

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1920

This Acton Free Press is published every Thursday morning at the Press Plant building, Mill Street, Acton, Ontario. The subscription price is \$1.50 per year in advance. Postage is charged additional to office in the United States. The date to which subscriptions are paid is indicated on the address label.

ADVERTISING RATES—Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line per week for first insertion and 8 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Contract display advertisements for 100 notices or more per annum 15 cents per line each insertion. Advertisements without specific direction will be inserted on the editorial page accordingly. W. P. MOORE, Editor and Publisher.

Telephone Editorial and Business Office Residence

EDITORIAL

The Farmer's Sun says that it is anxious that every farm and factory in the Province should be served by Hydro power and that it will find no fault with the Government if mature consideration should cause it to feel "justified in going ahead with radial lines."

Say! Mr. Mun. "If you want to live in the kind of a town like the kind of a town you like, you needn't slip your clothes in a grip and start on a long, long hike. You'll only find that you've left behind, for there's nothing that's really new; it's a knock at yourself when you knock your town. It isn't the town; it's you."

The building mortgage companies are lending only 40 or 45 per cent on first mortgage on dwellings now, compared with 60 per cent before the rise in values. The reason is that over a five-year period, there may be a big slump in values, and that at the inflated building prices of today, a good margin has to be allowed for a drop. The caution is needed—Mail and Empire.

Agriculture, as well as labor, or industry, is changing under the force of economic revolution. If it appeared in earlier stages of the general upheaval of working conditions, that industrial workers alone were involved, even the casual observer must now be disillusioned. Side by side with city workers in factories, in commerce and on transport, the agricultural worker is demanding higher wages and a shorter work day.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a circular drawing attention to the regulations under the Inspection and Sale Act governing the marketing of fruit in open packages. Open fruit packages may not be sold now unless they bear the name of the packer, or a number, or a mark which has been registered and approved by the Department of Agriculture. Where packages are labelled with the name of a retailer for whom they are packed, a registered mark must still be shown indicating the original packer. The circular states that this regulation will be rigidly enforced this season.

"Twelve resolutions dressed up in clothes" representing Labor in the Provincial Legislature are doing more to gain the objectives of the Independent Labor Party, than had been accomplished in thirty or forty years of petitions and delegations, and they are doing it cheaper, is the unique method of Hon. Walter Rolfe in describing the Labor members of the Ontario Legislature. Mr. Rolfe, in an address at a mass meeting in Toronto on Sunday, discussed the antecedents and prospects of the U. F. O.-Labor Government, and he declared that if the Drury administration is permitted to continue in office until the end of its four year term, it will have satisfied the people of the Province that it is worthy of return to power.

The sensible suggestion is made by the Farmers' Sun, that instead of adopting Daylight Saving as a national policy this year, that each locality or municipality exercise "individual prerogative in opening their places of business an hour earlier, where there is a desire to take advantage of the prolonged-daylight hours. This method would leave the national clock uniform throughout the Dominion, and would be undisturbed as is sought to do the time tables of the railways." If this method of dealing with the problem were to be accepted, the farmer, to whom daylight saving is admitted to be a nuisance, would be able to shape his day in perfect harmony with the rest of his fellows and would not be trudging through dew-laden meadows an hour before he could start effective work, nor racing to catch milk trains at an hour before the regular time.

The High Cost of Living

No current question of the day is receiving more attention than the very vital one of the high cost of living. One of the sanest answers to this world-wide problem that has come under our notice is given by Mr. William A. Law, a prominent banker, who has made some suggestions as to our present economical conditions—and the way out. Among other things he says: "So long as men spend more than they produce, the cost of living will not only stay high, but it will go higher. Were it possible to get organized labor to consent to a fifty-six hour week until 1923, with proportional additional compensation, production would go on as if to force a general lowering of prices. This supports Charles M. Schwab's contention that the only way to reduce the high cost of living is to get together and get to work. No man ever became a capitalist of industry working only eight hours a day and looking contently at the clock." Howard Figg, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, spoke in Nashville, Tenn., last week says the Advocate, on the same subject. He asserted that unproduction, public indifference, and the monetary conditions are some of the causes of the high cost of living. As illustrative of indifference Mr. Figg said the city dweller is too prone to buy from the truck wagon instead of patronizing the back-yard garden. The country people are in the same position, he said, by patronizing the packer instead of the smoke house. He said, too, that people are buying recklessly buying more than they need.

Government Wisely Supports Private Bills

The Drury Government is not trusting temperance as a party question. It encouraged the members of the Legislature to express their individual judgment as to what steps should be taken to make prohibition effective. But it frankly intimates that the resolution and bill dealing with temperance introduced by private members on the Government side of the House have the approval of the Ministry. The leaders of the groups forming the Opposition naturally are chagrined by the course taken by the Government, which robs them of the opportunity of saying that the Government is ramming through oppressive legislation, gives them no chance of defeating the Government on a snap vote, and by weakening party loyalty on the Opposition side, increases the probability that the resolution and bill will carry by large majorities.

