



The Acton Free Press

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G. ARLOP DILL, Editor

TELEPHONE: Editorial and Business Office 174 Residence 175

EDITORIAL

A Change is Here

Gradually the air is clearing regarding the holding of Bingo games and lucky draws, which were the means employed to raise funds for many fine purposes during the war years. According to a ruling laid down for Halton Branches of the Legion, Bingos may be held every three weeks during the months of January to September and biweekly in October, November and December. This ruling was subject to cancellation by the Attorney General of the Province. Of course, all funds raised must be for "charitable" purposes.

It is not permissible to advertise any Bingo or lucky draw according to the Criminal Code, and therefore this office will not undertake to do any printing of this nature and we will carry no advertising concerning them. The work and revenue just isn't worth the chance of a good stiff fine for anyone concerned and we are willing to admit we printed and advertised a lot of this nature during the war years. But now it's against the law.

Now comes a ruling from the Post Office department. Service clubs and organizations conducting draws have until February 15th to utilize the mails for distributing and receiving tickets. After that date, any person or organization using the mails for illegal lotteries or drawings will be denied mailing facilities. There just isn't anything to do but to revert to the good old-fashioned euchre parties for social games and some of the local plays and dances for functions with which to raise funds. It's going to require more effort, but after all the war is over and we should have a little more time for such community effort.

Arab - Jew Teamwork

The recent anniversary of the Balfour Declaration regarding the Arab-Jewish population in Palestine was the occasion of large-scale rioting in most Arab countries, a cable from London reports. There were serious outbreaks in Cairo and Alexandria. In Tripoli 100 people were killed in riots that took the authorities by surprise. Cyrenaica was a notable exception. In the capital, Benghazi, only 400 miles from Tripoli, complete calm was maintained. Shops opened as usual, and good-will messages appeared in the local paper from the Arab municipal council to the Jews, and from the president of the Jewish community to the Arabs. The story behind it is a pattern of the kind of action that will make 1946 a year of growing good-will and unity among the United Nations.

A young army officer in the British military administration has been applying the principles of Moral Re-Armament to the acute race problems in the Near East. This officer has been bringing together Moslem and Jewish leaders on a program of co-operation above creed and race differences.

"A demonstration which might have led to anything was due to take place," the officer writes from Benghazi. "I was acting as Mayor of the town at the time, and had fortunately been studying the question of anti-semitism for some time with a team including the district surveyor, a Jewish army doctor, a Turkish family and a number of others. I had also been able to put their views to the Grand Kadi, who is the principal Arab religious leader, a few days previous to the agitation. When I heard that there was going to be a demonstration, I sent for the Grand Kadi. He rose to the occasion magnificently and sent for five or six Pashas."

The Grand Kadi told these leaders of the Arab community that they and the Jews were brothers and there should be no demonstration in Cyrenaica. "There is nothing between us except the form of our religion," he said. "We all have one God. We must serve Him and be answerable to Him, whatever our creed."

The Pashas sent for the municipal council which

drafted a good-will message to the Jews in the local paper. On the eve of the demonstration, a good-will party was given by the municipal council for 20 panicky Jewish leaders to restore their confidence.

As a result Balfour Day in Cyrenaica was not marked by a single incident. Instead it was marked by a demonstration of teamwork.

The following day the Grand Kadi and Arab notables went with the British officer to distribute food to poor Jewish children. And a few days later the Jews entertained 40 leading Arabs at a good-will party in their Club, a place from which hitherto the Arabs had been rigorously excluded.

With this spirit the Near East might once more become the center of "peace and good-will" for the world, instead of the tinder-box of a third world war.

A Real Comeback

Canadian wheat has staged a comeback. The life-sustaining grain, piled on prairie ground two years because war had shut Europe's door to it, has moved so swiftly to the half-starved continent that Canada's enormous backlog is almost gone and farmers have been asked to drain their storehouses.

