



The Acton Free Press

Published Every Thursday at Acton, Ontario

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—\$4.00 per year in advance. United States 50c additional. Single copies 5c. Both old and new addresses should be given when change of address is requested.

CANCELLATIONS—We find that most of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted in case they fail to remit before expiration. While subscriptions will not be carried in arrears over an extended period, yet, unless we are notified to cancel, we assume the subscriber wishes the service continued.

ADVERTISING RATES—On application and as given in various column headings.

Although every precaution will be taken to avoid error, the Free Press accepts advertising in its columns on the understanding that it will not be liable for any error in any advertisement published hereunder unless a proof of such advertisement is required in writing by the advertiser and returned to The Free Press business office duly signed by the advertiser and with such error or corrections plainly noted in writing thereon and in that case, if any error so noted is not corrected by The Free Press, its liability shall not exceed such a proportion of the entire cost of such advertisement as the space occupied by the noted error bears to the whole space occupied by such advertisement.

G. ARLOP DILLS, Editor.

TELEPHONES—Editorial and Business Office 174 Residence 131

EDITORIAL

Continuing Power at Cost

Local Hydro consumers will soon feel the benefit of Hydro's reduction in power costs to the municipality, as told about in a news article of the meeting of the Public Utilities Commission. To realize just how much this plan of power at cost to the consumer has meant over the years, one must recall former rates charged before Hydro came into Acton. The municipal electric plant had a rate of 10c per kilowatt hour. When Hydro came, the rate was made approximately 7c per kilowatt with an additional charge for the number of square feet of floor space in the building. That was back twenty-four years ago. All debentured indebtedness incurred was met and retired a few years ago out of Hydro revenue. The rate soon to be enjoyed for householders will have no service charge and be 2.8c for the first sixty hours, and 1.1c for the balance.

Naturally there has been an incentive to use more and more of this cheap power and if we recall correct figures the load of under 100 horsepower has increased in Acton to about 1,200 horsepower. Scarcely a home is without a number of conveniences which are in most cases considered a necessity. Power at cost has meant a great deal in the life of this and many other like communities. Citizens are appreciative of the present and other steps that have brought this great convenience into their every-day life at a cost within reach of all.

One Wonders

Some of the evidence submitted to the Turgeon textile commission will certainly make the advocates of high protection advance some arguments to combat the facts brought out. For instance, we read of the report of last Friday's hearing:

"William Jones, Courtauld's accountant, occupied the stand during most of the brief session. He set forth annual earnings of the company, showing that at a time when the company, through Norman Linnett, its General Manager, represented to the Dominion Government it was losing five cents on every pound of rayon sold in 1930, net profit was \$243,000 for the year. In 1935 net profits had risen to \$933,703, and in the intervening years, although the company's sales had not been doubled, the net profits had. The undertaking not to increase the price of rayon to the consumer had not, in Jones' opinion, been violated. However, he admitted, Courtauld's had not disclosed at that time to the Government average net profits earned by the company. "To a certain degree," he said, "the company's profits had been built up by the tariff policy of the then administration."

No one objects to a protection that brings the workman of one's own country and the manufacturer in fair competition with those of other countries. No further comment seems necessary, but the average man who buys an automobile and pays the different between Canadian and American prices, wonders just what the activities of a commission would divulge in other industries than the textile.

It is quite evident that Premier Aberhart is to have the opportunity of financing his own schemes, without the assistance of the Dominion Government. The leave-him-alone policy will bring him to a realization of the practical side of his teaching.

In Canada there are sixty-six mills engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth.

Retail Sales in Ontario Up

Indicating improved conditions, retail sales in Ontario during 1935 totalled more than 848 million dollars, an increase of 4 per cent. over 1934, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The value of retail trade was 15 per cent. higher in 1935 than it was in 1933, when the lowest point in the depression was reached, but it was still 23 per cent. below the 1930 level. The greatest gains in 1935 over the preceding year were recorded by those kinds of business which experienced the greatest reductions in trade prior to 1934 and which deal primarily in luxury or semi-luxury lines of merchandise, such as motor vehicle dealers, furniture stores, household appliance stores, radio and music stores, and jewelry stores. On the other hand, grocery stores, country general stores, and other types of retail establishments dealing chiefly in necessities or staple lines of goods recorded but slight increases. For the second consecutive year, motor vehicle dealers reported the greatest annual increase in business, the aggregate sales of all such establishments in the Province amounting to \$102,571,000, an increase of 17 per cent. over the 1934 figure and only 6 per cent. below the corresponding amount for 1930.