The Eastside Gladness

Easter day this year was not favored with bright, warm, sunny weather, as is so often the case with the opening of spring. But the Easter spirit was abroad nevertheless. The music in the churches; the theme of the sermons; the Easter lilies which brightened the sanctuaries and lent their grateful fragrance; the greetings to visiting friends, all had a share in making this hallowed anniversary a glad-some time. All the world feels the need of Easter. Never was there a time when so many mothers wept for their sons. Many, young and strong, and with promise of a long life, have passed from the sight of those who loved them. The burden of grief would be too much to bear were it not for the assurance that these young lives are not ended, but only transplanted, that the separation is only for a time. Without the Easter hope, the Easter promise, this life of ours would not be worth living. And the Easter promise is not given as consolation to the old as they come toward the end of life. It is an inspiration to youth and age alike, a revelation of glory in the present as well as in the future.

Labor Men Not Generally Against Prohibition

In view of the fact, and other considerations that the opponents of prohibition have dinned into the ears of the American public that, come what may, the workman must have his beer, and that "no beer, no work" has formed the standard motto for many a parade, the impression was naturally made on the public mind that labor must be counted as one of the forces hostile to national prohibition. We are glad, therefore, that through the accustomed journalistic enterprise of the Literary Digest, we have acquired information that to consider labor preponderantly antagonistic to national prohibition would be to misrepresent this great branch of American citizenship on this important question. The Literary Digest sent out a questionnaire to the duly elected officials of union workers throughout the United States. Five hundred and twenty-six replies were received; and of this number, three hundred and forty-five expressed their opinion that prohibition is a benefit to the workman, one hundred and forty-three that prohibition is not a benefit to the workman. Thirty-one expressed doubt, and seven said that prohibition has not been given a fair trial.—Nashville Advocate.

Do You Know Another Town Like This?

The following from the Milton Reformer reads remarkably like the experience of Memorial Commissions in other towns that are well known and not far away: "Over a year ago, at a public meeting held in the Town Hall, a committee was appointed to see about the erection of some suitable memorial to the brave men who had laid down their lives in the Great War. That committee was subsequently enlarged by the addition thereto of a number of men living in the Milton district outside the town, and together the committee was composed of about thirty-six persons, including a number of ladies. This committee met from time to time, but never in sufficient numbers to accomplish anything, for want of a quorum. The last meeting was held in the Council Chamber on Saturday evening, and out of the thirty-six members only about a dozen were present, not sufficient to form a quorum, so no business could be transacted. Dr. Anderson, M. P., occupied the chair. There was a little discussion on the situation, when it was decided to refer the whole matter back to the public meeting which had appointed the committee in the first place, and ask the Mayor to call another public meeting for the purpose of appointing a new committee, when it was hoped such a one would be appointed as would take sufficient interest in the matter to attend the meetings when called by the chairman."

Commemorating Our Soldiers' Heroism

It is not in Canada alone that the question of suitable memorials to our soldier heroes is perplexing the people. The 'Youths' Companion, of Boston, Mass., contributes this very interesting comment: "The Civil War bequeathed to the country a great number of conventional soldiers' monuments. In small country towns and large cities alike the handiwork of the sculptor was set up, in bronze or granite or marble. The park, the square, the cemetery were equally favored as sites for the memorial—which was often poorly designed and crudely executed, and after the first enthusiasm over a local work of art had evaporated, remained an undistinguished if not an unsightly object. In the plans to commemorate worthy those who died in the great war, there is no tendency to repeat the mistakes made by an earlier generation. The memorial statue will represent in most places the tribute of homage that the people wish to pay to their soldier dead. The memorials will range from the small community building of the little village, to the ten-million-dollar National Victory Memorial Building for which Congress has granted a site at Washington. They will be designed for many and various purposes—community houses, auditoriums, hospitals, libraries, schools and churches. The noblest form of memorial is that which, created by the genius of the artist, is so much in harmony with the theme that it inspires emotion in the beholder. But the inspiration of the artist cannot always be predicated in advance; and even if it could be, it is of too rare occurrence to satisfy the desire of communities all over the country to erect worthy memorials to their dead. To recognize that the best memorial is one that will serve a practical purpose and meet a need of the community is to take the first step toward making a memorial that will hold the interest—something that the old-fashioned monument has not done."

INCUBATION AND BROODING OF CHICKS

Which is to be best, hen or incubator? If less than 100 chicks are to be hatched it is not generally considered advisable to buy an incubator, and if more than that number are wanted it is almost a necessity to have an incubator. If hens are used, select only birds that appear to be determined to set and are not shy or nervous on some sunny wetter. Be sure that your hen is perfectly free from all vermin and see that she has a supply of fresh water and some whole grain every day.

