The Acton Free Press

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1919

DIDN'T THINK

Used to let his poor old mother go and
carry in the wood,
He was just a packhorse for him, but
he never understood;
Never thought of bringin' water from
the spring down by the lane,
Or of helpin' her to gather in the clo's
before the rain;
Let her keep a-waitin' on him, though
her back was achin' so—
'T wasn't 'cause he didn't love her—
he just didn't think, you know.
Then he went away and married—left
her livin' there alone;
'Course his wife didn't want her—she
had people of her own.
And he carried in the kindlin', and he
built the fires too,
And, to tell the truth, I dunno what
there was he didn't do;
Had to hustle now, I tell you! Got to
thinkin', too at last,
That he might of been a little mite
more thoughtful in the past.

After while the weary mother put her
burdens all away,
And he went and heard the preacher
praise her poor old soul one day;
And I stood and looked down at her
when they pushed the lid aside—
Poor old hands! I didn't wonder that
her boy sat there and cried,
Just as if he couldn't bear it—just as
if his heart'd break—
He had kind of got to sein' what she'd
suffered for his sake.
There's a lot of kinds of sinin' that the
Good Book tells about—
Sins concernin' which a body needn't
ever be in doubt,
But there's one sin that I reckon many
a man who doesn't think,
Will be held to strict account for when
he goes across the brink—
For the wrong that's done a person by
another's want of thought,
Hurts as much as though the injured
was the victim of a plot!

—Pacific Ensign.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

From the Issue of the Free Press of Thursday, May 11, 1899

The fruit trees are abloom again.

P. Sayers, Nassagaweya, is supplying Georgetown Council with cedar planks at $14 per 1,000.

New English prints, regular 12½ cents, for 9c. Gurney & Co.

A Lawn Tennis Club is the latest organization to secure quarters in the Public Park.

A scheme is on foot for the erection of a combined new ticket office and set of dressing rooms at the park entrance. The Park Committee and Lacrosse Club will go into the matter jointly.

Mr. G. L. Kitchen, of Wiarton, has been engaged to succeed Mr. W. R. Reynolds as elecirician and engineer in charge of the corporation electric light plant.

The License Commissioners have taken their final action in reference to the taverns of the county for the present year, and have cut off ten per cent., leaving only twenty. They have been reduced from sixty to twenty in the last twenty-five years.

Miss Laird, librarian of the Free Library in presenting her report for April, gives a total membership of 150. Books taken out 315, and total finances $3.10.

The last of a series of six nature study evenings was held in the Baptist Church on Friday evening. The subject was "Our Birds."

The building committee for the new Baptist Church have decided to employ the services of Mr. J. Francis Brown, architect, Toronto.

CHANGING SEED

Many farmers still think it advisable to change their seed grain every two or three years. In the light of the work done by the various experimental farms in Canada, this practice has nothing to recommend it, while on the contrary, it has been shown that there are distinct advantages in not changing seed. By the use of a good fanning-mill it is quite possible to grow the same grain year after year on the same farm and maintain its productivity, provided that the grain is seeded early each season on well-drained, fertile soil. The seed should not be blamed for poor farming, which is most frequently the cause of the farmer's dissatisfaction.

Many of those who favor a change of seed have possibly based their belief on faulty observations. An error that is often made is that of comparing the results of one season with the results of the next. If the seed has been changed between times and the second season is unusually favorable, it is assumed immediately that the change of seed has brought the increased yield. The weather conditions in different seasons may alone make a difference in yield of from twenty to forty bushels per acre, depending on the kind of grain. Again the use of different fields may give rise to the same error of judgment, also differences in the dates of seeding.

When the change of seed is made with a neighbor it is a gamble whether one gets anything that is superior to their own or not. The variety is usually doubtful, and the labor, cost and inconvenience have to be considered as well, while there is always a possibility of introducing some noxious weeds.