A Practical Study

In Amherstburg a definite step is being made in an effort to lessen the toll of sudden deaths on the highways. In the High School in that town students are being taught how to eliminate, as far as possible, the danger of that rendering impact of fast-moving vehicles by a course in safe automobile driving and understanding of traffic regulations. One half-hour class in the subject is held weekly, with apparatus supplied by automobile companies, and each student is provided with a copy of the Ontario Highway Traffic Act. The class is always on Friday afternoon because statistics show there is a concentration of traffic accidents over the week-end. The aim is to have the lessons uppermost in the students' minds as they face the week-end. The time cannot be far off when some such course as that being tried at Amherstburg will be a compulsory part in the curriculum of every secondary school. A very small percentage of the students to-day fail to learn how to operate a car. The proper time for them to be taught the principals of safe-driving and traffic movement is when they are first learning to drive so that proper driving may become to them the natural thing. Amherstburg High School is to be congratulated on pioneering this movement.—Brampton Conservator.

A Start Needed Now

Announcement is made this week of a program for additions to mental hospitals to cost \$3,600,000. The work will start next year. In making the announcement, Premier Hepburn said that the Department of Health was the only branch of Government service where substantial economies had not been effected. A capital expenditure of the above amount will mean an increased yearly expenditure in providing care for the patients these additions will accommodate.

There has been much discussion in many circles. Councils, church bodies and other places, of the plan of sterilization of the mentally deficient. It appears the question is only in the state where the public has to become familiar with the need for some such measure. Undoubtedly the public does need some enlightenment on the terrific costs of keeping up institutions for the care of the mentally deficient, and with that knowledge will also come a demand that some means be adopted to stop the increase of such a class. It is an issue that must be faced now or the mentally fit will be overcome in the attempt to care for the deficient. The situation is a serious one and whether we like it or not must be faced and not put aside. There is a way to bring the Department of Health into line and institute savings, but it cannot be done unless the start is made now.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The 1937 models in automobiles and license plates are making their debut. 1936 is on the last laps.

Halloween occurs this week. A time for a good deal of fun, and fun can be had, without doing damage to property or feelings.

Work on the second line is soon to be proceeded with we understand. No, it's not being paved this year, but surely that will be included in next year's program.

Even the income tax matter, over which many of the municipalities were so concerned, seemed to be having satisfactory returns as the cheques are mailed by the Provincial Government.

Passing of the by-law providing for the municipal nominations brings to attention that 1936 is drawing near a close and business of the year is being completed municipally and in other activities.

The leaves on the street are mighty nice places for children to play these days. But a danger lurks when the little ones bury themselves in the piles and motorists are unaware of their presence and may, unconsciously, run over them.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1st

LAW, LOVE AND TEMPERANCE

Golden Text.—It is good not to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth.—Romans 14: 21.

Lesson Text.—Romans 13: 1-14. Time.—Spring, A. D. 58. Place.—Cynith.

Exposition.—I. The Christian Duty to Civil Authority, 1-7.

The rulers in Paul's time for the most part were unconverted men; some of them among the worst rulers the world had ever seen. Nevertheless, Paul bids us be in subjection to the higher powers. These powers (even though men who hold the position are wicked) are ordained of God. If we resist those who administer them, we are withstanding the ordinance of God, and shall receive to ourselves judgment. Rulers—given rulers as bad as were those in Paul's day—are "not a terror to good works, but to the evil." If we would be free from fear of those in authority, we should do that which is good. The man in civil authority is a "minister of God" to the believer, a "minister of God... FOR GOOD." But if we do wrong, the ruler punishes us for wrong-doing, "he is a minister of God." We must needs be in subjection—not for fear lest we bring down wrath upon our heads, but rather for conscience's sake—recognizing the ruler as ordained of God, and obeying him in order to obey God. We should pay our taxes and our customs dues. Those who collect them are "ministers of God's service."