If artificial methods are used, a well ventilated boiler with a fairly even temperature makes a suitable location for the incubator. Buy a well-made machine of a well tested make. Study the general directions sent with each machine and have it started several days before trusting the eggs to it.

The first essential of a good hatch whether under hen or in incubator is to have eggs from healthy fowls and to brood fresh. The fresher the egg the better. Discard all eggs that are not fresh, or that are not of normal shape. The shell should be clean and the contents clear. The egg should be incubated in a fair degree with good ventilation and not too close.

A hen should be given no more than a pair of eggs and should be brooded as soon as possible. The artificial method of brooding is better, as it will provide for all weather, early and well. This method will be left to the incubator. The hen should be fed with corn and clover, and the water should be kept clean. The brooder should be kept at a normal temperature as what they were accustomed to in the incubator for a start. Extreme heat or cold are very dangerous.

Chicks require no food for 48 to 60 hours after being hatched, as a chick when it leaves the shell has a sufficient supply of nourishment to last it for several days and a small quantity at a time and often during the first few weeks. Dry bread crumbs, all-grade grit, water or sour milk where available, should be made gradually available. The chick should be fed with self-feeding hopper containing cracked corn, fine cut alfalfa and dry meal or a mixture of feeding the growing stock while on a good grass and clover range, poultryman, Lenoirville, N.C. Experimental Farm.

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LEARN THIS

Learn this lesson, my son; then learn it over and over again; the world does not owe you a living. It doesn't owe you anything at all. If there are those who have gotten a notion in their heads that they have a right to be taken care of by others, regardless of any exertion themselves. They will drift out to glory, however, that while they are waiting for the procession to come along with a feather or bed on which to carry them to fame and fortune, the hustler has gotten a long way to the front; while he who waited for others to help him along, waited for what never came.

WANTED—NEW PARTS  
When I bought this motor car from you a week ago," cried the frate purchaser, "you said you would be willing to supply a new part if anything broke!"  
"Certainly sir," agreed the entrepreneur. "What can I have the pleasure of providing you with?"  
"Well," replied the purchaser, "I want a new set of tires, a new set of springs, a new set of brakes, a new set of wheels, and a new set of axles, and I want them all by to-morrow!"

PUTTING WAR GAS TO GOOD USE  
Experts from the Federal Department of Agriculture and from the War Department will begin a series of experiments in the south in the effort to save a powerful gas that was used by the American Army in the war in Europe. The gas will be used in attempts to destroy the cotton boll weevil, the pink boll worm, caterpillars, potato bugs and other insect pests that ravage crops. It is said to be a by-product of southern mines.

THE LITTLE MAIDEN LADY  
"Oh, little maid, will you marry me if I row down to you,  
And learn all over again the things that little boys say and do?"  
"I shall never marry," the little maid said,  
"but you may be my brother,  
For the one I love the best, you see,  
Is married to my mother."  
— Helen Howard Loomis.

ALWAYS TOGETHER  
"Butler and ragat, butler and ragat," called the pedlar.  
"Why do you always put those words together?"  
"Because, my man," cautiously touching his hat, "whatever you and butler you find ragat."

Metallurgy and increased production is the only road to a higher standard of living for our people.

THE JOKE ON DAD

"You," burst Willie.  
"Young man!" reproved his father, sharply.  
"Young man!" repeated the quick-witted youngster.—Boston Transcript.



The Lenten Season is over  
W. EVANS—WEST END MEAT MARKET  
Has Abundance of Choice Cuts of Meats—See the Following Attractive Prices for Your Favorite Cuts  
Choice Thin Bacon, sliced 85c  
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Quality our First Consideration  
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Are invited to bring their Butter, Eggs and other Farm Produce here for which they can have either Cash or Goods.  
Tannery Co-Operative  
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Proclamation!  
Owing to the prevalence of Small Pox throughout the country it is deemed advisable for all citizens to be vaccinated at once. Parents will be sure to see that all their children are vaccinated without delay.  
J. A. McNEIVEN  
Medical Officer of Health,  
Acton, March 29, 1920. 40-3

The Public Health  
CITIZENS ARE REQUESTED TO COMPLY WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT  
Notice is hereby given that all residential premises are required forthwith to clean their chimneys, gutters, downpipes and other buildings, and to remove all dirt, manure and other substances which may endanger the public health, and to have the same cleaned by the tenth day of May next, on the date the Sanitary Inspector will commence a general inspection; and further take notice that the section of the Public Health Act prohibiting the depositing of snow between the 16th of May and the 16th of November, except in pens at least 7 feet from any dwelling house, and from any street or lane, with floors kept clean and all standing water and regularly cleaned, will be strictly enforced. All citizens are requested to keep their premises constantly clean and thoroughly disinfect them.  
GEORGE MARSHALL  
Mayor of the Municipality,  
Acton, April 1, 1920. 40-4

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H. WILES  
Mill Street Acton, Ont.

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DH. J. A. McNEIVEN  
Physician and Surgeon  
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