin, who entered the championship public speaking contest for Halton, obtained four out of the twelve medals and in addition one or two cash prizes.

DEED
ANDERSON—At Calgary, Alta., on Sunday, October 28th, 1923, Oliver C. Anderson, aged 30 years.

GRANT—At his home at Listowel, on Tuesday, November 6th, 1923, John R. Grant, at one time a resident of Acton, aged 70 years.

CUSICK—At Moffat, on Friday, November 16th, 1923, William Cusick, in his 85th year.

From 85c to \$45.00 a Pound

The Vice-President of the United States, in a recent magazine article, points out that free enterprise is a great system and has done great things for the people. At the same time, he remarks that there are abuses of the system which must be rectified, and says that, through cartels, buying up patents, and by other devices, an attempt was made to legally restrain Henry Ford from manufacturing automobiles, as the monopoly wished to retain a limited market for cars at high prices, rather than accept Ford's idea of quantity production at a low price so that everybody could have a car. Ford was fought in the courts, as well as in the business world, and it was a long time before he had clear sailing. The same thing is still happening, and a recent Commission report says that the government must see to it that technology remains free, from artificial control and monopoly perversion. A case in point concerns plastics, which is now the subject of an anti-trust suit. It is claimed that as the result of the monopolistic control methyl methacrylate, which is one of the best-known plastics, by the Du Pont Company and Rohm and Haas, its uses are divided into two classes, industrial and dental. When the plastic is sold for industrial uses, it costs 85 cents a pound, but when it is sold for dental purposes the price is \$45 a pound. The dental profession, not being dumb, found that the industrial plastic was the same as they were using, so they bought it at 85 cents a pound, instead of paying \$45. Then the monopoly is said to have discussed ways and means of adulterating the plastic so that it could not be used for dental work and still be serviceable for industrial purposes, such as using a small amount of arsenic of lead, and then the Pure Food Branch would be informed in a round-about way that there was a poisonous substance in the plastic used for dental purposes, so that the dentists would be forced to buy the same stuff, without the arsenic of lead, at \$45 a pound though it could be manufactured and sold for 85c. It will be interesting to learn how this lawsuit ends. Indeed, it would seem that one of the functions of government in the days to come is to see that technological benefits are made available to the people, instead of being controlled by monopolies and kept off the market, except at an exorbitant price.

A LUMP A DAY

LONDON (CP)—Fuel ministry statement: "If everybody put a lump of coal back into the scuttle every day during cold weather we would release enough power to build heavy bombers, 5,000 Spitfires, 5,000 light tanks and 5,000 six-inch guns."

Click hatchlings in 1943 have been approximately 34 per cent. above those of 1942. This normally should bring an increase in egg production in 1944 of 13 per cent. over 1943. Feed difficulties, states the Agricultural Supplies Board, will reduce this figure to possibly 10 per cent.

The Sunday School Lesson
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21st

HONESTY IN ALL THINGS
Golden Text.—Thou shalt not steal Ex. 20: 15.
Lesson Text.—Ex. 20: 15; Luke 19: 1-10, 45, 46. Read also Lev. 19: 11, 13.

Exposition.—I. The Eighth Commandment, Ex. 20: 15.
The principle underlying the Eighth Commandment is the sacredness of property. Love regards the property of another as sacred as its own. And taking anything from another without rendering to him a just equivalent is stealing. The employer who underpays his employees is a thief in the sight of God (Deut. 24: 14, 15). Every employee who does not render in work a just equivalent for the wages is a thief. Every gambler who wins, whether in cards, stocks, real estate, lotteries or church bingo is a thief.

II. Dishonest Man Seeks Jesus, Luke 19: 1-4.
Zaccheus was rich, dishonest, dissatisfied but a man of considerable earnestness and decision. A rich man must be a pretty mean man to be regarded as Zaccheus was (v. 7). His riches did not prevent his being saved. It is a hard thing to save a rich man (ch. 13: 26, 27). The reason why Zaccheus was saved in spite of his riches was that he was willing to let go of them. The rich man of Mark 10: 17-31 was lost because he was unwilling to give up his possession. He chose earthly wealth instead of heavenly wealth. Zaccheus was saved because he chose Christ instead of gold.

