



The Acton Free Press

Published Every Thursday at Acton, Ontario

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G. ARLOP DILLS, Editor

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EDITORIAL

An Urgent Need

We have, on several occasions recently, drawn attention to the need in Acton of several houses moderately priced for sale, or more particularly for rent. There is still a great need for a number of these houses. Acton cannot progress without them, and the lack is a serious impediment at the moment in this progress. An opportunity for builders is available. The need is urgent. The houses must have modern conveniences.

The Time for Calm Consideration

Municipal nominations are about six weeks distant, and while it may seem too early yet to give much thought to this annual event, there are things that might better be done now than as the date draws nearer. If you have in mind a citizen whom you know will serve well the community in public office, it would be a good plan to approach him and tell him of your faith in him. A word of praise to those who are serving and whom you consider have served well would not be amiss either. Too often municipal service is rightly termed a "thankless" job. Be just as free with your praise as you are with your criticism. Both are a very necessary part of public life and if given in sincerity are both appreciated. It is, however, no benefit to yourself or your friend if you urge him to public office merely for a personal motive, if he is unfitted for the position, because public office has a tendency to expose human frailties and quite often magnify them. The municipal nominations can be viewed calmly in the next five weeks. In the sixth week from now they take on an entirely different aspect.

A Dangerous Precedent

A proposal is being considered to have unemployed men engage in farm work during the winter and the plan, it seems, is that \$5 per month is to be paid from public funds, and the employing farmer is also to be paid \$5 per month from the same source. An arrangement was also entered into this year by the Dominion Government whereby the railways agreed to employ a large number of men, and the Government to pay a large share of the wages of the men so employed.

We readily agree to the general plan of having men put at gainful employment rather than the handing out of relief. But it seems rather a dangerous precedent to subsidize two industries and continue to tax other lines of employment to meet the funds required for such a plan. Why shouldn't the building and other industries have the same treatment? Governments may do these things if they provided the funds for such purpose. But, after all, governments only make levies upon the citizens and lands buildings and equipment contained in the country to meet their expenditure.

We recall that in a town not far distant a splendid home was erected during the past lean years by a business man. It is said that a considerable portion of the labor done in erecting the house was by men drawing a low wage from him, supplementing the amount of relief they were receiving from the municipality. In other words, that house was subsidized by the governments. If everyone in all industry did likewise, we wonder just how long the government pocketbook would stand the strain. But if railways and agriculture are to be assisted by help in paying wages, why not a similar help for other industry—or perhaps a relief from some of the taxation would be just as welcome.

You've Got to Make it Hum

"Business," a merchant said recently, "is just like a shining new automobile. It looks nice, but it won't get you anywhere unless you make it hum." The merchant was discussing advertising, and speaking from the experience of a recent advertisement in the paper. At an inexpensive figure, he had inserted an appeal which noticeably accelerated his week's business, aiding him both in clearing bargain lines and offering new season's goods to the public. His experience is not unique. A newspaper that goes into practically every home in the district, that is welcomed and read with interest by young and old, offers the enterprising merchant who keeps himself and his business before the public, and extends a regular invitation to all to come to his place of business, is the man who moved forward. Newspaper advertising remains the most economical and most effective method of getting that invitation out to the most people.

Evidence of Improvement

Evidence of general improvement is shown in the following extracts from official statistics for the year of the Department of Trade and Commerce for Canada: Foreign trade has increased substantially, exports 22.3 per cent., and imports 11.0 per cent. Money has circulated more freely with financial transfers in the form of bank debits 12.3 per cent. greater. Employment, particularly in manufacturing industries, now exceeds the "normal times" figures of 1926 with the Bureau of Statistics' index for September up 4.3 per cent. from a year ago. Manufacturing production up 9.1 per cent., with electric power, which is closely allied to it, likewise up 9.7 per cent. New life insurance purchased during the first eight months totalled \$243,429,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 over last year. Income tax payments are \$12,000,000 higher and customs and excise revenues \$13,000,000 over last fiscal year. High prices for farm products, particularly wheat, more than offset the reduction in volume.

A Curfew?

We recently listened in on a conference where the suggestion was made that perhaps a curfew ringing in Acton, requiring all children under a certain age to be at home before the hour set, would work an improvement in a great number of the young people in town. While its adoption may not be necessary, it would, in a number of instances, work for an improvement. We are not greatly in favor of having a lot of restrictive laws, but one cannot help but notice that Acton like many other towns, has too many children on the streets at late hours. The argument may be advanced that this is a result of neglected duty of the home, rather than a charge of the municipality. But when these youngsters get into trouble, the duty is then one of the municipality and perhaps the curfew would have been a preventative measure and saved the subsequent law enforcement of the municipality. No doubt the parents could do much in keeping the children at home in the evenings. Certainly the streets are no place for them on late hours. It is of no benefit in any of their present or future activities.

