

THE WARMTH OF FRIENDS

Without the warmth of friends, I could not live! Without the joyous interchange of words, of deed, or spirit that they give, life's other gifts don't matter very much.

Twenty Years Ago

From the Issue of The Free Press of Thursday, March 18th, 1920

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McMillan and Lachlan were presented with mementos by the neighbors prior to their removal to Acton.

The hockey season is over. The grass is getting green again. Mr. Nicol, marble cutter, of Guelph, has removed to Acton.

W. J. McDonald took highest standing and Stuart Lowe second highest in the County at the County Stock Judging Contests, held at Milton.

After eighteen years of service as engineer at the G.T.R. pumping station here, Mr. Alfred Bauer has resigned the position. The railway company is very loath to part with Mr. Bauer's services.

E. J. Hassard was nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of W. J. Ritchie as Councillor. Mr. Hassard is the new Councillor, by acclamation.

MARRIED

RICHARDS-BAKER. In Toronto, on Wednesday, March 10th, 1939, by Rev. George Baker, father of the bride, Pearl Z. Baker, of Etteridge Orville Richards, of Banff, Alberta.

DIED

GARDNER. At Stouffville, on Wednesday, March 10th, 1939, Ruth Simpson, widow of the late John Gardner, aged 87 years.

MISS MARION WALWYN Y.M.C.A. OFFICER IN ENGLAND

Canadian women, as well as their English sisters, are in the war in England, and some of them, like Miss Marion Walwyn, Y.M.C.A. officer at the Beaver Hut in London, England, are veterans of the last conflict.

War days are like old times to Miss Walwyn, whose home city is Toronto, for she was a "Y" worker in London and her's she is now back at the same old stand. Then, as now, she was in charge of entertainment for the Canadian troops on leave.

For the past few years Miss Walwyn has travelled throughout Europe. Last summer she was conducting a tour through Germany and Austria when rumors of war caught up to her. Quickly and efficiently, and without alarming her Canadian tour party, she managed to cut her trip short and pack them all off on boats for Canada two or three days before the outbreak.

Members of the tour urged her to come with them but Miss Walwyn had already offered her services to the Canadian "Y" and was headed for London to get in on this second conflict.

While waiting for a reply from the "Y", Miss Walwyn went ahead on her own, determined that nothing could stop her from doing her bit for the boys overseas. The day the first division arrived she landed alone in Aldershot to see if there was anything she could do. When she arrived there was no place for her to stay but a Canadian officer gave her his room and she began her own auxiliary service by helping organize entertainment for the freshly arrived troops.

Meanwhile Major J. W. Buxton, of the Canadian "Y", had arrived with the first contingent and he immediately appointed Miss Walwyn to the Beaver Club.

In London Miss Walwyn found a new Beaver Club, resembling the Great War's Beaver Hut only in that its operation had been turned over once more to the Y.M.C.A. From the club she conducts soldier tours through the city and to nearby centres and she also is in charge of the club's social activities. The boys, she has found, are just like those of 1914, perhaps a little grimmer and a little more determined, but just as eager for fun and relaxation when they go to London on leave.

In the meantime, Miss Walwyn has organized her family and relatives back in Canada into a miniature supply board. At regular intervals supplies of Canadian butter, peanut butter and other food-stuffs are shipped direct to Miss Walwyn from Toronto to dole out to the boys after the canteen closes or when soldiers arrive late at night. This service is another hold-over from the last war when Miss Walwyn discovered there was nothing like a mid-night snack to cheer up a lonesome soldier, thousands of miles from home.

COMPLAINT

"Do you give your wife a regular allowance, or do you give her money when she asks for it?" "Both."

There is no other tobacco JUST LIKE OLD CHUM

Acton's Family Album

Turning Over the Pages, Week by Week, and Looking on the Faces of Those Who Were Familiar to Many Here in Other Years

DO YOU RECOGNIZE THESE?



Picture No. 1 last week was Mr. and Mrs. Joe Holmes, which was taken on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary. No. 1 was Jacob Swackhamer, a pioneer of the district, who settled at Churchill and was Swackhamer, a pioneer of the district, who settled at Churchill and was one of the first Deacons of Churchill Church.

LAST WEEK'S PICTURE

The Letter Box THROUGH A BOMBER'S SIGHTS (By An Old Sweet)

As election day approaches Canadians are concerned with one thing and one thing only — an all-out vigorous war effort and the fitness of our various political leaders to give the required leadership.