Wheat is the reserve food on which the world depends. Nothing produces more food value per acre or unit of labor. But during the early years of the war Canada's wheat could not be sold. Government subsidies were necessary and, even though acreage was cut, production was so high in 1942 set a record of 550,000,000 bushels that stocks piled up and producers could see no prospect of ever selling it all.

During those years elevators on the Great Lakes, the country elevators that dot the three prairie provinces and storehouses on farms were packed so they couldn't hold another bushel. Abandoned schoolhouses, old barns and outhouses were crammed and still there was an overflow that couldn't be housed and had to be covered with canvas on the open prairie.

Now there is not enough wheat available in the chief exporting countries to meet Europe's requirements for the first six months of this year. Export of half a billion bushels last year has left Canada with only about 75,000,000 bushels in country and lakehead elevators. In 1943 the carryover was 586,000,000 bushels.

Canada holds the key to the British and European supply situation. Australia is out of the picture because of a crop failure and, in fact, countries previously supplied by Australia are asking Canada for wheat, which probably won't be available for them. Argentina has only a relatively small wheat surplus and ocean shipping is a handicap. The United States has little surplus to export. Canada has stood in the fortunate position of having had ample supplies and the shipping facilities to move it rapidly and in quantity to where it was most needed.

Now that situation has changed to some extent and Canada is scraping the bottom of the bin. The immediate answer to the problem is the movement of grain from farm storage and increased exports of oats, barley, rye and corn. Canada has already made 5,000,000 bushels of oats available for human consumption in Europe and more will go.

For the next two or three years at least Canada will have little trouble disposing of its wheat crop. This means much to a country where good wheat production and sales and good business conditions go hand-in-hand.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It does seem too bad that here and there we find folks who aren't neighborly enough to clear their sidewalks of snow promptly.

The hockey season keeps rolling along and the young people have had a good season at the arena and it's been something like good old times again.

It's been an old-fashioned enough winter in January to suit most of us. But the general feeling is that we'd sooner have winter now and an early spring and summer.

Isn't it nice to live out in the smaller centres where the big unions aren't announcing a strike every week and where there is some feeling of partnership between employer and employee.

Revolution looms in Nova Scotia's fishery industry, as a result of new small-type druggers being built under federal and provincial loans. The vessels can operate all year round, compared with the present average of 100 days a year for the old style crawl schooners. First of the new craft, the Marie Brenda, has been successfully tested.

The steady rise in farm income which began in 1933 has at last been broken by a 1945 drop of 8 per cent. below the 1944 record-high of \$1,799.1 millions. Cash income from the sale of farm products is estimated at \$1,654.2 millions for 1945, still 120 per cent. above the 1939 total. The decrease occurred mainly in the Prairie Provinces with Saskatchewan down 22.2 per cent., Alberta 14.3 per cent. and Manitoba 12.3 per cent. from 1944, although these were offset to a minor extent by small increases in Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec, and New Brunswick.

The Week at OTTAWA

BY H. DENT HODGSON Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA (CP) — Canada's price control system—international model of wartime anti-inflation efficiency—is facing new threats brought on by changing economic conditions and by the impatience of some Canadians with the continued imposition of wartime controls.

Price ceilings which have remained fairly steady throughout the war, now are subject to new factors. Domestic consumer goods are replacing war products, causing the shortages of articles which have been scarce during the war. In addition, Canada is able to import from overseas an increasing number of products which have been excluded because of war and lack of shipping.

The increase in imports, many of which cannot be manufactured and shipped to the Dominion at the 1911 basic price level, has been met by a readjustment of ceilings in certain classes of goods not affecting the cost of living index, and by a revised schedule of subsidies paid by the government to keep down the price of imported products.

Meanwhile, the Prices Board is making a survey of domestic goods and services now in good supply and the prospects are that price ceilings will be removed from a number of them.

Finance Minister Halsey announced this week that a government statement of policy in the fight against inflation likely will be made "by the end of this month." Mr. Halsey said selection of goods to be freed of ceilings would depend entirely on the supply. Goods on which the cost-of-living index is based may be among those freed, if supply is such that ceilings removal would not result in price increases.