The rich young man who was lost was certainly by natural temperament and character the more attractive and amiable man of the two. He was also the more moral and the more religious. He stood far higher in public esteem. Any one would have said he was far the easier to save. But it did not prove so. It is often the case that the more amiable, hopeful man, is lost and the more repulsive, immoral, irreligious and hopeless man is saved. The first step toward Zaccheus' salvation was that "he sought to see Jesus." The best thing any sinner can do is to seek to see Jesus. There is saving power in a look at Jesus (Jno. 3: 14, 16; Isa. 45: 22).

It was fortunate he went to see Jesus this time, for Jesus never passed that way again. Doubtless what he had heard of Jesus' treatment of publicans and sinners drew him toward Him. He would not have gone far out of His way to meet one of the ordinary rabbin of the day. If we would win men we must be kind to them. Zaccheus found great obstacles between himself and Jesus. But those were none other than "not-be-overcome" never see. Almost any man in the crowd seemed to have a better chance of seeing Jesus and getting a blessing from Him than did little Zaccheus. But he was more in earnest. Climbing the sycamore was a very undignified proceeding and it doubtless occasioned much merriment but Zaccheus saw Jesus, and that is more than a recompense for being laughed at.

III. Jesus Seeks the Man 5-10.
Jesus knew Zaccheus was there and knew his name. How? (Jno. 1: 48). "Make haste." There is no time for delay if one would find Jesus. "To-day I must abide at thy house," because it was the last day at Jericho, and Zaccheus was one of the sheep that must be found. Zaccheus would not have dared to have invited Jesus to his home, but he welcomed Him. His was the most honored home in Jericho that day, but Jesus is willing to come in and abide with us too (Jno. 15: 4-23; Rev. 3: 20). There was great joy in Zaccheus' heart as Jesus' wondrous words fell upon his ears. His obedience was very prompt and joyous.

Not all men are ready to receive Jesus so promptly and joyously. Jesus was glad too, but the people were not. They took up their customary criticism of Jesus' treatment of sinners (5: 30; 7: 34, 39; 15: 2). The genuineness of Zaccheus' conversion is shown by the way it affected his pocketbook. He made restitution and gave bountifully to the poor. The giving to the poor was doubtless easier than the making of restitution. The love and power of Jesus transformed a hard-listed extortioner into an honest, large-hearted, and self-forgetting saint.

Wonderful description of Jesus' mission in v. 10. "The Son of man," God's pattern, came, the only true man that ever lived. He came for "the lost." There are no hopeless cases, then. He came "to seek and to save" meaningful words. A man must take his place as lost before Jesus can save.

IV. Jesus and Honest Worship, 45, 46.
In these final verses, we have the righteous Lord doing well to be angry. He would have us know, just as He brought it home to the hucksters of the Temple, that a reverence is due wherever God, His Father, is worshipped. The reverence Jesus claimed for the Temple was not for it as a place of sacrifice, but as the house of prayer. He drove out the buyers and sellers who were participating in a profanation of holy things. He asserted His right—an inherent right—as the Crown Prince of Heaven, to demand reverence from those who

were but the creatures of His hand. The offenders had prostituted what was intended to be a service to foreign pilgrims and the poor into a great commercial exploitation of these types of worshippers. They were supposed to be there to change currency into Temple coinage and to provide beasts and birds for offerings as outlined in the Law. But they were there for personal profit and not for service. They outraged our Lord, and His righteous indignation reveals how deep is His resentment against those who pervert the objects of religious devotion to their own ends.

Man only a Man But Horse a Pal

Texas Cowgirl Says Equine Always is Faithful Friend

BY VIVIAN BROWN
Associated Press Writer
NEW YORK (CP)—A girl's best friend is her horse!

You can take it from a Texas cowgirl, men are more fickle than horses—but no suh, she won't admit they're better companions.

