

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1933

MY SENTIMENTS

Give me the guy with the straightforward eye. And a grip that'll hurt your hand. With a tongue that he uses, but never abuses.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

From the issue of The Free Press of Thursday, October 16, 1913

The maps are nearly bare of leaves again. Mr. Wm. Walker left last Friday for Mitchell, where he has the contract of painting the new house of Wm. Masles, formerly of Acton.

The builders are busily engaged in the erection of two new buildings for Messrs. Beardmore & Co., sole leather tanners. An esteemed resident of Rockwood in the person of Bill Stout was struck by an eastbound train on Thursday, October 9, 1913, and was instantly killed.

BORN

BEARDMORE—In Acton, on Saturday, October 11, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Beardmore, a daughter.

DIED

DEVEREAUX—In Squeaking, on Thursday, October 9, 1913, Walter G. Devereaux, in his 73rd year.

UPWARD TREND NOW UNDER WAY

Mr. E. N. Rhodes and Prominent Bankers Endorse Bennett's Figures

The Prime Minister's confident and encouraging statement introducing the new Dominion Loan has created a very positive and favorable reaction throughout the country. Its clear-cut expression of his conviction that recovery is under way, together with the evidence he cited, have stimulated a growing sense of optimism in business circles which is reflected in the subscriptions to the New Loan.

Some examples of the comment from prominent Canadians follow. Honourable E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance: "As Canadians we must all share in the sense of encouragement that the Prime Minister has inspired by his statement regarding the improvement in business conditions throughout this country. It has called out attention to indications of recovery that have become increasingly definite with each succeeding month, and which have been so sustained and consistent that one can no longer doubt their significance."

Sir Thomas White, Vice-President Canadian Bank of Commerce: "I fully concur with the statement of the Prime Minister as to the upturn which has taken place progressively in Canadian business during the past few months. In almost every branch of the country's economic life there has been manifest a slow but steady advance from the low point of last April. Despite adverse crop conditions I found, during my recent tour of the West, not only a spirit of confidence but quite noticeable signs of improvement."

Professor Gilbert Jackson, Director of the Colleges in Commerce and Finance of the University of Toronto and Economist of the Bank of Nova Scotia: "The very temperate statement made by the Prime Minister with reference to recent conditions in Canada is fully validated by the fact that not only have the physical volume of business and production increased since February by thirty-four per cent, but an even more encouraging point is that the prices of basic commodities have risen approximately in the same ratio. This has been followed by marked increase in manufacturing activity. Even in construction there are signs of improvement. Most encouraging of all is the increased confidence of the public in the situation evidenced by their increased readiness to spend. The rate of turnover of bank deposits has increased very rapidly since the spring."

M. W. Wilson, Vice-President and General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada: "The Prime Minister has quoted statistics to show that there are definite signs of trade recovery in Canada, but in my opinion, these statistics do not fully reflect the improvement which has occurred. While there are still a number of clouds on the business horizon, notably the low price of wheat and the partial failure, business throughout Canada has shown a definite and, in a number of industries, a marked improvement, and my confidence in a continued upward trend is strengthened by the background of what seems to be a definite world-wide recovery. It would be foolish to minimize the seriousness and extent of the problems still facing us, but the evidence of improvement will enable us to tackle these with greater heart and spirit. We are now offered an opportunity to show our confidence in ourselves and Canada in supporting the Government in its essential financial operations. Dominion of Canada Bonds are the premier securities available to investors."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15

PAUL IN ANTIOCH

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

Lesson Text.—Acts 11: 19-30; 12-25. Time.—A. D. 42, 43. Places.—Antioch. Exposition.—I. Great Revival at Antioch, 19-21.