He made it clear that price ceilings would not be removed from goods in short supply. Among items likely to remain under the thumb of the Prices

Board will be sugar, meat, butter and construction materials.

It was intimated during the week that Prices Board Chairman Donald Gordon was feeling the strain of responsibility brought by the new problems, by loss of some of his key controllers and by lack of public support in maintaining price ceilings. Mr. Gordon denied he has sent in his resignation, but said: "Certainly I would like to leave my job as would any man who had been at it as long as I have. Of course I'm tired."

Labor department officials crossed their fingers as 1,600,000 workers remained on strike in the United States and strike threats were rampant. Canada had only about 100 men on strike last week.

However, the strike of United States steel workers was viewed with alarm by C. D. Howe, minister of reconstruction and supply. He said a prolonged steel strike in the United States would be "disastrous" to many Canadian industries.

Steel controls was promptly re-established in the Dominion under Martin A. Hovey, of Montreal, former associate steel controller, who met with steel industrialists in Ottawa. Mr. Hovey said "every possible effort" would be made to step up Canadian production.

The munitions department, which increased output of \$10,500,000,000 worth of war goods during its existence, held an informal farewell dinner to celebrate the completion of its job last Jan. 1. As it did so, one of its major achievements came to light, the supplying of manufactured goods valued at \$1,100,000,000 ordered in Canada by the United States government.

Another feather in the department's cap was receipt of the United States Navy's highest industrial award, the Certificate of Achievement.

Addressing some 300 members of the department at a farewell dinner, Mr. Howe predicted Canada's peacetime industry would equal peak wartime production by next June.

It's the division between parents that adds up to problem children.

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 154

DR. H. G. JOYCE Bachelor of Medicine Office at R. H. Elliott's Residence Formerly Dr. McNiven's Office Elgin Street, Acton PHONE 222

DR. D. A. GARRETT Physician and Surgeon Frederick Street, Acton Formerly Dr. Nelson's office Phone 234

DENTAL

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

DR. A. J. BUCHANAN Dental Surgeon Office Leishman Block, Mill Street Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. X-RAY GAS TELEPHONE 148

LEGAL

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

LANGDON & AYLSWORTH Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Office: Acton Cooper Building R. MacIntyre Aylsworth, B.A. ACTON Office 115W Phone: Residence 214J Georgetown—Gregory Theatre Bldg Phone 85W

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VETERINARY

B. D. YOUNG, V.S., B.V.Sc. Veterinary Surgeon Office: Brookville, Ontario Phone Milton 146 F 4

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

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Real Estate Broker General Insurance WM. R. BRACKEN PHONE 26 — ACTON, ONT.

TIME TABLES

GRAY COACH LINES

COACHES LEAVE ACTON Eastbound 8:31 a.m.; 10:46 a.m.; 9:16 a.m.; 11:51 a.m.; 2:06 p.m.; 4:56 p.m.; 6:26 p.m.; 9:06 p.m.; 11:11 p.m. Westbound 10:38 a.m.; 11:43 a.m.; 2:35 p.m.; 4:13 p.m.; 7:33 p.m.; 8:33 p.m.; 9:23 p.m.; 11:28 p.m. a—To London. b—Sundays and Holidays only. c—Daily except Sundays and Holidays. d—To Kitchener. e—To Stratford.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Going West Daily, except Sunday 9:41 a.m. Saturday only 1:30 Daily, except Sunday 7:48 p.m. Monday, only 12:08 a.m. Daily, except Sunday 1:24 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 9:58 a.m. Daily, except Sunday 6:50 p.m. Sunday, only 8:19 p.m. Flyer, daily, at Georgetown 8:25 p.m. Flyer, daily, at Guelph 8:50 p.m.

Carroll's Peas, Beans, Soups, Oats, Coffee, Tea, and other food products advertisement with prices and brand names.