

A MOTHER'S PRAYER

The first was when he'd reached age three. He grinned at Dad then said to me "I love you mother, all I can. Because to-day I am a man!"

The years sped by—he was sixteen—He'd brushed his hair into a shen: "Tonight I dance with Mary Ann. Gee Whiz! I guess I am a man!"

And then today, nineteen—no more. He came, a soldier, through my door—"I've joined," he called, "they've said I can. Gee, Mum, I really am a man!"

And yet my heart, bereft of joy, Cries out, "Dear God, protect my Boy!"

FAYE GOULD McLEAN.

Twenty Years Ago

From The Issue of The Free Press of Thursday, June 2, 1921

The latter part of May gave us a real warm summer weather.

The citizens of Salem and vicinity have unveiled a memorial monument of similar design to that of the ship.

Mr. Bert Kenyon of the shoe factory, has purchased the site of the monument.

A pure white robin was hatched in a nest on Young Street on the lot of Mr. W. Tumb. It flew about for a few days but died after being caught.

A branch of the Women's Institute was organized at Limehouse under the direction of Mrs. George Hecall of Acton.

Norman Garfield who was sentenced to hang at Woodstock, for murder escaped from jail and had a few hours of liberty.

Mrs. J. A. Tracey and Miss E. Appleton of Stewarttown were arrested by a stranger at the flag station and their suspicions were aroused.

Mr. Tracey got a full description from Chief Melville of Georgetown and he with Walter Lawson and R. A. Appleton went to the station. Garfield tried to make a break but was unsuccessful.

The Woodstock authorities came down that evening and he was back in the death cell on Saturday morning.

The \$1,000 reward still probably is desired among the five Stewarttown citizens who were successful in identifying and capturing Garfield.

DIED

At Hamilton on Sunday May 29, 1921, Margaret Scott, wife of Jonathan Lane, aged fifty years.

McCALLUM At Boscawen, Man., on Monday May 2, 1921, Duncan McCallum, formerly of Dalhousie, in his 51st year.

SUGAR PRICES HAVE NOT INCREASED SINCE MARCH 31ST

OTTAWA. Sugar prices to consumers should be no higher today than those generally prevailing in the first week of April, according to a statement issued today by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

It is reported that since the introduction of the Budget some retail merchants have advanced sugar prices owing to a misunderstanding of the effect of the recent increase of one cent per pound in the excise tax.

On March 31, at the request of the Minister of Finance, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board required retailers to advance their selling price by one cent a pound, with the whole of this increase accruing to the Dominion Treasury.

On April 29, under the budget then presented, the excise tax on sugar was increased by one cent, whereupon the board's order of March 31 was immediately withdrawn.

Thus there was no increase in the retailers' selling price on April 29, nor has there been since.

This appears to have been clearly understood by the trade generally, but instances have been brought to the attention of the board in which individual retailers increased sugar prices by an additional cent when the budget came down.

The board intimated that it would welcome information as to any such advantage being taken of the budget provision.

VALUABLE GREYHOUNDS TRAVEL VIA CANADA

The numerous valuable strains of greyhounds under secure and normal conditions, consignments of these animals are being shipped from British kennels through Canada to the Bahamas.

The important traffic being entrusted to the Express Department of the Canadian National Railway from point of origin to final destination.

Several groups of greyhounds have already reached Canada and gone on to their destination which is THE Duke of Windsor's estate at Nassau.

The animals shipped through a British port for Canada remain here for some time to recuperate before starting on a second voyage to the Bahamas.

Officials of the Canadian National Express say that the greyhounds stand the voyage very well. They may be a bit leg weary on landing but a week on a veterinary farm finds them frisking about.

At sea these animals travel, as tradition demands, in charge of the Ship's Butcher. They are exercised daily and their special food prepared ashore accompanies them to be served as directed. A "must" in the greyhound diet is milk.

Some of the greyhounds have been priced as high as \$15,000.

The Sunday School Lesson

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 1

BROADENING CHRISTIAN HORIZONS: THE ANTIOCH MOVEMENT

Golden Text.—For I am not ashamed of the gospel: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek. Rom. 1:16.

Lesson Text.—Acts 11:19-30. Time.—A. D. 42, 43. Place.—Antioch. Exposition.—I. Great Revival at Antioch, 19-21.

It took years for men of every nation, while these early Christians had not as yet learned all things, they had learned some things well:

(1) What to preach. "The Word" what a pity that so many of our twentieth century preachers do not know that "The Word of God" is the one thing to preach; (2) how to preach "SPEAKING" the Word.

