



The Acton Free Press

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G. ARLOP DILLS, Editor

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A Different Story

The Midland Free Press, the editor of which edited The Toronto Star Weekly for over 20 years, had the following comment recently on the Toronto Daily Star's attitude to the workers: "J. E. Atkinson wrote the pro-C. I. O. editorials himself, boosting the right of the workers to organize whatever union they wished, and the Toronto Star became the champion of John Lewis. It was a different story, however a few weeks ago when the commercial artists of the Toronto newspapers struck for higher wages. The Star prexy was the biggest howler then and it was George McCullagh of the Globe and Mail who helped the artists get their raise. This comes from a man in the know at the Provincial Parliament buildings."

He's Worthy of Attention

What is a Boy? The following definition was given in an issue of the Rotarian Magazine: "The person who is going to carry on what you have started. He is to sit where you are sitting and attend to things which you think are so important, when you are gone. You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends upon him. Even if you make leagues and treaties, he will have to manage them. He will take your seat in Parliament, assume control of your cities, states and empires. He is going to move in and take over your churches, schools, universities, corporations, councils and prisons. All your work is to be judged and praised and condemned by him. The future and destiny of humanity are in his hands, so it might be well to pay a little attention to him now."

What About Minimum Wages?

Just what may be done under this Minimum Wage Act is a question many are wondering in these days of industrial unrest. The Board may arrange conferences between employers and employees or their representatives for obtaining information in any business. Further, the Board shall have the authority to establish minimum rates of wages for all employees and generally to enact such provisions with respect to conditions of employment as may be deemed necessary for the betterment of the physical, moral and intellectual well-being of employees. The Board not only has the power to set minimum wages but can set maximum hours of labor with respect to which a minimum wage is established. In municipalities of over 50,000 population, the hours shall not exceed 48, for municipalities of 10,000 to 50,000 the week shall not exceed 50 hours and in any other municipality 54 hours shall be the maximum. Rates of overtime pay are also within the powers of the Board and set forth in the Act.

Other provisions are made that employers may not discharge or intimate employees who testify in any proceedings or give information regarding his own or wages of a fellow employee, or those who start or take part in proceedings before the Board.

The provisions in the act would seem to be all that could be needed for peaceable settlement of labor disputes that may arise in Ontario. It would appear that employees and employers would have a court in which both sides of the question may be heard and dealt with and that strikes which are costly to both parties may be avoided by the functions of the Board.

Visitors from Many Lands

Approximately 75 countries were represented by tourists to Canada in 1936. Of the visitors arriving by ocean ports, 8,009 came from the British Isles, 200 from France, 222 from Germany and 478 from other European countries. From the other side of the globe, China sent 595 visitors, Japan 498, Australia 550 and New Zealand 315.

A number of these visitors from distant lands brought their automobiles with them. Far across the six or seven thousand miles of water six motor cars from Australia visited Canada, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong and Japan contributed cars. From Europe came automobiles from Belgium, Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland, and the United Kingdom was well represented with 55 cars. From the Hawaiian Islands came 281 tourist automobiles, 65 from the West Indies, and 18 from the Philippines. Panama sent 82 and Mexico 78, which together with 49 from Alaska and 20 from Newfoundland helped to make up the total of over 600 foreign cars, exclusive of those of United States registration, which entered Canada on tourist permits in 1936.

First Appointment Made

The appointment last week of E. J. Young, as chairman of the Ontario Industry and Labor Board is the first move to put into effect the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act of 1937. There are four other appointments to be made before the Board will be complete. Commendation and condemnation have of course followed the announcement of the appointment. It would seem to have been the part of wisdom to appoint a man from outside the province who can hear both sides of the question, without bias and make his decisions. We have no doubt in Ontario capable of the position, but the outside choice will assure both sides of fairness in decision.

Mr. Young was a member of the National Employment Commission and will resign from this position to accept the new chairmanship. It will also be recalled that he was prominently associated with the industrial probe, conducted by the Stevens Royal Commission. He was a former Liberal member of the House of Commons and will be remembered by many in Halton, who prior to the last election heard him address a gathering in Milton. It would appear that the provisions of the Act may soon be working beneficially in industry in this province.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Royal holidays have been plentiful this year. Victoria Day comes next Monday.

Sales of gasoline in Canada during the calendar year of 1936 amounted to 617,842,000 gallons compared with 573,652,000 gallons sold in 1935.

Canada's trade figures continue to show a splendid improvement and the latest increase of \$25,000,000, for April over last year are indeed encouraging.

New speed laws come into effect on Monday. It is to be hoped that drivers will not make an attempt to exceed them. They are limits and not marks at which to aim.

Burlington is now enjoying the benefits of a fine modern post office building. The saving in the cost of the structure originally planned has in no way lessened its usefulness or beauty.