There is one change of seed that every farmer who has been following this practice should make. He should change to the best variety of whatever kind of grain he is growing and stick to it. If he is not satisfied with his seed, he should discard it and buy seed of a well-known and proved variety. Its purity and productivity can be maintained by the combined use of the seed plot and the fanning-mill, and a change of seed is unnecessary.—Experimental Farms Note.

A Cure for Rheumatism—A painful and persistent form of rheumatism is caused by impurities in the blood, the result of defective action of the liver and kidneys. The blood becomes tainted by the introduction of uric acid, which causes much pain in the tissues and in the joints. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are known to have effected many remarkable cures, and their use is strongly recommended. A trial of them will convince anyone of their value.

CELEBRITIES' HEARTS

A recently-proved will contained the clause that the deceased "wished his heart to be separated from his body and preserved in spirits."

This request, though a singular one, is not without precedent. In 1309 Lord Burton made a similar request and nine years earlier the Marquess of Bute ordered that his heart should be conveyed to the Mount of Olives for burial. This was done by his widow. Robert Bruce enjoined a similiar duty on his retainer, Douglas, who may or may not have acceded to the demand.

Shelley's heart is supposed to have been rescued by Trelawney during the cremation of the poet, but there is insufficient evidence on the point. David Livingstone's body rests in Westminster Abbey, but his heart lies under a tree in Africa and the exact spot is marked by a tall obelisk surmounted by a cross, raised by the Royal Geographical Society.

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE BOASTERS

"The Busy Boastful Blighters," as the Minneapolis Bellman Terms Them

Some of the Canadian newspapers, after suffering in silence the boasting of certain Americans over the part performed in the war, not by themselves, but their country, are beginning to resent it, and many articles have recently appeared in these journals which show exasperation at the revival of a proverbial national bad habit which was temporarily checked during the war, but now seems, from the Canadian standpoint, at least, to have broken out afresh and with renewed and exaggerated intensity.

Considering the losses suffered and the sacrifices made by the Canadians during the past five years, their indignation at this tendency to brag is wholly justifiable. The flamboyant speeches made by some of the American senators and representatives are not such as would conduce to international good feeling, at a time when it is most essential to the peace of the world that friendly and cordial relations should be cultivated, especially between such near neighbors as the Canadians and Americans.

When the eminent Mr. Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives, is quoted as saying that the allies should feel profound gratitude to the United States because "we licked the Germans for them," it naturally aggravates the Canadians who have not forgotten that this same gentleman in 1911, when reciprocity relations between the two countries were under discussion, made a statement about annexing Canada to the United States which still rankles, although it was only intended as a bit of bucolic wit designed to please the constitutents of Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, and to go no farther. However, when international affairs are under discussion Mr. Clark can always be relied upon to say the injudicious word in season, his comprehension of such relations being strictly limited to those existing between nations like Arkansas and Missouri.

The discussion on "Who Won the War' now flourishing in the American press does not contribute much to cementing kind relations between Canada and the United States. The irrepressible and tumultuous Mr. Sam Blythe, who flowers only, thank Heaven, in the Saturday Evening Post, and who, so far as known, has fought only with his valiant and industriou pen during this great struggle, lends his share to the exasperation of the Canadians when he says: "The great outstanding"—of course Mr. Blythe would say outstanding—"success of our part of the war—indeed of the war itself—was the American buck private. He won it. The reason Germany quit was not any other reason than the American soldier, the private." Even if this were so, which it is not, such a statement would come with exceeding bad grace from an American source.

That exceedingly modest journal, the Chicago Tribune, which only makes the unassuming claim that it is "The World's Greatest Newspaper," recently held that Great Britain should by right have the most powerful navy, with the United States a close second, and pointed out, as an excuse for this surprising willingness, that if Britain should on the strength of such permitted naval supremacy ever forget the respect due to the predominant merits of the United States, Canada could be quickly and easily overrun and would thereafter cease to be a British dominion. At least this is the Canadian version of a Tribune editorial on the Freedom of the Seas, and of course the suggestion that Canada could be thus conquered and annexed, coming from "The World's Greatest Newspaper," by itself thus depicted, does not strike Canada as a happy or friendly thought at this particular time.