To secure a true perspective some comparisons are in order. In 1914 Sir Robert Borden and a Conservative government was in power. Then, as in the early weeks of the present war, a political truce was declared, but this was not to last long and the historians have given us a true picture of the situation as it was twenty-five years ago.

Consideration of Borden's position then is interesting in comparison with the task confronting Mackenzie King and the Liberal government six months ago. What the historian has written of Borden could be lifted bodily down through the years and applied to King. For instance, Borden had to deal with a people absolutely unaccustomed to war, suspicious in many cases of Imperial interaction, resentful of military discipline, opposed before the war to real military preparedness.

He had to conciliate these elements to hold an even keel between extreme Imperialism and extreme Nationalism, to keep French and English, East and West, in some form of co-operation, to hold in check the selfish and evil aims of the grafter and the grasping corporation. He also had to consider how far Canada should and would go in the new situation which followed the despatch of the first contingent, how deep was the feeling so splendidly shown in that initial response; how much support the government could rely upon; how far that support might go.

This has been written of Borden; it might have been also written of King at any time during the past few months. Let us examine some other conclusions Canadian historians reached long after 1914-1918.

1. "In the years immediately preceding the world war, however, Canada was practically a unit in satisfaction with its position in the British Empire. It was one which brought safety without dear responsibility; Imperial protection without taxation, and with very little expenditure upon the local militia; the prestige of British citizenship abroad and at home without the vast burdens of navy and army and diplomacy."

2. "Meanwhile, the supplies rushed to Valcartier by the Militia Department during the first whirling months of the war had come in for Opposition (Liberal) attack and criticism, especially in the matter of boots. The net result of enquiries by a special commission and a

committee of the Commons was the boots might have been better, and in some cases were bad, but that the Department did reasonably well under difficult conditions and the necessity for speed. Scandals were heard in other connections — horses, drugs, field glasses, etc., and some sordid charges were proven correct. Borden compelled two members of his own party in the Commons to resign their seats."

3. "The chief trouble seemed to be with middlemen seeking to make and increase profits; war, country, business honor, were in such cases put aside as of no importance in the pathway of personal gain. One of the greatest difficulties was the patronage list, which existed under both parties and was said to include 8000 persons or firms in all parts of Canada, who, on the recommendation of the local members of parliament, had some sort of claim on government contracts."

4. "Sir Robert Borden, as the head of the government since war began, was the chief target of attack. The Liberal press, in an increasing degree, denounced him as slow in thought and policy, lacking in all initiative, devoid of personal and political strength. The Opposition could not or did not suggest anyone who could take his place in party leadership and war action — except, of course, their own leader."

5. "The Conservative press looked askance at the idea of Union or National government and regarded its advocacy with open suspicion."

6. "He (Borden) was, in fact, a careful, earnest, sincere leader of his party and people in a most difficult period; anxious to do the best for Empire and Country, conscious of the greatness of the task before all rulers, in these years, knowing much of the difficult and divergent temperaments of the Canadian public, and the national danger of going too fast, as well as the international danger of going too slow. That he was a leader in fact as well as name, his Cabinet and Parliamentary management showed; that he had lots of political courage was proven."

These six quotations from one of the leading histories of Canada's 1914-1918 war effort are illuminating. One question his own eyes as he reads them, so similar are they to the literature of the present political campaign. Reading them over one gasps with the manner in which history is repeating itself, with the one exception, that "the Liberals were firing the shots in 1914-18 and now it is the Conservatives who are on the firing lines. These bits from Canadian history are amazing, if for no other reason than they show no change in political technique where they do much to emphasize there is nothing new even in Canadian politics. Twenty-five years ago, the Conservatives claimed the country was fortunate in having a "cool conciliating hand at the helm." It is the same counter the Liberals are offering to-day. Then, as now, Canada was not in a mood to be rushed. Now, were they prepared to swap horses in mid-stream, even when

The Sunday School Lesson

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 17th

CALVARY: TRIUMPH THROUGH SACRIFICE

Golden Text.—He was despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief.—Isaiah 53: 3.

Lesson Text.—Matthew 27: 3-50.

Time.—Wednesday, 9 a.m., April 5th, A.D. 30. Place.—Jerusalem.

Exposition.—I. Jesus Crucified, 33-38.

The four accounts of Jesus Christ's crucifixion should be read side by side. In this lesson we have the supreme manifestation of man's sinfulness and God's holiness. The unfathomable depths of human depravity and the infinite heights of divine love, are disclosed at Calvary.