Lovely, brunette 21-year-old Lillian Cowan of Pecos, Texas, now performing as a cowgirl in the rodeo at Madison Square Garden, drew that bit of feminine philosophy on the merits of horses vs. men.

"Of course, I've had lots of dates," she says, "men are good and bad whether they are city slickers or cowboys. I guess I just haven't met the right man. But a horse—well, he's right on the job—old faithful all the time!"

Lillian, who was born on a ranch, ought to know. One of the most popular girls at Hardin Simmons and class favorite three years in a row. She majored in art and specialized in costume designing. In the cowgirl band she played the bass, baritone and French horn and was a flag bearer for the cowboy band.

Took Arts Degree
Recently she tucked her B. A. degree under her arm, and went back to the saddle. Rodeos, however, are nothing new for Lillian. She has ridden in the annual grand entry at home every year since she was eight.

"Gosh, Granddad could ride," says Lillian, who does a good job herself. "he was one of the first settlers in western Texas and he just loved that ol' ranch."

Her brothers, both in the service now, have been her real encouragement, however. Once in a while, she has been thrown, but she rides for the fun of it and if she had "a million dollars" would still like to ride in a rodeo.

Cowgirls are well paid. The average rodeo salary is \$100.00 a week plus incidentals. It's the costumes, of which Lillian has seven, that cut down the profit. Hats alone cost from \$15. to \$25.; shirts approximately \$5., and the suits from \$30. to \$65.

Though she's having a wonderful time in the East and dancing and nightclubbing, Lillian says she's "definitely not a jitterbug."

When the rodeo's over and she gets back to Texas, away go the spurs temporarily because Lillian has a job at a typist promised at an army base.

THE MUNICIPAL CLERK

From our observation of life in the rural community, a man who serves the public well is the average municipal clerk. This individual has to be a seer in township affairs. He has to possess the wisdom of a lawyer, the patience of Job and the industry of a beaver. He acts as a guide, philosopher and a friend to the new councillor and as a rudder to the local ship of state. He has to give first place to township business, neglect his farm and his family. He holds a job which few people have the qualifications to perform. And he does it for what? A princely salary. No, he is not half paid for his services. For appreciation? His good work is often little recognized. We have wondered what some townships would do, if those faithful employees formed a C.I.O. of their own, and staged a walk out.—St. Mary's Journal-Argus.

HEAVY FINES IMPOSED FOR WARTIME BREACHES

For selling poultry at excessive prices and failing to supply customers with proper invoices, a Sherbrooke wholesaler has been fined \$1,000. An Ottawa livestock dealer was fined \$500 and was sentenced to three months in jail for selling meat at unlawfully high prices and failing to maintain adequate records. A Vancouver landlord was fined \$500 for failing to observe Wartime Prices and Trade Board rental regulations. A total of 108 persons were charged with violations of one or more of the Wartime Regulations.

NOT HIS FAULT

The youngster was being chided for his low grades. As an alibi he said, "Well all the boys at school got C's and D's, too."

"All of them?" he was asked. "How about little Johnnie Jones who lives down the street?"

"Oh he got high grades," the youngster admitted. "But he's different. He has two bright parents."

Place Names Give Clue to Pioneer Days in Halton

Mr. L. L. Skuce, of Milton, writing in the "Ingle Nook" column of the Farmers' Advocate, had an article of interest to residents of Halton and we herewith pass it on to our readers.

We have often heard someone remark, "I wish I had written down the stories my grandfather used to tell." No one in Halton County, Ontario seems to have done this, and as grandfather himself was much too busy felling trees, stumping, sowing, and reaping, there is to-day no complete history of the county. In 1889, J. Norrish did a service for posterity when he wrote the history of his own township of Nassagaweya. In 1939 G. A. Dills, Editor of The Acton Free Press, performed a similar service for his home town when he compiled in book form the writings of his predecessor, the late H. P. Moore.

These pictures give a vivid picture of early life in those localities. For the rest of the county one must depend on the Atlas of Halton published in 1877, and on the vague recollections of persons living two or three generations removed from the original settlers. Place names are also a help in piecing together, at this late date, a picture of the early settlers, their interests and their doings.

