#### The Acton Free Press

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919

C----HAUNTED

When I went up to bed last night All ready for a sleep so sound, Oh, I was put in such a fright By little ghosts that dropt around.

The rabbit I forget to feed, The frog I stoned, the dog I lamed And oh! but I wan bad indeed-A butterfly I caught and maimed.

The cat whose cout I stuck with burrs, Oh, yes, I put them in quite thick. And sinter cried, for punn was hers,

How could I do no mean a trick!

These ghosts they stared with eyes so And seemed to say, "Wo'd been your

But you are such a cruel lad You never new can make amenda. Of course there are no chosts, not one

Twan just my conscience pictured The many horid things I'd done To show me I must turn about.

And make myself a better boy. No one can do it all but me, And give their lives a little joy Instead of torment, don't you see?

Oh, little comrades, de forget The wrongs I did, my hateful ways And you can-will you-oh, please let Me join again your happy plays. -Helen M. Hutchinson

TWENTY YEARS AGO

From the Issue of the Free Press Thursday, March 9, 1899

Easter Sunday, April 2. The congregation of St. Joseph's Church is negotiating for the purchase of a parsonage.

A two-storey addition is in course of erection at Acton Roller Mills. The extra space will be utilized principally for storing flour and grain. Several loads of local skaters attended the carnival at Georgetown on

It is protty conclusively settled that a new Baptist Church will be erected in Acton the coming summer. The site is not definitely settled but the south east corner of Mill and Elgin Streets is favored by the congregation. Mr. Robert J. Edmiston, who has been studying the past two or three years with a view to entering the

ministry, leaves to-day for Winnipeg and will enter the work under Itev. James Woodworth, Superintendent of Missions in Manitoba and the North At a woll-attended meeting of the lacrosse enthusiants in the town hall last Thursday night the "Acton Cres-

centa" were re-organized with the following officern: Hon. President, D. Honderson, M.P.; President, J. H. Matthews: Vice President, J. Lawson; Secretary-Treasurer, J. D. McKee; Executive Committee, Dr. J. P. Coghlan, W. Gould and R. J. McNabb; Captain, R. Scott. It was decided to make arrangements for getting into the Intermediate League the coming sea-

Rev. Mr. Macpherson addressed the Acton Ministerial Association on Monday morning on "Lapsing, or Indifference in Rural Districts." The causes given were : (1) Sunday visiting: (2) The change from the old three-seated rig to the modern buggy; (3) Visiting of bleyclists; (4) Imaginary griovances against the paster, the outcome of misunderstandings; (5) Personal pride which shows itself in an unholy desire

for a fine turnout and good clothes. There are people in town who think a rule should be made and enforced that not more than three members of the same family be permitted to visit the post office at the same time when the ovening mast is being distributed.

SWACKHAMER-In Acton on Hunday. March 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Swacknamer, a son. REATTIE-In Acton on Friday, March 2, to Mr. and Mrs. David Beattle, a

daughter. WILSONs un lalon on Monday morning, Mirren's, Robert James, eldost son of James Wilson in his sixteenth

A FINE PAIR

Wishing does not amount to much That a boy looks on a splendidly built man and says. "I wish I were as big and strong as he is," his wishing will not do him any good as long jui he goes off where he cannot be seen; and amokes a cigarette. The boy who become a fun, strong man, and all the winhing in the world will not help him. But If he wishes it enough to throw his cigarette into the gutter where it belongs; and then go home and begin to exercise with dumb-bells and horizontal bars, very likely his wish will come true. Wishing and trying harnessed up together, make a fine pair.