A Philadelphia newspaper recently made the statement that the Canadian corps had made the best showing of all the allied armies. This emanating from an American journal would have been most gratifying to Canada, and would have had a reassuring effect had not the editor modestly added the astonishing information that the reason for this pre-eminence was that a very large proportion of the Canadian army was in reality composed of Americans!

A correspondent of the Bellman who resides in Winnipeg and is a very earnest and consistent advocate of friendlier relations between the two countries, in sending an article from a local paper on this subject entitled, "Too Proud to Boast," asks if something cannot be done to muzzle the injudicious jingoes who are thus sowing the seeds of hatred and jealousy on ground that has been cleansed and purified of old prejudices by mutual sacrifices in a common great cause, and which otherwise might be expected to bring forth a crop of kindliness and good feeling.

He says: "This talk of winning the war either by your country or ours is piffle; the war was won by the more or less united team play of the allies, and, as far as one can see, they all had a very honorable part in it. We, on our part, did our utmost and contributed our full share toward winning the war, and we feel that your country did the same, so cannot something be done to keep us as united in peace as we were in war? The British Empire is by far the largest and most important customer the United States ever had or ever will have, and now is a very good time to stop this sort of stuff."

Unfortunately the Bellman can see no way by which this disgusting and humiliating strutting and bragging can be stopped unless it be for the self-respecting people of both countries earnestly to protest against it and unmistakably to show their contempt of the agencies through which it is made manifest. The Canadians notice only the American side of it, as the Americans get only the reflection of a similar unlovely spirit on the other side of the boundary line, for Canada has her pinhead politicians who desire to foment distrust of the United States and their journals and journalists of thoughtless and injudicious proclivities.

Sensible and well-balanced people in both countries should not allow themselves to be influenced in the slightest by these shallow and irresponsible mischief-makers. As a whole the pepole of the United States fully and completely recognize what Canada, and indeed the entire British Empire, has done during the war, and would be ashamed to boast over the achievements of their own country in comparison with those of their allies.

General Pershing and Admiral Rims, who may with confidence be accepted as representing the feeling of the American army and navy, have certainly been most outspoken in praise of the British forces. Responsible American statesmen and the most reputable of American newspapers and magazines have given the very highest credit to the allies, and especially to the British army and navy. Canada's heroic part in the war is fully recognized by all classes in the United States. Surely the attitude of the American soldier abroad has not been boastful; his humble-mindedness and his readiness to praise the valor of the British troops, especially the Canadians, were most favorably commented upon by the English press.

The Canadians should accept such assurances as the expression of American sentiment on this subject rather than the exceptional evidences to the contrary afforded by a few claptrap American wind-jammers and by journalists who write first and furiously and think, if at all, afterwards. Moreover, when the American soldier comes home and gets an opportunity to express himself, the boasters and braggarts will be silenced.

It is not the men who have done the actual fighting who are indulging in this sort of bombastic talk. As usual, it is the bold civilian who remained safely in Washington, or the valiant journalist whose gun was the pen and whose ammunition was found in an inkstand, who now proclaims and exalts American prowess and seeks to detract from the repute of her allies.

It is hardly necessary to say that such utterances as those justly complained of by the Canadians are a source of bitter mortification and humiliation to right-thinking Americans familiar with the facts of the war. While they are proud of what their soldiers and sailors did to help, they are profoundly ashamed and chagrined that any one claiming to be an American, with the soul of an American, should be so devoid of a sense of decency and the fitness of things, so lacking in generous appreciation of the sacrifices and achievements of the allies, and so lost to the very rudiments of courteous consideration for others and proper national self-respect, as to blat and boast about them and worse still, to make invidious comparisons wholly unjustified by the facts.

Unfortunately the political and journalistic blighter with the blatant tongue or the irresponsible pen is omnipresent. No country has a monopoly of him. He abides and does his contemptible work everywhere, and is to be borne as a universal affliction and thorn in the flesh by self-respecting and decently reticient people of all nations. He should be muzzled, but he is irresponsible, especially in so-called free countries.—Minneapolis Bellman.

