



The Acton Free Press

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G. ARLOP HILLS, Editor

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EDITORIAL

Used and Appreciated

A stroll about town in the evening, down at the park, past the picture show, up at the tennis and bowling grounds, and one readily realizes that the young folk of Acton have all the facilities for summertime pleasures within their own town at a very moderate cost. And the young folks seem to realize and appreciate their opportunities for recreation and fun after business hours. Shortly the Y. M. C. A. activities and badminton will replace the outdoor activities and still later we presume the arena will provide some considerable interest. It is a pleasure indeed to just see how many of them use these facilities to the fullest extent. They all have their crowds every night and it is quite noticeable how those who are away from home much of the year appreciate getting back occasionally and sharing with Actonians the facilities for recreation we have. It will build a better generation of young folk who have scope for play at home along with their tasks. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Employment Makes Big Gain

Considerable improvement was shown in the Canadian employment situation on July first compared with the previous month and the corresponding date last year, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Almost 25,000 additional persons obtained employment during the month of June, and the average gain in employment between June first and July first was the largest in the past fifteen years. Statements from 9,744 employers reported 987,955 persons at work compared with 963,401 in the preceding month, while on July first last year 9,323 firms employed 934,262 workers. Continued improvement was shown in manufacturing, with gains in the food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, mining (except coal), communications, services, transportation, construction and maintenance. On the other hand, there was a small seasonal decline in logging, and in the group of factory employment there were losses, also seasonal in character, in leather, textile, and iron and steel plants. No general change occurred in trade. In each of the five economic areas of the Dominion an upward trend was noted, the largest increases being in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

Meeting Other Conditions

To those outside of Toronto, the reports on the ball game of the city ball teams in Kincardine were, to say the least, amusing. Just listen to this: "Played on an improvised diamond that had a far from smooth clay infield, the game was a sand lot sort of affair." In another place were read that the boys were bruised and banged up after the game. We've been waiting a long time to hear how the professional team would stack up on the sort of diamond the amateurs out in the smaller centres play on every game. We've watched frequently, the cars with which the grounds are prepared before a professional game. But we've seen more often ball games played where the grounds may or may not get a bit of attention in the early season and have no more attention until the close of the season. We did not see the Kincardine game, but it's quite possible that grounds were in better condition for the game than when the Kincardine team plays their games. When criticizing an amateur game it is well to make allowances for the condition that the professionals used as an alibi. Now we would like to hear of how some of the small town teams would play on the well kept grounds at the Maple Leaf stadium.

Truly National

Living almost next door to the Canadian National Exhibition and visiting frequently one sort of becomes accustomed to this annual event and consequently may not full appreciate its magnitude. This year's fair, which opens just two weeks from tomorrow, is the fifty-eighth event. Back in 1870 when the first fair was held Canada had a population of 4,000,000 in comparison with its present 11,000,000, and this great event has more than kept pace with the growth of the Dominion. In many instances has led in the growth and provided the incentive to greater expansion. To-day its grounds take in 350 acres of land with nine and a half miles of paved streets. It has its own municipal services as any small city. Its hundred permanent buildings provide over 2,000,000 square feet of space for exhibits. The agricultural prize list reaches \$100,000 and the staging of the event each year involves an expenditure of over a million dollars. The name is well chosen, Canadian National, for truly the exhibition is national in its scope and does give to its 2,000,000 visitors each year a splendid presentation of Canada. Just of how great importance it has been in developing Canada will never be fully known, but none will deny that it has played well an important part.