A Purely Vegetable Pill-The chief ingredients of l'armelee's Vegetable Pills are manirake and dandellon, sedative and purgative but perfectly harmless in their action. They cleanse and purify and have a most healthful effect upon the secretions of the digestive organs. The Jyapeptic and all who suffer from liver and kidney allments will find in these pills the most effective medicine in concentrated form that has yet been offered to the suf-

FOR ANOTHER DON'T

mother at a neighborhood party, re ceived admonitions from her. "Ellen, pull down your dresn," still." 'Put your feet down." At last the mother became interested in the lady beside her; and little Ellen, feeling neglected, whispered carnestly: "Mamma, mamma, hew do you think I'm acting now?'-Marper's Magazine

hand as Miler's Worm Powders the mother who allows her children to suffer from the ravages of worms ! unwise and culpably carelons. A child subjected to the attacks of worms in always unhealthy and will be stunted in its growth. It is a merciful act to rid it of these destructive parasites. especially when it can be done without

#### AN INCENIOUS FARMER

An Ingenious California farmer tell the readers of the Automobile Trade Journal how he bumped his farm dry after it had been flooded by a cloudburst. He jacked up the rear wheels of his automobile, rigged a connection between it and the pump hundle, started his motor, and in three days had his furn dry, The cur, he says, did Work which would have kept a couple of men busy about two weeks.

### BHE DECLINED

Simpson gallantly escorted his Boston hostess to the table. "May I," he usked, "sit on your right "No," she replied. "I have to cut wi

hat. You'd better take a chair." can be removed by Hollowny's Corn It weldom fails.

#### Industrial and Economic Re-Organization From the Christian Viewpoint ---

By A. E. SMITH, Brandon, Man. -

1. First of all it is desirable to state and repeat that we hold the belief that it is the duty and privilege of the religious student to address attention and activity towards the solution of the problems that affect the industrial and economic affairs of human society. Jesus Christ looked at and scrutinized human needs. Nothing that concerned human life was foreign to Him. He made straight blows at human injustice and social wrong. The detailed proposals contained in this statement are based upon the universal spiritual and ethical principles of Jenus Christ.

2. In the second place, it is desirable to give emphasis to the comprehennive nature of the Problem that now confronts the world. It is society that needs reorganization. That is the meaning of flocial Reconstruction. There is great need to beware of any affort to exalt a partial view or to promulgate any policy that contains only the devices of a sectional and predatory association. It is not sectional reconstruction that is needed alone. It is social reconatruction.

This world crisis, created by the war, will mark, if not the death, at any rate the culmination and collapse of a distinctive civilization based upon certain industrial and economic features which can nover be rebuilt. It is very important therefore that the public mind should become possessed with the view, which will include all society to the program of reorganization and reconstruction.

The principal thing the war consumed was the old social order and along with it the lives of innocent millions, the security of thousands of homes and a large proportion of the accumulated surplus wealth of the world. If the world is to escape from rule, there must be crystallized in the rouls of the people an intelligent resolution to rebuild the whole social fabric. The time has come to build society by deliberate and intelligent design and by the wise and directed co-operation of all its various members. The old order was undesignedly erected upon a basis which glorified the struggle of man with man for the means of livelihood; which gave emphasis to the individual aspects, of ownership, production and competition in the administration of land and capital; which produced inequality of circumstance tending to inferiority and degredation of hving both morally and physically. The old order produced, without thought or dealgn, the old political systems which have perished under the strain of a world crisis. What is to be built up is a new social order based upon the principle of brotherhood of all men and the conception of the world as a community. The National Unit and Personal Unit are members of socists groups, in which there are privileges and responsibilities, which must be accepted by all according to their several abilities. The new social order must be based upon design and a deliberate purpose to work out through the years, that design. The fundamental element on the material side must be a planned co-operation in production and in distribution of commodities and wealth so that there may come to prevail the utmost possible approach to a healthy equality of material circumstance for every soul born into the world.

The competitive struggle of the old order for the great advantages of wealth, enjoyed by the few, or the bare means of existence, suffered by the many, must be supplanted by a new order in industry as well as in Government, based upon the widest possible participation for all in freedom, in consciousness of power both economic and political, which is the character-

It is not presumed, of course, that it is possible, even after the drastic overthrow that is now being made of the old order of things, to rebuild the now order in any defined and feverish period of so-called "reconstruction"; nor is it expected that any one declaration of view will include all the demands that will arise as time goes along and the vision is made clearer; but it is to be declared that what the new social order intends to determine for itself is that every effort made by it and every dollar expended by it shall help to build the new social order, and no other.

3. A third feature worthy of special note at this time is found in the recognition now given to many proposals which were formerly regarded as

The value of religious ideals and teaching as a factor of social development has been established and is now universally acknowledged. The leaders of the great industrial organizations and many of the leaders of thought in societies constituted for the promotion of revolution in economic affairs, have acknowledged the essential value of the religious ideal.