It took years for them to learn that the Gospel was for men of every nation. There are a good many professed Christians in these days who have not learned it, even yet; they think the Gospel is only for the English and Americans and the Scotch and a few other nations. But 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 and the only thing to preach); (2) how to preach—"SPEAK-ING" (R. V.). The Lord Jesus just talked the truth in a natural unadorned conversational way. (3) Who ought to do the preaching—the rank and file of the Church, for "they that were scattered abroad" were not the apostles (comp. ch. 8: 1). God had led on step by 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. 19. It means "telling good tidings." Those good tidings which they told are summed up in three words—"the Lord Jesus;" they did not expend their strength in attacking heathen superstitions and immoral practices, nor in trying to reform politics; they told the good news of salvation in Jesus Christ. There is no proof that these men had the hand of bishops, presbytery or council upon them, but they had "the hand of the Lord with them." The great secret of success in Christian work is here indicated. 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; etc. etc.). We would do well to ask why the Gospel does not make the same uniform headway to-day. The answer, in part at least, is suggested in Ac. 2: 42; 8: 4; 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. 26: 18, 20. We have in these verses a very clear setting forth of God's part, the worker's part, and the convert's part, in repentance and conversion. The workers preached the word, the Lord Jesus (vs. 19, 20); the Lord blessed the word thus preached; His hand was with them (v. 20); those converted believed the message and turned unto the Lord.

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 co-operate. "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 no 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, 37). 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." Barnabas was in sympathy with God and His work. It is sad 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 to-day. Barnabas knew just what to do. Exhortation was Barnabas' forte (ch. 4: 36, R. V.). His exhortation was precisely that which should be given to all young converts. It is not enough to "turn unto the Lord," they must "cleave unto the Lord" or continue in the Lord. This must be done with "purpose of heart." There is always much in the way of persecution or worldly allurements of one kind or another to draw a young convert away from the Lord, and unless they cleave to Him with steadfastness 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 was added to the Lord."

III. The Ministry of Barnabas and Saul at Antioch, 25-30. 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 instruction of revealed truth. The disciples got at this time the name

GATHERING EGGPLANT RECIPES

Barbara B. Brooks

The eggplant is a rather strange food. It is half vegetable, half fruit, with almost a "low" name. In spite of these handicaps, the eggplant is steadily gaining popularity. It is a real staple in the southern states where most of it is grown and there it is sometimes served even for breakfast. Eggplant may be fried, stuffed and baked, scalloped or combined with other vegetables.

When purchasing eggplant, remember that it should be firm, smooth, uniform in shape, not excessively large and a glossy purple without brown or black streaks. Large, rough, corky places on the surface not only cause waste, but indicate a poor quality. Medium sized eggplants are best; large ones are usually seedy.

ARMENIAN SCALLOPED EGGPLANT

1 large eggplant
1/4 cup sliced or chopped onions
1/2 teaspoon cloves
Salt
1 cup corn flake crumbs
Chopped parsley
1 1/2 cups tomatoes
2 tablespoons butter
Cut eggplant into slices 1/2 to 1 inch thick. Peel and put into a large quantity of water with a handful of salt. Soak one hour, then cook in boiling water about one-half hour, or until tender. Drain. Mix onion, cloves, salt and corn flake crumbs. Sprinkle mixture in bottom of baking dish and between layers and top of eggplant. Add tomatoes, sprinkle with parsley, and cover with remainder of crumbs. Dot with butter, cover and bake one-half hour.

BAKED STUFFED EGGPLANT

1 eggplant
1 1/2 cup ham stock or water
3/4 cup coarse, dried bread crumbs
1/2 cup melted butter
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1/2 teaspoon lemon juice
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 egg, beaten slightly
Corn flake crumbs
Wipe eggplant, cut in quarters lengthwise. Remove pulp close to skin, leaving thin shells. Force pulp through a food chopper. Drain. Add stock or water, boil 20 minutes. Add bread crumbs, butter, lemon juice, salt and egg. Fill shells, sprinkle with corn flake crumbs, bake 15 minutes in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees F.).