II.—Love, the Fulfilling of the Law, 8-10.

Debt is disobedience to God. "But owe no man anything" means more than "pay your debts." It means "never get into debt." It means more yet; it means "render to every man that which is due to him—whether it be tribute, custom, fear, honor, or obedience" (v. 7). The whole law of God can be put into one word, "love." Love is the fulfilling of the law. He that really loves his neighbor will perform towards his neighbor all that the law requires. Love works no ill. It is not necessary to say to one that really loves: "Thou shalt not steal." He won't steal; he can't be hired to steal. It is not necessary to say: "Thou shalt not kill." Nothing would induce him to kill. It is not necessary to say: "Thou shalt not commit adultery." He would rather die than commit adultery! It is not necessary to say: "Thou shalt not covet." True love prefers that another should have a thing than to have it himself. Love is the secret of all right living. When love reigns in the heart, even the Ten Commandments become unnecessary, because then a man will obey them all without being commanded. Love is the secret of all true temperance principles. The man who loves his neighbor abstains from intoxicating beverages, because such use tends in countless ways to work ill to others. He may become a drunkard—a curse not only to himself, but to those who love him and to the whole community. How many hearts one drunkard breaks! The only man who is entirely safe from ever becoming a drunkard is the one who never touches alcoholic liquors! Drinking—be it ever so moderate—may work ill to my neighbor, by encouraging him to drink, and while I may never become a drunkard, he may. No one is ever made a drunkard by the example of a sot; many are made drunkards by the example of moderate and respectable drinkers.

Love says: "If my drinking maketh my brother to stumble, I will drink no more wine forever more" (1 Cor. 8: 13). Love not only abstains from intoxicating drink; it also abstains from all that leads to drink. It abstains from its twin brother, tobacco. The minister or Sunday School teacher who smokes, will some day reap a crop of drunkards.

III. The Day is at Hand, 11-14.

Christianity is a religion of hope. "Evil men and seducers may wax worse" (2 Tim. 3: 13). Iniquity may abound, and the love of many wax cold. Some may depart from the faith and give heed to seducing spirits (1 Tim. 4: 1). Perilous times may come (2 Tim. 3: 1-5). But ahead is the "daystar" and the sunrise (Mal. 4: 2); it is darkest just before the dawn. Then is the time to waken from sleep and be ready to greet the morn. Salvation was near when we first believed (Luke 10: 9); it is nearer now. By "salvation" Paul here means not salvation in the limited sense of "garden of Eden," but the full salvation that shall be ours at the coming of our Lord (Phil. 3: 20, 21; R. V.; Heb. 9: 28; 1 Peter 1: 5, R. V.; 1 John 3: 2). The coming of our Lord—so near at hand—is one of the mightiest motives for true temperance practices (Luke 21: 34-36). Let us "put off all the marks of darkness" (all practices that arise from moral and spiritual darkness and that lead to eternal darkness). Let us WALK IN A SEEMLY MANNER, as in the day. The word translated "seemly" means, "in good form." People are greatly concerned about what is good form by the standards of "the best society." Citizens of heaven (Phil. 3: 20, R. V.) should be concerned about what is good form according to the etiquette of that country. What is "good form" according to heavenly standards appears from the following words: No "revelling and drunkenness, chambering (sexual sin) and wantonness (lewdness), strife, and jealousy" can be tolerated. The whole secret of "good form" or walking becomingly, is to "put on the Lord Jesus"

SLATS' DIARY

BY OLIVER N. WARREN

Sunday: Pa sed a darkie preacher down in the sunny south celebrates Christmas in September. After dew de-liberates I am for the Rev. for present provided he is in favor of not agoin back to skool till Jan. onct.