The value of proposals setting forth plans for Community action in ownership of public franchises and the conducting of certain industries under the control of the nation, which were derided as impracticable by politicians of a type and by selfish financial and industrial leaders, has been demonstrated, The allied armies are an illustration on a world scale of the practicability of community action for its own good, with a fixed objective and designed plan and under wise and skilful leadership.

There is no place left to-day for derinion of any reasonable proposal on the ground of impracticability. The war frightened the old political parties out of their dogman, which they conceived unchangeable, and produced a freedom in the midst of trouble which has made workable the application of community forces in production and distribution of commodities; in the regulation of prices and the conduct of business; and also in moderate supervision of even personal conduct. It is our conviction that in the main principle involved there should be no recession in the application of this principle in Industrial and Economic affairs of the Nation-

Industrial and Economic re-organization is a part of the great world problem of the building of the new social order. In the industrial and economic sphere there is found a place for the application of the great principles beretofore described. The time has come to make a fresh and wider application of those principles. There is need for great care and great carnestness and honesty. There is no time for delay or healtation or fear.

1. First in this Connection we Believe that in the Industrial Sphere there is Need for new Emphasis and a Wider Application to be Given to the Principle of the Democratic Control of Industry and its Products.

The fundamental meaning of the world conflict is covered wherever democratic ideals are exerting an influence upon the minds of men. Over against one another there atunds the ideals of autocracy and democracy. The one means determination of affairs by an outside agency without any concern for the mind or thought of the subject whose affairs are determined. The other designs not only to secure the fullest possible expression of the wisest judgment of the aubject as to how the affairs in hand shall be directed and determined, but also to make the subject enjoy full participation th control. Autocratic Government is no worse than autocratic control of industry and

This is in no sense to be understood as a class proposal. It is the insistonce upon the application of the principle of democracy, which is control from within and not determination from above, to industry as well as to Government. The old order of control has brought waste, inclicioncy and disorganisation. It has get hien in hostile camps and has prevented co-operation. It has tolerated control of industry by authority without any great comprehensive. designs for community service but of necessity centralizing in the consciousness the achievement of the utmost profiteering. There is therefore opportunity for the inauguration of a scheme of democratic control of industry by which there would be accomplished the climination of all private and outside authority of every kind and the associating of all who work, whether by hand or brain, in a great industrial undertaking, properly directed and scientifically based for the service of the community and the community alone

For the sake of brevity it is desirable to state our position in compact paragraphs and we therefore advance three propositions as comprehended in the outworking of the general policy of the democratic centrel of industry.

(1) Community action in regard to all agencies and functions of public service. The crisis at which society has arrived constitutes for all men the point of departure for thought upon all the great problems of the day. 'One of the most valuable results of these days therefore will be the consciousness of power and of achievement in community action. The Government has undertaken the purchase of raw materials, the control of prices, the regulation of profits and the standardizing of products. The Government has taken possession of public utilities and has undertaken the operation on a very large scale of public franchises such as railroads, telegraphs, shipping, etc. The democratic control of industry means the continuance and the extension, with as little delay as possible, of this principle throughout the nation until there has been secured to the nation the complete ownership and control of all public utilities and their accessories in the public service. Thus would results of permanent and abiding value be secured to the nation from the experience of

(2) The Regulation of Employment. The war produced a very serious dislocation of industry and in the inevitable discharge after the war of millions of men and Government workers, there will be imposed very serious obligations upon the nation. There will arise grave peril of widespread unemployment, wage reduction and the consequent degradation of the standard of living unless stops are taken by the Government to make provision for these days.

While it is true that the congestion in Canada may not be so great as in other parts of the world, and while we desire to commend the efforts put forth thus far by the Government to overtake the industrial demands of the returned men, we are convinced there is need for carnest regard in the manner of reduction of Covernment staffs in national and other fuctories in particular industries and in different districts so as to provide first the kind of labor most carnestly needed in particular industries for the revival of peace production and to prevent any congestion of the market.