EDITORIAL NOTES

British Columbia's dairy production had a value of \$11,667,804 in 1935, the highest recorded since 1930.

Baseball games and Fall Fairs leave their dates dangerously near to the commencement of winter for the enjoyment of spectators.

A comfortable home and cosy fireside were something for which to be thankful on Monday. And yet plenty of us sought pleasure away from these comforts.

In Orangeville the license fee for slot machines has been set at \$500 a year. The fine for violating the by-law is \$50 and costs, or a jail sentence of not more than six months.

A United States scientist says there's no truth in the statement that "an apple a day keeps the doctor away." Well, there's no harm in increasing to two apples. The Globe.

For a gravel road the second line is being maintained in good condition. But with the rebuilding and widening of bridges it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when this much travelled link will be connected with the highway which ends at Milton.

There were 4,299 municipalities in Canada in 1934, divided into urban and rural classes. The first class consists of cities, towns, villages and suburban municipalities, while the second class consists of counties, rural municipalities, and districts.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18th

THE SPOKEN AND THE WRITTEN WORD

Golden Text.—The word of God is living and active and sharper than any two-edged sword.—Heb. 4: 12.

Lesson Text.—Acts 17: 1; 5-11; 1 Thess. 2: 7-12.

Time.—A. D. 52. Place.—Thessalonica and Berea.

Exposition.—I. A Model Preacher, 1-9.

Paul, when coming to a new city, always began his preaching with the Jews in their regular place of meeting, the synagogue (vs. 10, 17; ch. 9: 20; 13: 5; 14: 1; 18: 4; 19: 8). He made use of the Sabbath day, the regular Jewish day of assembly. God blessed his preaching in Thessalonica. "Some of them believed" (cf. 1 Thess. 1: 5). This is the usual result when the pure Gospel is preached in the power of the "Holy Spirit." We get a very charming picture of these converts in the letter which Paul wrote them later (1 Thess. 1: 6-10). But the Gospel caused division, as well as union in Thessalonica: union of believers, division between believers and the world. Paul's success aroused the envy of the Jews: every successful preacher must expect to be envied by smaller men. There was much truth in the charge brought against Paul and Silas (vs. 6): "no other man ever did so much to turn the world upside down" as Paul. There is great need to-day of preachers who turn things upside down and thus get them right side up. They accused him, too, of "saying that there is another king, one Jesus." He did say that, and it needs to be said again and again to those who see no king but some king of this earth. Some day all must own His kingship (Psa. 2: 8-12). But while Paul said there was another king, he sought to turn no man from his duty to Caesar (Acts 25: 8; Rom. 13: 1-7). The persecution was not allowed to go very far yet (vs. 9): the converts were young. God will not suffer any of His children to be tempted above that which they are able to bear (1 Cor. 10: 13; R. V.).

II. Model Bible Students, 10-11. The departure of Paul and Silas from Thessalonica was no mark of cowardice, but simply prudence and in accordance with the specific directions of Christ (Matt. 10: 23). The church did not go to pieces upon his departure (1 Thess. 1: 3-6), nor did Paul lose his interest in the converts he left behind him (1 Thess. 2: 18, 19; 3: 1, 2, 5-7). As soon as Paul and Silas reached Berea, they at once began preaching again. No matter how they might be treated at one place, the next town they struck, they went right to work preaching again (cf. 1 Thess. 2: 2; Acts 14: 5-7). No one ever had a better pattern of nobility than these Bereans: their nobility is seen in two things: (1) They "received the Word with all readiness of mind." They had a hunger for the Word (cf. Job 23: 12; Jer. 15: 16; ch. 2: 41). Some people receive the truth when you compel them to, but real lovers of the truth are hungry for it. Thus received, it always brings salvation and blessing (Jas. 1: 21; 1 Peter 2: 2). Woe to one who does not receive it! (2 Thess. 2: 10-12). (2) "They searched (examined) the Scriptures daily whether these things were so." They wanted to be sure that they had the mind of God about it, and the Scriptures were the final authority. They studied the Scriptures; they examined them systematically and regularly—"daily." There was no superficial scurrying over them. They studied with a definite purpose, to find out the truth about Jesus. Thus received, it always brings salvation and blessing (Jas. 1: 21; 1 Peter 2: 2). Woe to one who does not receive it! (2 Thess. 2: 10-12). (2) "They searched (examined) the Scriptures daily whether these things were so." They wanted to be sure that they had the mind of God about it, and the Scriptures were the final authority. They studied the Scriptures; they examined them systematically and regularly—"daily." There was no superficial scurrying over them. They studied with a definite purpose, to find out the truth about Jesus. Thus received, it always brings salvation and blessing (Jas. 1: 21; 1 Peter 2: 2). Woe to one who does not receive it! (2 Thess. 2: 10-12).