Monday: The teacher sed Elsy dont seem to have no amblish but Elsy has I xpect. Enneyhow she up & replide & sed she woodent never rest ezy & sleep well & etc till she gets the teacher's job of not dain huthen keep tellen some boddy else what to do da.

Tuesday: I liked to of got in bad with the gang. The wether is so fine I preposed bass ball hused of ft. ball. The gang sed ft. ball is now the latest in Paris fashens.

Wednesday: We was all out driving in the ford & Ma & Unkel Hen gathered a armload of fall flours & leaves & etc & then Ma sed a farmer shud we take a serten hwy back to town & he sed the gerl we wite as well as we was taken prackleekly every thing alla

Thursday: We all of zipper at the res-trent & Pa got of a joak on the wait-er. When she brot his slake he sed the campel seems to be what I want. Bring me sum of it.

Friday: The teacher offered a prize to which of us kids wite the best defen-shen of the word greef. I wite its what I nint got none of an acct. This is the las day of skool this wk. The boy kids all that I oldo had the prize. But as ushel the teacher was rong.

Saturday: The editor of the news-paper on which Pa rites nose stors & etc told Pa to make a farm stroy breef & Pa all most got fired for enquireng did he want it with the cows givng kondensed milk.

"Two small girls were having a thersp-dous argumnt." "My daddy's a mounted policeman," said Betty. "He rides a horse all day."

"That's no better than being an ordinary policeman, like my daddy," said Peggy proudly.

"Oh, but it is!" said the first child. "If there's any trouble, he can get away quicker."

—to have our lives clothed with Him (cf. Gal. 3: 27; Eph. 4: 24). When we meet a man, pretty much all we see is his clothes, and when people meet us, all they should see should be the Lord Jesus Christ (1 Peter 3: 3-5). If we would walk becomingly, we must not "make provision (take thought) for the flesh, to fulfill the lusts thereof." This is thoroughgoing temperance.

Salada Orange Pekoe Blend has by far the finest flavour



WHAT DID SHE MEAN? Mother and father were having a few words when father said: "I don't believe in parading my virtues." "No," answered mother. "I don't think you could, dear. It takes a number, you know, to make a parade."

THE EXPLANATION Teacher: "Do you know, Tommy, a fool can ask more questions than a wise man can answer?" Tommy: "That explains why I failed in my examinations, sir!"
NOT TAKING CHANCES Judge: "Will you waive your right to appeal?" Husband: "Don't let her wave any more rights, Judge. That's how I got this black eye!"
NO ONE THERE Teacher: "Go down to my room for my strap." Day (after a few minutes): "Please, sir, you weren't in."