We regard the work of re-settling the returned and discharged soldier and the discharged munition worker into new-situations as a national obligation. We object to this public duty being handed over to committees or societies or to any private agency. The Government should immediately take control of all the Employment Exchanges and should give some constitutional recognition to organized labor in the nation so that it may be conserved an an agency by which to facilitate the securing of employment for returned men, and thus materially reduce the perils of demobilization.

It is the duty of the Government to hake plain to the interests concerned that any attempt to reduce the scale of wages when peace comes or to take advantage of the dislocation which may be produced by demobilization, to ulter, for solfish advantage, the conditions of employment in any grade whatgolver will be in the highest degree perflous to the national progress.

We believe that it is the duty of the Government to adopt a policy to deliberately and systematically prevent the recurrence of unemployment. The aggregate demand for labor can be maintained approximately at a uniform level from year to year in a country such as ours where natural resources are so plentiful and so little explored, and where both Governmental, and private agencies could be so easily controlled, if there were the will so to do.

To this end it is proposed that recognition be given : (a) To the dominating position of the organized industrial workers (b) That all workers, both of hand and brain, be requested and urged

to organize themselves into unions so that ultimately a federation of all workers of the ration may be catablished. (c) That an assessment be made of all workers both organized and otherwise for the benefit of any who may lack employment or be compelled to suffer inconvenience through industrial dislocation caused by the failure of the community to provide them with work.

(3) Hours of Labor to be Controlled. We believe that in formulating a policy for the control of employment consideration should be given to the question of control of the working hours of the workers of the nation. Wherever practicable the hours of adult labor should be fixed at not more than 43. hours per week, without reduction of wages from the standard rates; and to substantially shorten the working hours of all young persons, to a point much lens than the above-named figure. Moreover, in this connection, there is a

-amusement, the ruising of the school-teaving age, and the establishing from

(d) That a substantial subsidy from the National treasury be made to

this fund aforesaid, by which the state will operate the policy of control of

Covernment funds of numerous scholarships in all secondary and High Schools for the encouragement of the young to continue and proceed in attendance at these institutions. There can be no justification for keeping men and women at work for long hours while others are unemployed, nor for continuing a polley which drives the young out of the schools to seek work, and works them belong has in made by adding to a plat which had been done in their respecto such exhaustion that they discontinue all effort for solf-government.

II. The National Minimum

. The opportunity for industrial re-organization makes possible the establishing of what is known as the National Minimum. This proposal Thu been set forth by a great exponent of social principles as embodying the provision of all the requisites for healthy living and worthy citizenship for every member of the community, irrespective of the condition of health or mind. The Worst economic or nocial calamity in the degradation of life. We are members one of another. No man liveth to himself. If any, even the humblest is made to suffer, the whole community, whether or not the fact is recognized, is thereby injured. Generation after generation this has been the corner-stone of the gospel of Jeaus Christ. It should be the guiding principle of the church today. It is toward this goal of a National Minimum that all the Factory Acts. Health Acts. Education Bureaux, Minimum Wage Boards, Housing Regulation Acts are leading. These and other like measures have already gained the support of enlightened statesmen and economists the world over. All-these laws in their ideal are intended to protect against the extreme degradation of the standards of living. They require contralization in their intent and amplification in their administration. The time for this, in its specific and acientific manner, has arrived. The nation may, and should fix the line below which no one would be permitted to live, and up to which everyone who needs help will be assisted in living. This would mean the abolition of preventible poverty by the enactment of the state and the removal of all personal poverty by the provision of the state. The application of the policy of the 'National Minimum, affording complete a curity against destitution in sickness and in health, in good times and bad times ulike, and to every member of the community, will constitute the only basis upon which any worthy re-organization can be bullL

III. Economic Re-Organization National Finance, no less than National Industry, is a matter of profound concer. for the whole community. Too long has it been considered a matter removed from the capacity of the ordinary citizen and regulated according to the wishes of dominating interests whose chief desire of necessity was the accumulation of immense profits. The colonial expenditures of the recent war have created a crisis in N. Jional Finance, and incidentally have afforded occasions for education, to so ... degree, of the public mind on this question. Great private fortunes are being secured by those who have taken advaniage of the nations needs, and the prospects are that a small fraction of the population will find itself, as a result of the war, drawing in interest and dividends a larger nominal income than ever before, and actually possessing

a disproportionately large amount of the national wealth. The statement has been published by good authority that the annual charges for pensions, interest and general purposes of government in Canada after the war, are estimated at \$350,000,000, possibly \$400,000,000. The greatest revenue raised in any one year in Canada thus far is about \$170,000,000.