Oakville is still unsettled over the site for its new Post Office. A similar lack of agreement was the cause of deterring the erection of a post office in a certain town for over twenty years.

Among our exchanges, some splendid Coronation issues were noted, but the one of the Barrie Examiner with colored Portrait of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth was perhaps the most striking.

An address by Editor Geo. James, of Bowmanville on "Country Boys Make Good in a Big City" before the Advertising and Sales Club in Toronto, has been the subject of much favorable comment. After reading the address and knowing Mr. James, we can readily understand the acclaim.

Organizers of the U. A. W. A. have filed suits for damages in Chicago against the Ford Motor Co. and others claiming they were beaten as they attempted to distribute literature. When it comes to use their own tactics it appears the C. I. O. doesn't like it. Isn't this the bunch that defied the courts.

Editor Hugh Templin and the Fergus Council are not seeing eye to eye in municipal affairs. The editorial column in last week's News-Record would indicate that there will be some warm times in Fergus before election time comes around. It is regrettable when Municipal Councils transact business in such a manner that they desire to exclude the press. The voters usually have the final say and it is remarkable how they usually rally to the support of the above-board methods. But as the Fergus editor says it is a question that can be settled by Fergus citizens.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SUNDAY, MAY 23rd, 1937

THE WEAKNESS OF ESAU

Golden Text—Every man that striveth in the games exerciseth self-control in all things. 1 Corinthians 9: 25.
Theme.—1934 B. C. Place—Beerseheba.
Lesson Text.—Genesis 25: 27-34; 27: 41-45.
Exposition.—I. "The Sin of the Fathers," 27: 28.

This lesson has much to do with the sin of avarice and gluttony. Both Jacob and Esau were the gift of God in answer to the prayer of Isaac (v. 21). They were, however, thoroughly worldlylings though of widely differing types. They were twins, moreover, and Esau was the first-born; and as such, according to the custom of those far-off days, was entitled to the birthright. God had made known to Rebekah that, though Jacob was the younger, he was to attain the supremacy over his brother. In his dealings with men, God has little regard for primogeniture. In his sovereign will He often sees fit to ordain that "the elder shall serve the younger."

Both Esau and Rebekah acted foolishly in being partial in their parental attitude towards their sons—Esau preferring Esau and Rebekah favoring Jacob. In many respects, Esau was a good man but he allowed himself to be governed by his appetite, and showed favor for Esau because he could appease that appetite by bringing him the venison of which he was extremely fond—the young man being proficient in hunting. It would appear as though Esau came naturally by his slavery to his appetite, inheriting it from his father just as Jacob seems to have come naturally by his deceitfulness, inheriting it from Rebekah, who assuredly was full of deceit. The follies and sins of parents reappear in their children and because they do, we have given us a most significant illustration of how our sins—our secret faults—FIND US OUT. Parents should be careful to live, therefore, carefully and truthfully. Otherwise, our children are apt to program to the world what we really are, and show to those who know how to weigh evidence properly, what we are in our secret hearts.

II. The Selling of a Birthright, 25: 34.

As we read this incident we are forced to the conclusion that, for a grown man, Esau acted childishly, foolishly even reprehensibly, and in deserving of little pity for the forfeiture of his privileges. On the other hand, the fact that his brother played the fool furnishes no excuse for Jacob's scurvy conduct. There is no question but that he was meanness incarnate. One can have no other feeling but one of contempt for the petty way in which he took advantage of his brother's folly. Esau was hungry and faint, but he was not at the point of death as, in his childishness, he asserted he was. He had nothing more serious the matter with him than a spell of natural fatigue common to all healthy men. The fact is, the man saw nothing felt nothing but his immediate need. He had no appreciation of his birthright, or of what was involved in it. He was ready to forego anything, sacrifice anything—in order that his present needs might be met. He was ready to let the future and permanent benefit go by the board for the sake of present gain and immediate gratification. Poor fool! Everyone that rejects Jesus Christ, that he may not have to sacrifice some immediate pleasure or gain, is doing the same thing. Thousands upon thousands are following in Esau's footsteps this very hour. They are sacrificing their future and substantial good for the sake of trivial, transient, ephemeral gain. Poor fools! Esau was so far from death that one good square meal was able to restore him, and render him ready to rise up and go on his way. Jacob was too mean to give his brother that meal and proceeded to bind him with an oath before he would give him a single mouthful. That so mean and miserable a specimen of humanity could become "Israel"—"Prince of God"—shows what Divine grace can accomplish. Many a Jacob (worldly) has become an Israel (Prince with God) by the grace vouchsafed him. Wondrous grace! The whole root of Esau's trouble was with himself. He despised his birthright. The birthright of every child of Adam is eternal life in the second Adam (1 Cor. 15: 22; Romans 5: 19, R. V.); but the great majority of men are Esaus, and despise their blood-bought birthright. So they perish.