PLANTING ROOTS FOR SEED

As the time for planting mangels, turnips and carrots for seed is at hand a few recommendations relative to planting may be opportune.

In the first place, any one who has saved some roots for the purpose of raising from them what seed he will need for next year's seeding, should use only the very best roots. It is of course evident that if the most satisfactory results are to be obtained, the roots to be used for seed production must be perfectly sound; otherwise the seed grower runs the risk of going to the trouble of planting, only to find that after a while the stand of the seed crop becomes thin and disreputable looking as the diseased roots rot in the ground.

The roots used for seed production should furthermore be as uniform as possible in respect to general type. That is to say, they should be of the same color and of the same general shape. It is of minor importance that small roots produce about as much seed as large ones and that the quality of the seed produced by small roots is just as good as the quality of the seed produced by large ones.

The roots chosen for seed raising should be planted in rows anywhere from 2½ to 3 feet apart so as to make it possible to horse-cultivate between the rows. Mangels and swede turnips should, in order to be given a chance to branch out freely, be spaced anywhere from two to three feet apart in the rows; in the case of carrots, the roots may be planted closer together, say from 1½ to 2 feet apart in the rows.

If only a small number of roots are to be set out, the planting may be done with a spade. This method of planting is very simple. Holes are made at the proper distances sufficiently deep to allow the roots placed therein to be just nicely covered with earth. When the roots are placed in the holes, the soil should be packed around them. The planting is done properly if the tops of the roots are just a little below the surface of the ground.

If a large area is to be planted, it is, especially if help is scarce, more economical to plant with a plow. Furrows are made, and the roots are placed reclining on the slanting side of the furrow at the proper distance apart in such a way that the soil turned over by the plow in the next round will just cover the tops. Then a third furrow is ploughed and no roots are planted in it. To be brief, the roots should be planted in every third furrow and placed in such a manner that the plow barely covers them with soil. If the tops are left uncovered, they may dry out if the weather turns hot but if, on the other hand, the roots are buried too deep, the seed stalks sprouting from them may have some difficulty to break through, especially if the roots are small.

No matter what methods are followed in the planting of the roots, it is essential that the roots be set out as early as it is possible to go on the land for, according to experience, the early planting brings the heaviest seed yields.—Experimental Farms Note.

WAR AND MILLIONAIRES

It hardly seems conceivable, as announced by a representative on the floor of Congress recently, that of the 30,000 millionaires at present in the United States 23,000 became such during the war. And yet, more remarkable things have eventuated in this land of Eldorado. The attention of Congress is respectfully directed to this army of 23,000 who marched bravely forth into the marts of trade clad in gold armor, using the shield of the American dollar, flashing the sword of sharp business, and giving no quarter to the enemy. It was a great battle, made possible by the contemporaneous war for world's freedom wherein hundreds of thousands of America's best left office and shop and store to give themselves and all they possessed, if need be, for ultimate victory. Question: To these 23,000 and these alone do their "spoils of war" belong?—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

NOT IN THE GEOGRAPHY

Bobby heard his mother tell his father that her mother, who was ill, was in a comatose state and she must go to her at once. Bobby immediately ran for his geography and looked diligently for some time through it.

Finally he brought it to his father and said: "Father, I can't find the state of comatose in here. Will you?"—Judge.

A MARRIAGE FEE

The following story is told on a preacher and his wife well known among Alabama Methodists:

The minister had promised his wedding fees to her. It was just after the first wedding after his own marriage. Coming into the room, he put a bundle before her and said:

"There is your wedding fee. You are welcome to it."

"What is it?" asked his wife.

"Look and see. It was a tailor I married."

The parsonage keeper unwrapped the bundle, and a pair of trousers fell in her lap.—Alabama Christian Advocate.

Miller's Worm Powders are complete in themselves. They not only drive worms from the system, but repair the damage that worms cause and so invigorate the constitution that it very speedily recovers from the disorders of the digestion that are the result of the work of these parasitic intruders. They do their work thoroughly and strength and soundness follow their use.