How will Canada discharge its duties and meet the immense financial obligation thus thrown upon it? We submit this problem demands a revolution in national finance by the instituting of such a system of taxation as will yield all necessary revenue to the Government without encreaching upon the prescribed minimum standard of living of a single family; without hampering production and with the nearest possible approximation to equality of sacrifice. . Provision should be made immediately for the nationalization of all life insurance companies and all usury-collecting financial institutions; and all possible protection should be made for the financially weaker classes against the jugging with taxation carried on under the various devices of custom and excise duties, higher postage rates, increased passenger and freight rates and. many other similar schemes, all of which tend to place the heavier burden of

the nation upon the weaker classes. Economic organization will inevitably lead to the nation taking action in regard to the surplus wealth of the nation. The demand is, in the re-organization of society, that there be defined not only a line below which no one will be allowed to five, but also that there should be established a maximum beyond which no one shall live. The financial resources of the nation have been fevealed by the demands of this world crisis. Untold wealth has been stored through many generations over and above the current requirements." This immense surplus in wealth should belong to the state and from these immense resources the nation should find the means for the continuous maintenance of its life in times of peace as it has used them for its survival during the peril of war. We hold that this surplus wealth belongs to the state and that from this source should be made provision for the perpetual improvement of society through the agencies of public health, the widening of the scope of education, the organizing of development in recreation of all kinds. From this sume source there should be made public provision for scientific research in every braich of knowledge and also for the promotion of music, literature and

We are convinced that the time has come for the deliberate undertaking to build by design and intelligence the fabric of Human Society on a new basis. Society, as the individual, lives not by bread alone, and the purpose of social organization is not found in the production of wealth to swell the mugni-

The duty of the hour is to discover to ourselves the fact that there is a science of social architecture, and the building resulting therefrom must be founded upon righteousness and fraternity and reared in the Love of God

A STAIN WHICH GIVES AN EBONY HUE TO WOOD

of boiling water % oz. copperan, and tive countries. og. logwood chips. While the notuof 5 ox. atcol filings dissolved in a gate." quarter of a pint of vinegar. The apwood in not sufficiently black.

An American and an Irlahman were A stain which will give to wood an telling each other wonderful things "I guess we have the test lumpers and then wet with a solution composed and then jumped over a five-barred No. 33 \_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.19 p. m. "Hore, no wonder he did," said the plication should be repeated if the Irlahman. "Look at the run be took." ·Elevator Constructor.

TRY THE SCALES

The scales seldom fail to reveal the truth, they are a fair gauge of health. If you are losing weight and are not feeling up to the mark, it is high time to re- 13.33 p.m. Dally except Bunday place the loss and build up the powers of resistance. | 11.02 a. m. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Bunday only

unique combination of tonic and nourishment, having definite reconstructive properties, enriches the blood, restores weight and imparts vigor and tone to the whole system. If you feel yourself losing ground, try Scott's Emulsion-the Strength-Builder. Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Want to Feel Just Right?

JUST TRY IT AND SEE how much better you feel in the morning. That "leggy."

beedschy, tired, den toknew-what's the matter feeling will be gone-you'll feel fine.

And oh, what a relief!

You'll be surprised to

feel-beighter, better every way

If habitually or stubbornly con-

pach night for a week. Then

every day. Just an eccasional NR Tablet after that will be

sufficient to keep your system

stipered, take one NE Tablet

ron'll not have to take medicine

\*BOWELS

R Tonight -

Tomorrow Feel Right

Get a 25' Box

ALIUN. UNI

Take an NR Tonight

TROUBLE IS, your system is

can't get rid of. Pills, oil, salts, calomel and ordi-

nary lazatives, catharties and purges only force the

Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) acts on the stomach,

liver, bowels and even kidneys, not forcing, but ton-

ing and strengthening these organs. The result is

prompt relief and real, lasting benefit. Make the test.