A Courageous Premier

Premier Hepburn will be commended by the vast majority of Ontario citizens for his prompt action in cancelling a birthday picnic and celebration in his honor that had developed into a racket by some overzealous folks. It is quite easy to allow enthusiasm and celebration to reach such a stage that the event is not an honor to an individual, but very much to their detriment. Unfortunately many believe that every celebration should be a drunken orgy and it would appear that this element were about to have a hand in an event primarily intended to do honor to the first citizen of Ontario. Premier Hepburn has shown in his cancellation of the event his ability as a leader. The easy thing to have done would have been to wink at the preparations and when the affair was over to have professed ignorance of the circumstances, or regretted it extremely and hope it would never happen again. That has been political practise quite often on other occasions within easy recollection. But Ontario's Premier hits out from the shoulder. There will be disgruntled folks and those who will condemn him for thwarting their plans. It took courage to cancel that picnic planned for yesterday. And in times such as the present, Ontario is favored indeed to have a leader who has the courage to do the right thing rather than the political thing.

EDITORIAL NOTES

In a season with so many days without rain the garden parties have not been over numerous.

The Canadian National Exhibition and the local fairs which follow will be the next big attractions for cities, towns and countryside.

Social credit still continues to be a problem of Mr. Aberhart's. Wonder why he doesn't forget it, like some other political promises.

A friend inquired recently if the garbage proposal plan for Acton had gone on summer vacation and if it were expected back in the fall.

The week-ends continue to have a variety of unpleasant endings for many who had planned them otherwise. Accidental deaths are still too numerous.

We often wonder if the beer sign, found so prominently on roadside stands in the United States, doesn't drive away more business than it attracts.

Last week in Police Court here a chap who forgot all about the new "Try Courtesy" campaign of the highways paid \$4.85 for his lesson before the magistrate. Courtesy would have paid him better.

A bus driver taking a ball team to Kincardine almost landed in Hamilton and went 22 miles out of his way. Apparently one of those chaps whose knowledge of Ontario was the city limits of Toronto.

Many were the newspaper friends who mourned the death last week of Malcolm Macbeth of Milverton. Rarely was there a convention of weekly newspaper editors that was not enriched by his presence. Although he had disposed of his interest in the Milverton Sun he continued his column "Sunbeams," until his death and through this column one received each week the bright beams of sunlight from a keen and cultured mind.

With the automobile season at its height car owners should understand that in the event of accidents to pedestrians little sympathy is shown the autoist and heavy damages are meted out to offenders. Another point to consider is that car owners are responsible for all damages, never mind who drives their cars. The third point is this: Intoxication is the cause of most of our accidents, therefore, beware of the driver who drinks.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 16th

SOWING AND REAPING (TEMPERANCE LESSON)

Golden Text.—Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. 6: 7. Lesson Text.—Gal. 6: 1-10. Time.—A.D. 57. Place.—Macedonia. Exposition.—I. How to Deal with an Erring Brother, 1-5.

If a man be caught in the very act of transgression, so there can be absolutely no doubt of his guilt, those who are spiritual, i. e., guided and governed by the Spirit (cf. ch. 5: 16-25), should prove that they are really "apiritual" not by tramping him down or casting him off, but by restoring him. The word translated "restore" is used for reducing a dislocated limb or member to its place; each believer is a member of the body of Christ (1 Cor. 12: 2, 14, 27), and one who falls into sin is a dislocated member and the strong members should restore it to its place. They should do this with meekness, gentleness and tenderness, not with gruffness and severity (cf. 2 Tim. 2: 24-26). The reason given for this should be the pride of each one of us in the dust (v. 1; cf. Matt. 7: 2-5; Jas. 2: 13). When we see others fall into awful sin we are tempted to say, "I could never commit such an act as that!" That is not the spiritual way of looking at it. The one who is the surest he would not be the one who is most in danger (1 Cor. 10: 12). The "burdens" (or "weights") to bear are not those of the unnecessary ordinances of the Mosaic law (cf. Matt. 23: 4; Acts 15: 10), but "one another's burdens" of temptation, weakness, failure and sin. In bearing these we fulfill the law of Christ (cf. ch. 5: 14; John 13: 34; 15: 12; Romans 15: 3). It is called the law of Christ, not merely because He gave it but still more because He perfectly exemplified it (Phil. 2: 5-8). It is self-conceit or spiritual pride which most stands in the way of gentle forbearance in dealing with offenders (v. 3). If a man "thinketh" himself to be something when in reality he is nothing he deceives himself, but nobody else (cf. ch. 12: 3; 1 Cor. 8: 2). Are you deceiving yourself in this way? Instead of deceiving yourself, we should put our WORK (not merely our opinion of ourselves, but our actual doing) to the test; and our OWN work—not that of some one else. Then we should have our glory in our own accomplishment and not because of our neighbor's failure. Most of our glorying is not over something that we ourselves have actually done, but over something our neighbor has failed to do (v. 4). This lies at the root of our criticism of one another; there is nothing we ourselves have really done to glory in so we dwell on the faults of others. The only thing to really glory in is the Cross of Christ (v. 14). The reason why we should prove our own work rather than that of others is that each man shall bear his own burden (or load). I. e., we shall each face our own responsibility. We are not to be held responsible for the failure of others, but for our own (Romans 14: 12). The word translated "burden" in v. 5 is entirely different from that so translated in v. 2: we are to help our brother bear his burden of temptation, weakness and failure and sin, but we are each to bear our own load of responsibility before God, and so should have our eyes upon our own work.