SCOTT'S SCRAPBOOK by R. J. SCOTT

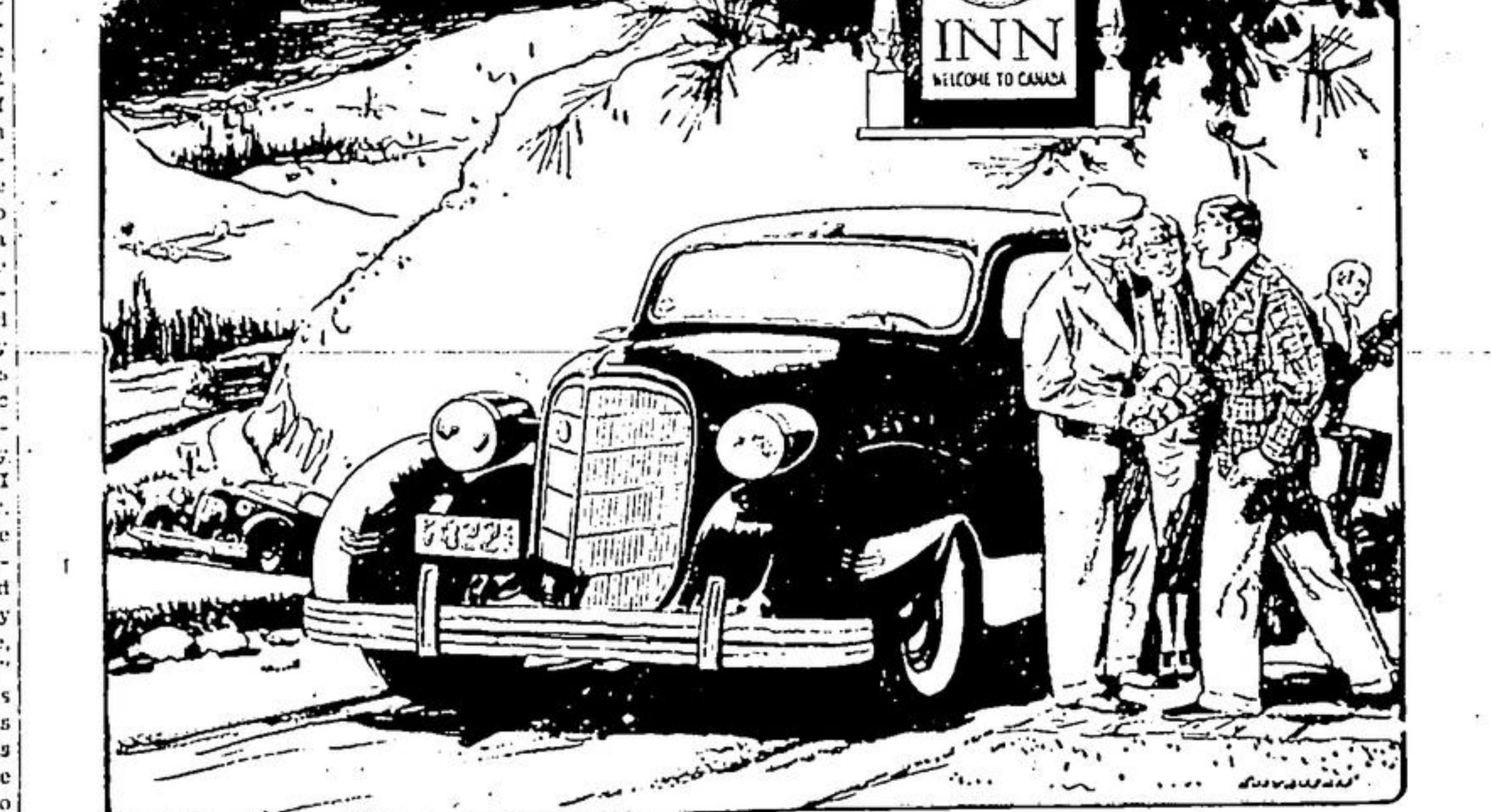


COLONIAL "CHILDREN STUDIED FROM A 'HORNBOK'. THE PAPER WAS COVERED WITH A TRANSPARENT LAYER OF HORN TO PRESERVE IT.

"YANKEE DOO" THE FIRST KNOWN CARICATURE OF THE UNITED STATES—MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND PHILADELPHIA ARE SHOWN.

HUNGARIAN PEASANT COUPLE, ALL DRESSED UP TO BE MARRIED.

CANADIANS AND THEIR INDUSTRIES...AND THEIR BANK



FIRST IN CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

A national asset worthy of the most intelligent cultivation is the tourist business, which brought \$202,000,000 into Canada last year and is estimated to bring at least \$250,000,000 this year. In our international trade its monetary value to Canada now ranks ahead of that of any of our exports, not excepting those important exportable commodities, wheat and newsprint.

But the tourist industry has potential values beyond its annual money income:

- it fosters exchange of ideas between neighbours, international understanding and co-operation, tolerance and goodwill;
• it accelerates betterment of railway, waterway and airway service, of motor roads and hotel accommodation;
• it awakens interest in Canadian products and opportunities for capital investment.

Through its offices abroad and more than 500 branches distributed throughout Canada, the Bank of Montreal is one of the leading factors in providing service for the tourist trade. Its offices abroad and in Canada are centres to which countless tourists turn for information and guidance. These offices not only extend financial hospitality which facilitates the exchange and transfer of

BANK OF MONTREAL ESTABLISHED 1817 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Acton Branch: H. I. G. FRASER, Manager

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE...THE OUTCOME OF 119 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL OPERATION