(3) They just talked the truth in a natural, unstilted, conversational way. Who ought to do the preaching, the rank and file of the Church, for many that were scattered abroad were not the apostles (ch. 8:1). God had led on step first, Jews, then Samaritans, then Jewish proselytes, but at last genuine Gentiles.

The first missionaries to the heathen were just ordinary, everyday Christians, who had gotten so full of the truth as it is in Jesus that they could no longer follow the slow lead of the authorities in the Church, but were forced to break the bonds of Jewish prejudice and narrowness and speak out to the perishing Gentiles.

The movement was of God and soon carried the whole Church with it. The word for preaching in v. 20 is not the same as in v. 10. It means "telling good tidings." Those good tidings which they told are summed up in three words: "The Lord Jesus."

The outcome of the hand of the Lord being with them, "a great number believed and turned unto the Lord." Statements similar to this abound in the Acts (v. 24: 2:47; 4:4; 5:14; 6:7; 9:31, 35, 42; 12:24).

We would do well to ask why the gospel does not make the same uniform headway today. The answer, in part at least, is suggested in Acts 2: 42; 6:4; Acts 1:8; 8:4. The faith of those converts in Antioch proved its genuineness by its effect: they "turned unto the Lord." What is meant by turning unto the Lord is indicated by 1 Thes. 1:9; Ac. 20:18, 20.

We have in these verses a very clear setting forth of the "conversion" part of the process and conversion. The words "turned unto the Lord" are used in the word, the Lord Jesus (vs. 19, 20), those converted believed the message and turned unto the Lord. This shows the relation between faith and repentance, believing the truth about Jesus, leads to repentance from sin into Himself.

II. Barnabas Follows Up the Work, 22-24.

As soon as tidings of the Gentile revival at Antioch reached Jerusalem, there was great interest there. They sent one of their best men to investigate and cooperate. "He was a good man." It is far more important that a man be good than that he be brilliant if he is to edify young converts.

He was also "full of the Holy Ghost." He was also "full of faith," and a man that is not, need undertake the work of instructing and developing young converts, especially converts from heathenism so dark as that in Antioch.

He was free from the love of gold (ch. 4:36; 13:7). He was free from personal ambition and jealousy, in his work (vs. 25, 26). He was very sharp-eyed to see the sincerity and promise of a young convert (ch. 9:27). "When he was come, and had seen the grace of God, was glad."

It is said to say that not a few who see the grace of God wrought through other hands than their own, are mad, and try to belittle it. Note the character of the working of God's grace in Antioch: it was a grace that could be "seen." We need more of this visible grace in our churches today.

Barnabas knew just what to do. Exhortation was Barnabas' forte (ch. 13:16, 17). His exhortation was "easily that which should be given to all young converts. It is not enough to turn into the Lord; they must believe unto the Lord; and believe unto the Lord. This must be done with the purpose of heart. There is always much in the way of persuasion of worldly hindrances to the young convert to draw away from the Lord, unless they believe to Him with firmness of purpose. There is little hope. The natural outcome of the visit of such a man as Barnabas and such work as his was that "much people were added to the Lord." They were not added to Barnabas, but to the Barnabas-demonstration, but "unto the Lord."

III. The Ministry of Barnabas and Saul at Antioch, 25-26.

Barnabas showed his largeness of spirit in still another way. He said to himself, "This is just the place for Saul. I will go get him." For a whole year Barnabas and Saul worked together in Antioch and their work was greatly blessed. Their ministry consisted largely in teaching systematic inculcation of revealed truth. The disciples got at this time the name by which they are best known since Christians. The name was given to them by others, probably in contempt (ch. 11:26).

It was a glorious name and they clung to it. The real prophetic gift was manifested in the Church (vs. 22-26; ch. 21:10, 11). The self-sacrificing love of this young but rapidly growing Gentile church in Antioch to their Jewish brethren in Judea is very touching. No sooner did they hear of the hard times coming than they determined to send relief unto the brethren that dwelt in Judaea. They regarded hard times, not as times for retrenchment, but for expansion.

The Week at OTTAWA

Specially Written for The Acton Free Press by BY ALAN HARVEY Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA. (CP) Preliminary discussions over the House of Commons turned this week in consideration of the bills which will give legal effect to the tax changes outlined in Finance Minister Huley's budget speech April 29.

Parliament is definitely on the last lap of the present sitting. Adjournment in a matter of days is probable. For three weeks the House has been debating the stiffest taxation program ever presented to the Canadian people. This week, fifth since the Easter recess, began with Mr. Huley's preliminary resolutions approved by the House in committee.