II. What to Sow and What We Reap, 6-10.

While each is to bear his own burden, the one who is taught should help the teacher to bear his burden by contributing unto his need "in all good things" (v. 6; cf. Romans 15: 27; 1 Cor. 9: 11, 14). Paul warns those who are not willing to thus contribute to the support of their teachers against being deceived into thinking that they will gain anything by their selfishness. God rules the world, and through it all has established a law that a man will reap just what he sows. Men may try to "mock" (i. e., "sneer at") God and fancy they will escape the operation of His laws, but they will find to the issue that they mock themselves, not God (v. 7). In spite of all their contempt of Him, His laws will work, and they will reap what they sow. The primary application of this principle, suggested by the context, is its application to giving (cf. 2 Cor. 9: 5, 6), but the principle has far wider application than this: in all our actions we shall reap just what we sow; if we sow honor, we shall reap honor; if we sow truth, we shall reap truth; if we sow deceit, we shall reap deceit; if we sow love, we shall reap love. The principle is as true of nations as of individuals: the nation that grossly wrongs another, will in turn be grossly wronged. Every act is a sowing, and therefore every act necessitates a reaping. If we act with the gratification of our appetites and ambitions in view, we are sowing to our "own flesh," and of the flesh which is corrupt, we "shall reap corruption" (cf. Phil. 3: 19). The law we suffer is not an arbitrary punishment but the natural fruit of carnal-mindedness. If we act under the leading of the Spirit (cf. ch. 5: 16, 25), we are sowing to the Spirit, and of the Spirit (who is Himself Life, cf. John 6: 63; 2 Cor. 3: 6), we shall reap "life eternal." In one path is "corruption," i. e., moral, spiritual, mental decay and destruction; in the other path is "life eternal," i. e., life endless in duration and divine in its quality. The figure of sowing and reaping is a favorite one in the Bible (Isa. 126: 6; Prov. 11: 18; 22: 8; Hos. 8: 7).

(Continued on Page Seven)

FRENCH VENEER USED IN MAKING AIRCRAFT

In the manufacture of aircraft in Great Britain use is made of birch veneer. This veneer is in a class by itself and only the highest quality of wood is accepted, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. The veneers are made in three-ply under high pressure and heat with a special waterproof cement. This gives a plywood as thick as light-weight cardboard and is often re-inforced by stitching. Each aeroplane requires on an average of 3,000 square feet of three-ply, or a total of approximately 10,000 square feet of veneer of all kinds.