QUOTATIONS FOR MOTHER'S DAY

"Mother is the name for God in the lips and hearts of little children."—William Makepeace Thackeray.

"Money builds the house, mothers make the home."—George Zell.

"If you have a gray-haired mother in
the old home far away,
Sit you down and write the letter
you've put off from day to day
Don't wait until her weary steps reach
heaven's pearly gate,
But show her that you think of her,
before it is too late."

—George Bancroft Griffith.

"I think it must be written, that the virtues of mothers shall be visited on their children as well as the sins of the fathers."—Charles Dickens.

"There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has languished, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency, who that has pined on a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought on the mother 'that looked upon his childhood,' that smoothed his pillow, and administered to his helplessness?"—Washington Irving.

"She broke the bread into two fragments, and gave them to the children, who ate with avidity. 'She has kept none for herself,' grumbled the sergeant. 'Because she is not hungry,' said a soldier. 'Because she is a mother,' said the sergeant."—Victor Hugo.

"My mother was as mild as any saint
And nearly canonized by all who knew,
So gracious was her tact and tenderness."

—Alfred Tennyson.

"Womanliness means only motherhood. All love begins and ends there."—Robert Browning.

"A mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing alive."

—Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

"My dear mother, with the truthfulness of a mother's heart, ministered to all my woes, outward and inward, and even against hope kept prophesying good."—Thomas Carlyle.

"The real religion of the world comes from women much more than from men—from mothers most of all, who carry the key to our souls in their bosoms."—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"Lord give the mothers of the world
More love to do their part;
That love which reaches not alone
The children made by birth their own,
But every childish heart.
Wake in their souls true motherhood,
Which aims at universal good."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"Many speeches may be and are made about education among us, many books may be and are written on it; but, after all, the real, practical simple truth of the matter is, that the most important part of the education of our boys and girls lies in the hands of their mothers. They should be encouraged in reading and thoughful studies; they should have opportunities given them to form clear, reasonable views about literature and politics. Most of all, the edifice of their religious faith should be built up very firm and lofty, for what they are, most infallibly the men and women of the next generation will be. It is not too much to say that they hold in their hands, under the Almighty will, the coming destiny of the nation."—Anon.

WHICH ARE YOU?

Two boys went to gather grapes. One was happy because they found grapes. The other was unhappy because the grapes had seeds in them.

Two men, being convalescent, were asked how they were. One said, "I am better to-day." The other said, "I was worse yesterday."

When it rains, one man says, "This will make mud;" another, "This will lay the dust."

Two boys examined a bush. One observed that it had a thorn; the other, that it had a rose.

Two children were looking through colored glasses, one said, "The world is blue;" and the other said, "It is bright."

Two boys, having a bee, one got honey, the other got stung. The first called it a honey bee; the other, a stinging bee.

"I am glad that I live," says one man. "I am sorry I must die," says another.

"I am glad," says one, "that it is no worse." "I am sorry," says another, "that it is no better."

One says, "Our good is mixed with evil." Another says, "Our evil is mixed with good."—Selected.

The Poor Man's Friend—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil possesses more power in concentrated form than one hundred times the quantity of many ungents. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

DUTCH COURTSHIP

It is the usual thing with the Dutch to compress match-making in all its branches within the month of November. The four Sundays of the month mark the four stages of the courtship, and each is known by its individual name as "Review," "Decision," "Purchase," and "Possession" Sunday. On Review Sunday in a village the whole population lingers after church while the young people parade about, but shyly forbearing to speak. Decision Sunday is a long step forward. After the service each bachelor approaches the maiden of his choice with a ceremonious bow. He must be shrewd, for from her manner of responding he is to judge whether it is the part of wisdom or of danger to make further advances. If the test of Decision Sunday is safely passed, the suitor waits a week and on Purchase Sunday calls upon the parents of his beloved. With their approval he may appear on Possession Sunday as a prospective bridegroom. November is chosen as the fittest month of the year, because the hardest work of farming is over and the comfortable time of gathering the harvest is the merriest season of all.—Family Herald.