Nature's Remedy will act promptly, thoroughly, yet

so mildly, so gently, that you will think nature her-

self has come to the rescue and is doing the work.

bowels and prod the liver.

E. J. HASSARD

clogged with a lot of impurities that your

over-worked digestive and eliminative organa

ALL KINDS OF Poultry Wanted

at any address in Toronto.

GEESE, TURKEYS, FOWL AND CHICKENS NEW-LAID EGGS 4 HIDES AND TALLOW

- ALIVE OR DRESSED

Railway Time Tables

Grand Trunk Railway Bystem

Going West

No. 189 ..... 5.53 p.m.

Going East

No. 28 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.28 a.m.

No. 32 ..... 3.28 p.m.

No. 34 \_\_\_\_\_ 0.15 p.m.

No. 33 \_\_\_\_\_ 8.12 p.m.

Bunday trains pass through Acton

going west at 10,16 a.m. and cast at

Toronto Suburban Electric Rallway

9.17 a.m. ...... Dally except Hunday

Going East

2.02 pm, ......Daily except Sunday

6.18 p.m. ............ Dally except Sunday

9.68 a.m. ..... Sunday only

5.48 p. m. \_\_\_\_ Hunday only

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS

Express carried on all cars. . Freight

followered daily by special express

freight. Express or Preight picked-up

G. IL AGNEW, Agent, Acton

barmers having poultry to sell. we advise them to call un us for quotationa

Milligan Corner Young and Mill Sta. Acton or to P. O. Box 341

## Winter Footwear

winter time in carnest, when every person will need something comfortable for their feet, and the place to get it is at

#### Kenney Bros. BOOT AND SHOE STORE

on Main Street, as they have a good assortment of Men's and Women's Felt Goods and also Men's Heavy Rubbern and Socks, and Larrigans, Shoe Packs and Overshoos.

We can also supply your wants in Leather Goods, for Men, Women and Children at reasonable prices.

Give us a call and we will enloavor to please you.

ALL REPAIRING PROMPTLY

ATTENDED TO

Kenney Bros. Main Street - Acton, Ont.

# Turnips

#### Farries & Mullin

Are again purchasing turnips for shipment at Acton, Rockwood and other points.

We are paying Highest

Farries & Mullin

Prices for Choice Stock.

### Che ACTON BAKERY

M. EDWARDS & CO. Canada Food Board ,Liconso No. 6-012 MILE STREET - ACTON

To facilitate the handling of the products of our Bakery and to make it more convenient for our customers we have secured the shop next to Wites' Confectionery, where supplies of our

White Bread **Brown Bread** Tea Biscuits Cakes, Buns --- and Scones May Always be Secured

Wedding Cakes A Specialty

M. EDWARDS & CO.



# An Open Letter to the Local Advertisers:

**GENTLEMEN:** 

We have a straight-forward proposition that we wish to put up to every merchant in Acton not now using the columns of the Free Press for advertising pur-

In the past year or so we believe we have made the Free Press a better paper than it ever was, and we intend to still further improve and enlarge it as conditions warrant. We have endeavored throughout the past to make the Free Press as local both in news and adertisements as possible, but believe we have not had the fullest co-operation in the matter of mutually advantageous local advertising.

We are being approached daily for contracts for outside advertising, some of which we have refused to accept, preferring to first put the matter before our own local merchants. What we wish to impress upon you is this .-- We have advertising space to sell. We prefer to let the local merchants derive the benefit which we know will accrue from the intelligent use of this space; and are willing in every reasonable way to help you get the greatest benefit from the money you spend in advertising. But if you prefer not to use it we will consider ourselves free to sell this space to such legitimate outside dealers as may consider it advantageous to them to use our columns.

We are not asking for charity. If you have all the business you can handle, and are making all the money you can keep track of, from your business, you have no need for advertising for new customers in the field we cover. We know the Free Press will bring you more business. And also remember this that a business that ceases to grow has a tendency to stagnation. Can you afford not to advertise?

Give it your consideration, and let us prove that what we say is true.

Yours for greater business,

H. P. MOORE, Editor and Publisher. G. A. DILLS, Advertising Manager