The two northern townships bear names drawn from the language of the original settlers: Nassagaweya, meaning between the waters of the two streams, and Esquusing, the land of the tall pines. The perpetuation of these Indian names suggests a friendly relationship between the early settlers and their Indian predecessors, some of whose bones lie buried on one of the ridges within the bounds of Esquusing. Lake Medad, on the boundary between Halton and Wentworth, also bears an Indian name.

That the clearing of the forest held a large part in the pioneer's thoughts is attested by the names: Ash Grove, Pinegrove, Pineview, Maple Grove, and Oakville. All these varieties of trees and others grew in quantity and the settlers had to clear them away before wheat could grow.

The presence in this county of a part of the Niagara Escarpment accounts for the names, Limestone and Limehouse. Once the scene of snake-biting bees, Bettleman's Point is to-day the favorite picnic place of the County. Cedar Springs, in Nelson Township, and Blue Springs in Nassagaweya, once served as watering places for deer and oxen. Today Hamilton folk favor the former place as a summer resort and at the latter, Boy Scouts drink of the same crystal clear waters that once served to quench the thirst of roving Indian bands.

The United Empire Loyalists were among the earliest settlers, but it is interesting to note that little if any evidence of this remains in the place names of the county. While the jovial Irish showed their love of the homeland through such names as Drumquinn, Omago, Boyne, Ballinacall, Kilbride and Dublin, and the burly Scots Glenorchy for spots in the Old Country—no name suggests the New England origin of the Loyalists.

The religious life of the settlement is reflected in such names as Bethel, Eden Mills, Ebenezer, Sodom and Gomorrah. The last two names were intended to indicate the unfitness of the communities that dwell thereabouts. Possibly reports of their wickedness were exaggerated or may be later generations have reformed. Certainly the present inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah are no law-abiding, God-fearing and in every way as upright as those who dwell near Eden, Ebenezer, or Bethel.


It is natural that the thoughts of those who entered the county in the first quarter of the last century should be filled with the doings of Napoleon. Perhaps a father, a son, or a brother had served or was still serving under Nelson or Wellington. In any case the two southern townships named Nelson and Trafalgar, and in its earlier days the town of Burlington was known as Wellington Square. (It was here that Brant received his grant of land and here that he lived and died.) School sections in the heart of the Scotch Block in the Township of Esquusing named Quatre Bras, Ligny and Waterloo still call to mind the battles which led to the overthrow of the little Corsican. The name Meton suggests that the armours of the hero of Trafalgar and the Lady Hamilton may have been the topic of conversation at the husking bees, may even have stimulated the search for the dark ear of corn which gave to its finder the special reward of a kiss. Nelson's title, Duke of Bronte, and his residence in Sicily are recalled by the village names, Bronte and Palermo. Little did the pioneers realize when these names were selected more than a century ago that the ghost of Nelson's ship would escort their grandsons across the Atlantic to shed blood in Halton's defence and for Nelson's flag in the streets of the original Palermo in far-off Sicily.

L. L. Skuce

POLICEMAN JAILED

GLASGOW (CP)—Four Glasgow policemen were sent to prison for 60 days for stealing foodstuffs from the docks.

A Broader Service For Two Newspapers



Combining of The Acton Free Press and The Canadian Champion of Milton under the one ownership and management will give an increased news coverage, reader interest and advertising value to both newspapers, and the district covered. While both papers will be individualistic to the needs of the Community served, many features will be included that would be prohibitive if only one paper were published.

For Advertisers
For December

For Commercial
Printing

An example of added Service for The Free Press and The Champion is the illustrated and advertising mat service that will be available in December for advertisers in both Acton and Milton. It is full of ideas and illustrations to brighten Christmas advertising. It comes at a time when advertisers need suggestions and help with their messages. It will be ready for inspection the first week in December. All Advertisers should ask to see it, and other illustrations that are available for newspapers in Acton and Milton. We will gladly assist you in the preparation of your advertising messages.

G. A. DILLS, Publisher

The Canadian Champion
Established 1862

The Acton Free Press
Established 1875