Approval of the bills amending various taxation acts is little more than a formality. The non-war departmental estimates are the only other matters of major importance before the House at present.

Additional Taxation

Last week the Commons heard two announcements from the finance minister which signified Canadians are to face even heavier taxation than originally contemplated in the budget. The first was an amendment to the budget extending the new 20 per cent tax on motion picture theatre receipts to cover other forms of "spectator" entertainment with certain reservations. The second was a proposal imposing a 25 per cent tax on the manufacturers' sale price of soft drinks, carbonated or otherwise.

Mr. Huley said there had been complaint that the motion picture entertainment levy was "discriminatory." He had decided to extend it to cover all spectator entertainment where admission is charged.

The Minister of National Revenue, however, will be empowered to grant exemptions for entertainments which are not regular, which do not follow a pre-arranged schedule and which are not conducted from a profit angle. Also exempted will be entertainments whose proceeds are for charitable, religious or patriotic purposes.

The new tax on soft drinks calls for a 25-per cent ad valorem tax to conform with the budget increase from 15 cents a pound on carbonic acid used in making aerated drinks. Mr. Huley said the latter tax had proved discriminatory because a wide variety of soft drinks do not use carbonic acid gas.

The new federal tax of three cents a gallon on gasoline was adopted without vote after three days of lively discussion. Four proposed amendments to the resolutions, all seeking exceptions for farmers and fishermen were tabled out of order by Chairman Thomas from grounds of parliamentary procedure.

At the week-end, a statement was expected soon from Prime Minister Mackenzie King on the interment of eight Canadian seamen in the West African colony of French Guinea. Canada maintains diplomatic relations with the Vichy government and officials here expressed surprise that nationals of the Dominion would be held in French territory. The French Minister in Ottawa, Rene Estellouber, called his government for details.

Waterpower and Cheese

Another statement which the House awaited as the week began was one on the progress of discussions between Canada and the United States for additional waterpower development at Niagara Falls. At Washington it was reported that an agreement had been reached between the two countries whereby further waterpower would be made available for vital defence industries on both sides of the border.

Of major interest to farmers in Ontario and Quebec was the Dairy Products Board announcement that effective May 26 the entire Cheddar cheese production of these provinces would be earmarked for United Kingdom support.

The order meant most of Canada's domestic consumption would have to be provided from storage stocks since 95 per cent of all cheese produced in Canada comes from the two eastern provinces.

DOUBLE SERVICE

LONDON. (CP) British youth may serve in both the Air Force and the Home Guard, it was announced by Prime Minister Churchill today. The War Office has ruled that...

What Advertising Is—

---what it has done ---what it can do now

- 1 Advertising makes possible better merchandise at lower prices, thus serving the consumer and through service to the consumer creating greater demands for advertised products.
- 2 Advertising, because it helps a manufacturer attract the better type of dealer and jobber, contributes to better collections and smaller credit losses.
- 3 Advertising helps the manufacturer get quicker distribution, more economically and more rapidly to cause it builds greater and more immediate product acceptance by jobbers, dealers and consumers.
- 4 Advertising helps the manufacturer in his financing.
- 5 Advertising is the quickest and most economical method of introducing new products added to the established line and in the introduction of improved products.
- 6 Advertising gives the manufacturer his best protection against inroads of competition.
- 7 Advertising helps the small manufacturer grow larger and is his best protection against competition from the larger manufacturers while he is growing.
- 8 Advertising helps the large manufacturer retain his position of leadership.
- 9 Advertising protects the advertiser against price competition of unadvertised brands.
- 10 Advertising is a most potent force in building better public relations.
- 11 Advertising fortifies every manufacturer against the rigors of depression conditions.
- 12 Advertising by building consumer recognition of a product that has become obsolescent to build sales in another type of product which meets current consumer needs.
- 13 Advertising is excellent insurance for the trade mark against imitations.
- 14 Advertising helps the manufacturer get the best sales of jobber and dealer outlets.
- 15 Advertising assures manufacturers better supplies of raw materials at good prices because advertisers act swiftly to offer a greater stability of demand.
- 16 Advertising helps assure the advertiser of getting the first opportunity to accept or reject patents, suggestions and other ideas for improvements in product or policy.
- 17 Advertising contributes to better and more efficient sales management by attracting the best type of salesman, by giving the salesman a better proposition to sell, by helping the salesman conserve his time because it has created wider and more intensive distribution, and by opening the buyers' doors that might otherwise be closed.