HOW TO MAKE ICED TEA

Infuse six heaping teaspoons of Salada Black Tea in a pint of fresh boiling water. After six minutes strain liquid into two-quart container. While hot, add 1 1/2 cups of granulated sugar and the juice of 2 lemons. Stir well until sugar is dissolved; fill container with cold water. Do not allow tea to cool before adding the cold water, otherwise liquid will become cloudy. Serve with chopped ice.

"SALADA" ICED TEA

Shop Girls Aid Spanish Government



When the government of Spain decided to issue arms to loyal citizens to fight the Fascist rebellion, the above picture shows shop girls who rallied to their government, leaving Montreal and young workers rushed to the defence of the People's government against the Fascist rebellion. The above picture shows shop girls who rallied to their government, leaving Montreal and young workers rushed to the defence of the People's government against the Fascist rebellion. The above picture shows shop girls who rallied to their government, leaving Montreal and young workers rushed to the defence of the People's government against the Fascist rebellion.

Central Press Canadian Photo

Strawberry Farm in Near Arctic Proves Goldmine for Farmer

POLISH UNIVERSITY GRADUATE WINS BOUT WITH FROST

By Central Press Canadian

Edmonton, Aug. 10.—William Zaychuk, a university educated Polish berry grower, is busy here, pushing back Canada's agricultural front line to a few miles south of the 54th parallel.

His farming five acres of large and luscious strawberries, and northern Alberta fruit houses which in the past have had to import strawberries from the British Columbia fruit valleys and the warm, wet coasts of Washington, have signed him up to supply 200 cases per day.

Operator of western Canada's only commercial strawberry farm, he is doing what agricultural officials told him was impossible—grow berries in Canada's near north, of size and quality favorably comparable with the production of the Pacific coast.

Gambled Every Dollar

To raise money for his agricultural pioneering, Zaychuk labored for eight months in the southern beet fields and spent his wages, \$350 on strawberry plants, imported from the United States. Graduate of the University of Warsaw and a Polish agricultural college, he is an expert at making things grow. Last fall he thrust 5,000 young and tender strawberry plants into his five acres; covered them with straw to resist the 52-below zero cold snap which the winter brought and then nursed them carefully through the late spring frosts.

"I lost" the plants in the long, cold siege, but through survived to allow the packing of 20 crates per day, since the crop matured early this month.

Zaychuk will harvest time, but berries throughout the summer as each of his 25 varieties ripens at different times.

Patents on the imported berries, prevents sale of the plants, but Zaychuk hopes to develop a strain that can take anything that Arctic blizzards can dish out.

Taking pride in the knowledge that his pioneer strawberry farm is the dawn of another new agricultural day on the northern prairie, Zaychuk studies the weather and can feel frosts coming on. Amazing sight, according to Zaychuk's neighbors, is when the fruit grower feels a frost in the offing.

Work Frantically

In those mad moments, the Zaychuk doors are darkened as the fruit man, his wife and in-laws stamp out to the straw pile and heave hay with frenzied haste over the precious plant acre. It takes twelve, they say, for the chaff and



Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Zaychuk and Strawberries

Central Press Canadian Photo

dust to settle after the Zaychuks have gone on one of their pre-frost straw benders.

Prairie drought is another worry for the strawberry farmer and while blistering sun beat down from the west's capricious sky, Zaychuk and his wife each take 200 pails of water daily from the well to their 5,000 plants.

Zaychuk and his young wife are amazingly industrious, well educated, speak fine English and display surprisingly polished manners for Central Europeans. Why didn't they try strawberries where cold is less intense and frosts

less frequent—in B.C. or Washington? "No market," explains fruit man Zaychuk. "Here I have no freight to pay; enjoy a market that I may never be able to satisfy to the point where prices disappear; possess varieties that can live through intense sub-zero cold."

Not content as a strawberry farm pioneer, Zaychuk is coaxing along grape vines, plum and cherry trees, and believes that he has a very good chance of doing the "impossible"—making as big a commercial success of these frost-tender fruits in northern Alberta, as he has made of strawberries.