III. "Unstable as Water, Thou Shalt Not Excel," 27: 41-45.

Esau repented of his folly, and tried hard to get back his birthright (ch. 27: 32-37), but his tears did him no good. He found no place to change his (Esau's) mind (Heb. 12: 17). He had sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, and when he afterward desired to inherit the blessing, he was rejected. Many to-day are selling their birthright in Christ Jesus for a mess of pottage. Later they will desire to inherit the blessing in Jesus Christ, but they will find it too late. Bitter tears of weakness will not bring back what foolish action has thrown away. Esau had no one to blame for his loss except himself, and the man who neglects to accept the Lord Jesus will have not one but himself to blame that he is lost forever (John 5: 40; 10: 23). Esau's fate of Jacob was natural but not justifiable. His own lack of vision and self-control had lost him both birthright and blessing. What a

light Rebekah's words to Jacob throw on Esau's character! "Until thy brother's anger turn away . . . and be forgotten . . . then I will send and fetch thee thence . . ." The mother knew well the vacillation and lack of stability of her first-born. Her fault in this instance lay, not in her motive, but in the means she took to secure the end in view (ch. 27: 8-29). She should have trusted God to work out His own plan (ch. 25: 23-26). Nothing can ever justify the doing of evil that good may come of it. With a nature like that of Esau God cannot do much. Esau was not fit to become the head of a great family and a covenant people. Hence he was passed over, and the birthright given to Jacob.

DRIVERS REACTION MUST BE SPEEDED UP TOO

"Increased speed limits demand increased care and consideration," R. H. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, points out in a bulletin just issued to members of the association. "Beginning on May 24th, the recent amendments to the Highway Traffic Act will permit speeds of 30 miles per hour in cities, towns and villages and 50 miles in the open country. "While it is hoped that traffic congestion will be relieved under the new ruling it is important that all drivers on the highway give serious consideration to their responsibility in co-operation with the department of highways. "Our mental and physical reactions must be stepped up," Mr. Morley emphasizes, "to keep in gear with the higher speed, and we feel that the members of our associations are prepared to do their share by drawing to the attention of all their employees, whether working on the highways or in the plant, that highway safety is everybody's business."

"Chance taking" cannot be justified, the statement continues, and the observance of two simple rules will greatly cut down our highway losses. Courtesy comes first and the second rule is to "start a little earlier so that you will not take chances on the way."

"The higher the speed, the greater the impact when you hit something," says Mr. Morley. "A car falling from a ten-story building 120 feet high, inflicts the same damage as a car travelling at 60 miles per hour."

Encouraging signs of the growing interest in safety and accident prevention work, Mr. Morley notes, was shown at the recent safety convention held here when there was an increased attendance of nearly 30 per cent. over last year's registration figures. Industrial accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board during April were 555 less than for April, 1936, the report shows.

Stressing the importance of preventive work in industry, both from the humanitarian and financial viewpoints, by asking "What Price Safety?" the association bulletin cites several instances of accidents costing over \$10,000 each in compensation, apart from the suffering and financial loss to the individual employee and his family.

A milk salesman slipped on an icy walk, a plant manager stepped into the side of a passing car, some workmen attempted to lift too heavy a burden and injured themselves. "These and similar instances," Mr. Morley concludes, "are a heavy drain on both employee and employer, and our common sense tells us that accident prevention is worthy of full-time study and consciousness."

A CHOICE

Father was standing at the edge of the cliff, admiring the sea below, the sandwiches slatched in his hand. His son approached him and tugged at his coat.

"Mother says it isn't safe there," said the boy. "And you've either to come away or else give me the sandwiches!"



WARNING TO MOTORISTS

At the last session of the Legislature the law respecting the speed of motor vehicles was amended. The effect of this amendment is to increase the maximum permissible speed at which motor vehicles may be operated. The amendment in question becomes effective on the 24th of May.

Motorists are warned that the new speed limits are the positive maximum speeds at which motor vehicles may be operated under the most ideal conditions. While the maximum speeds are to be 30 miles per hour in cities, towns and villages and 50 miles per hour outside, speeds much below these are necessary under many conditions. It is still an offence and considered reckless driving, for which severe penalties are provided, to operate at any speed without due regard for traffic, highway or light conditions.

Motorists are urged to exercise the greatest of care and courtesy and are warned that a wilful disregard for the safety of themselves or other users of the streets and highways will result in prosecution and withdrawal of the privilege of driving.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
MOTOR VEHICLES BRANCH

SCOTT'S SCRAP BOOK

By R. J. SCOTT



King George Greets Soccer Players Before Cup Match



Before a crowd of 93,000 enthusiastic football fans at Wembley Stadium, London, England, Sunderland and Preston North End football associations compete.

In the cup finals with Sunderland winning the coveted cup by a score of 3-1. Here we see His Majesty King George VI wishing several of the Preston players luck prior to the match.