EGGPLANT AND OKRA

1 eggplant peeled and cubed
1 onion sliced
3 tomatoes, quartered or
1 cup cooked tomatoes
12 okra pods, sliced
Salt and pepper
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
Cook eggplant, onion, tomatoes and okra with salt and pepper 30 minutes. Sprinkle with chopped parsley.

EGGPLANT TIMBALES

1 eggplant, pared and cut in 1/4 inch slices
1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup soft bread crumbs
2 eggs, well beaten
Few drops onion juice
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
2 canned pimientos, cut in strips
Corn flake crumbs
Parsley
Cook eggplant in boiling salted water until soft. Drain thoroughly, mash and add butter, crumbs, eggs, onion juice, salt and pepper. Line small baking dish with pimientos. Fill with mixture, sprinkle with corn flake crumbs, and bake 15 minutes in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees F.). Remove from molds and garnish with parsley.

EGGPLANT SOUFFLE

1 medium sized eggplant
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
1 cup grated cheese
1/2 cup soft bread crumbs
1 teaspoon tomato catsup
2 tablespoons grated onion
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of cayenne
1/2 teaspoon pepper
2 eggs (separated)
Peel the eggplant, cut in small pieces and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and mash. Melt the butter, add flour and when smooth, add the milk, stirring constantly. When thickened, add mashed eggplant, cheese bread crumbs, seasonings and beaten egg yolks. Fold in beaten egg whites, turn into greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about 45 minutes or until firm in the center.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any drugist's.

by which they are best known since—Christians. The name was given to them by others (perhaps in contempt, cf. ch. 28: 28; 1 Pet. 4: 16). It was a glorious name, and they clung to it. The real prophetic gift was manifested in the Church (vs. 27, 28; cf. 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 Judea." They regarded hard times, not as times for retrenchment, but for expansion. The young man whom Paul and Barnabas took with them was a Jew, a son of Mary, a leading Christian woman in Jerusalem. At her house the faithful assembled for prayer, and thither Peter went on his release from imprisonment (Ac. 12: 12).

NO EXCEPTION

Most of you young people, who have a difficult time are inclined to feel that you have been singled out for special hardships. Whatever your sorrow, it seems to you unique. When you are ill, you forget that perfect health is not a universal blessing. When you are hard up, you assume that everyone else has plenty. All these assumptions, however, are ridiculous.

You make a mistake when you encourage yourself in envying those who seem to you so fortunate. In their place you might find that you had as much to bear as ever. People who have never been sick a day may be tormented by financial anxieties. The rich man, whom so many envy, may have received his death warrant when he talked with his doctor last week. People do not wear their hearts on their sleeves. You do not know the anxieties, the perplexities, the heart-breaks of those who seem to you so fortunate.

If you have something hard to bear, do not fancy you have been singled out from earth's millions. On the contrary, if you had nothing to endure, you would be the strange exception. The Captain of your salvation was made perfect through suffering. Apparently the hardships that come to all, without exception, play an essential part in making you the men and women you aspire to be.

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What Makes a Town?

A prosperous rural population which demands a community centre where may be established business, educational, religious and entertainment facilities. Where these flourish and are active it is safe to surmise that the people of that section realize and appreciate the value to them of such a centre.

What Maintains It?

The towns are largely maintained by the surrounding districts. But the organization, the direction, and to a great measure the up-keep, of the institutions in such towns are in the hands of the business interests, together with those directly and indirectly connected therewith. Without the active business and professional men to supervise and govern these public institutions and undertakings no town could thrive.

Who is Mainly Affected?

Every citizen either in or about a town should be concerned in seeing to it that they do their part in carrying on any good cause which may be promoted, either by financial or active support. Only in this way will any town prosper and develop as it should.

Publicity is Required

In promotion work your local paper takes the leading part. It is ever the champion of worthy causes and philanthropic and patriotic undertakings. But to function properly, and fully carry out its natural prerogatives, it must in turn have the financial support of the community it serves. When needing advertising or printed matter always first think of

The Acton Free Press

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