COLLEGE WAR MEMORIALS

Our American college men are to have splendid memorials in their old haunts. So far the most highly favored kind is some such useful structure as the great Memorial Hall dining room that Harvard erected to her sons of the Civil War. The University of Wisconsin, for example, is setting out to raise a half-million dollars for a University Union, which shall be the gathering point for all the democratic life of the University. This one institution has sent 3,347 men into the Army and Navy, and it is fitting that it should be recognized by such an enduring memorial. Tufts College intends to honor its heroes by erecting a fine stadium; other institutions are to use their gifts for similar useful projects rather than for statues, arches, or merely ornamental purposes.

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No. 29	8.13 a.m.
No. 31	10.19 a.m.
No. 33	2.19 p.m.
No. 189	5.53 p.m.
No. 37	8.12 p.m.

Going East

No. 28	9.28 a.m.
No. 32	3.28 p.m.
No. 34	6.16 p.m.
No. 38	8.12 p.m.

Sunday trains pass through Acton going west at 10.15 a.m. and east at 7.00 p.m.

Toronto Suburban Electric Railway

Going West

9.17 a.m.	Daily except Sunday
3.32 p.m.	Daily except Sunday
8.02 p.m.	Daily except Sunday
11.02 a.m.	Sunday only
6.32 p.m.	Sunday only
9.56 p.m.	Sunday only

Going East

7.48 a.m.	Daily except Sunday
2.02 p.m.	Daily except Sunday
6.18 p.m.	Daily except Sunday
9.58 a.m.	Sunday only
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BABY'S FOOT PRINTS

As a means of establishing identity in future years, it is now the custom in many countries to take a baby's footprints soon after it is born. For, as with finger-prints, the impression affords a life record. That is to say from birth right through till death there will never be any change in the formation of the lines. The only difference will be in the size, and, of course, the footprints of no two babies are exactly alike.

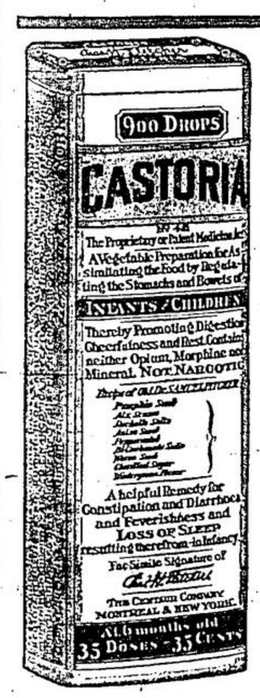
The impression can be easily taken by any mother in her own home a few weeks after birth. All that is necessary is to cover the sole of the child's foot with printer's ink by means of a roller, and then transfer the impression to a sheet of paper. Afterwards the ink can be cleaned off the foot with alcohol. Provided that care be taken not to disturb the impression before it is dry, there will then be in existence a record of baby's identity which will carry weight in any court of law in after years.—Tit-Bits.

$20,000,000 MADE OUT OF 5 AND 10 CENT PIECES

If a person were to say to the average young man of 25 years, "Young fellow, do you know that if you save your nickles and dimes, it is within your power to make $20,000,000?" he would be considered a little off. But it has been done, and the late F. W. Woolworth did it.

When Woolworth was a young man he, at one time, earned only $8.50 a week, kept a wife and child and saved $50 which, added to $250 he borrowed, bought his first stock of goods. In time he started his 5, 10 and 15 cent stores, and had about 1,070 of them when he died. He built the world's greatest office building, putting $14,000,000 into it, and died reputedly worth another $7,000,000 or $,000,000.

It is not possible for every youth to become a Woolworth; but if Canadian young men and women save the 5 and 10 cent pieces and invest them in War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps, they will lay the foundation of their own financial independence.



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The strongest cleanser known

Splendid for sinks and drains

All grocers

Ask for it to-day

The

ACTON BAKERY

M. EDWARDS & CO.

Canada Food Board License No. 8-012
MILL 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 Wiles' 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.
ACTON, ONTARIO