III. A Model Ministry, 1 Thess. 2: 7-10. The last section of our lesson is a portion of a letter written by Paul from Athens to the Thessalonian converts in order to correct certain false ideas about the second coming of Christ. It gives the picture of a model ministry. After speaking about certain common faults of preachers and evangelists, he points out that he and his companions had not fallen into any of these vices. They had been "gentle among them," like a nurse with her children. Here is a model for a preacher! "A nurse" who is at the same time mother, cherishing "her own children." Paul was a brave, fearless, active, strenuous man, but he was also gentle. A rare combination! The Greek word translated "affectionately" indicates a love, the yearning fondness of a mother's love. We get here a wonderful insight into Paul's heart. In his tender love for the church of the Thessalonians Paul was well pleased to impart unto them (you) not the Gospel of God only, but also his own soul or life. Paul was actually pouring out his life for them by his hard labors (vs. 8). He was delighted to do it. Love made the sacrifice sweet. He gave himself out for them in "labor and travail." The word translated "labor" indicates hard, wearisome work; the word "travail" means painful toil. He worked "night and day" that he might not "burden any" of them with his support. Earning his living by hard manual labor, he preached the Gospel of God unto them (cf. 2 Thess. 3: 8; Acts 20: 34). Paul was a great preach-

er because he was an even greater "door." In the eleventh verse he describes his conduct among them more specifically. He had dealt with them "as a father with his own children." Not with an occasional one, but each one of them. Not only in public addresses, but in private interviews also (cf. Acts 20: 20). He used exhortation, encouragement and solemn testimony to the truth. The purpose of this fatherly dealing, this exhorting, encouraging and testifying was "to the end that they should walk worthily of God" (cf. Col. 1: 10; Romans 16: 2; R. V.; Phil. 1: 27; R. V.; Eph. 4: 1). "The reason they should 'walk worthily of God' was because He had called them 'into His own kingdom and glory.'"

A GOOD RAZOR (7)

Barber—"Is the razor all right, sir?" Client—"Well, if you had not mentioned it I should not have thought you were treating my face with a razor." Barber (flattered)—"Oh, thank you, sir." Client—"I should have thought it was a file."

THAT'S ALL, THEN—

"How long you in gaol for, Moss?" "Two weeks." "What am I do charge?" "No charge; everything am free." "Ah mean, what has you did?" "Done shot my wife." "You shot your wife and only in gaol for two weeks?" "Dat's all—den I gets hung."

NO NEED OF IT

Patient: "Doctor, is there any danger of the operation proving fatal?" Surgeon: "Really, my good man, considering that we are experimenting on you free of charge, your idle curiosity is hardly good form."

Any Time is Tea Time "SALADA" TEA

SCOTT'S SCRAPBOOK

by R. J. SCOTT



CHECKERS HOLDS THE CROWN FOR THE GREATEST NUMBER OF PLAYERS IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD—MORE PEOPLE HAVE PLAYED CHECKERS THAN ALL OTHER GAMES PUT TOGETHER. BEFORE THE INVENTION OF WATCHES BY HUYGENS IN 1764, THE TIME REQUIRED TO REWRITE THE APOSTLES' CREED WAS A UNIT FOR MEASURING TIME IN MANY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. THOUSANDS OF FLY CORPSES FORM THE NEST OF A STAMP COLLECTOR. HALF A CASTLE AND HALF AN EAGLE.

ACTION SCENE AS YANKEES TRIUMPH IN WORLD SERIES



Hero of the bombarding New York Yankees who trotted over the Giants to a world series victory, Jack Powell (LEFT) outfielder, crosses the plate on George Salikirk's single in the second inning of the fourth game, at Yankee stadium. Powell reached first on an error by the Giants' third baseman, Travis Jackson, and scored to start the defeat of Carl Hubbell and the Giants by a score of 5-2. (Central Press Canadian Photo)

Spectacular Forest Fire Raging in Oregon



A spectacular view of the worst forest fire in the history of Oregon. More than a score are reported dead, scores are missing, and ties have expressed belief that the first blaze which caused the evacuation of their homes in the live fires was of incendiary origin. (Central Press Canadian Photo)