The Son of God, He that was the brightness of His Father's glory and the express image of His person, (the incarnation of infinite truth and love, He in whom dwelt "all the fulness of the God-head bodily" came into this world and MEN CRUCIFIED HIM. The attitude of mankind, as a whole, toward Jesus is not essentially different to-day. His crucifixion was the literal fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy (Ps. 22: 16; Zech. 12: 10). It was necessary for our salvation that He not only died, but die in this precise way (Gal. 3: 10, 13; John 3: 14; Deut. 21: 23). It is an act of well-nigh incredible ingratitude and baseness to deny the Lord who has endured such shame and suffering in our stead (2 Peter 2: 1).

comes out very clearly in their gambling or His garments at the foot of the Cross. But we do not see even professed disciples of Christ seeking their own petty interests at the foot of the Cross. The casting of His upon His vesture was also a very literal and exact fulfillment of prophecy (Ps. 22: 18). After settling the ownership of the seamless garment (John 19: 23, 24), they sat down, with apparent indifference, to watch the Son of God suffer and die. But even this is not so strange as the indifference with which the average man, to-day, gazes upon the crucified Son of God, as He is presented to the world in song and sermon and in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The fact that two robbers were crucified with Jesus was also a fulfillment of prophecy (Isa. 53: 9, 12).

The superscription over the Cross (v. 37) is given in four different ways in the four Gospels (cf. Mark 15: 26; Luke 23: 38; John 19: 19), and some take taken this as an indication of the inaccuracy of the Gospel narrators and a proof that the Gospels are not verbally inspired, but the explanation of the seeming contradiction is simple. The

question of conscription and Union Government rocked the country. Twenty-five years ago the majority of Canadian political leaders were opposed to conscription and the Union government. It took three years for the most of these leaders and the public to change their viewpoint, and when they did they voted for "non-party Union government" or "National non-partisan government."

The issue was clear then. It was evident, after three years of war, that the voluntary system of enlistment was failing. Then the solidarity of party ranks was broken for the common good. Then the call for Union government came from the party in power. To-day the government has made no such call but the Opposition seeks support, not for a "non-party Union Government," but for a SO-CALLED "National government," which in reality is the Conservative party, or rather that section of it which is submitting to political expediency and is content to masquerade under false colors. No one political party can create within its own ranks a truly National government for Union or National government is only possible when all political faiths are represented and gathered together for one purpose. The real call for National government will come in time. It will come when the decisions are too great for one political party to make, when the war needs are such as to arouse the public and end all party strife. And when it does come, the great issue, history-repeating itself, will be conscription.

In the meantime, the issue is very clear—do Canadians want King to carry on or do they prefer, as I said before, to swap horses in mid-stream and turn over the job to Manion? After all it is simply a question of leadership. In 1917 it was Borden or Laurier? To-day it is King or Manion?

superscription was in three languages (John 19: 20); as it was intended for three different classes of people.

II. Jesus Mocked During His Dying agonies, 39-44.

Passers-by, soldiers (Luke 23: 36), Jewish rulers and even the felon crucified beside Him, united in mocking the Saviour in His dying agonies. And He loved them all, and that was what made their mockery so bitter an ingredient in the cup He drank for you and me. There were two felons hanging there beside the Son of God, but neither priest nor people, nor soldiers, have any jibes for them, only for the "Holy One of God."

The world's bitterest hatred is visited, not upon outlaws, but upon Christ and His disciples (John 15: 19; 2 Tim. 3: 12).

III. Jesus, Our Substitute, Forsaken of God, 45-50.

Jesus had been hanging on the Cross three full hours, exposed to the gaze and ridicule of the priests, soldiers and mob, and now God draws a sombre curtain over the scene. When Jesus Christ was born, the glory of the Lord, shining upon the earth in radiant splendor, turned night into day. When He died, God veiled the sun, and turned day into total night. This darkness was effected supernaturally. It could not have been an eclipse, for the Passover moon was at its full. It was one of the many illustrations of the sympathies pulsing between nature and man (cf. Romans 8: 20, 21, R.V.). Jesus had taken the sinner's place (2 Cor. 5: 21; 1 Peter 2: 24), and forsaken of God (Micah 3: 4), and uttered the last

hour of His supreme agony, was "sweating blood." That they would not have believed if He had come down from the Cross is proven by the fact that they still doubted, in the face of a far greater wonder—the resurrection (Matt. 28: 11-13; Acts 4: 15-18).

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appalling cry: "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" There was never one who was so forsaken, but not on account of His own sins (Isaiah 53: 6).

It was soon "finished" (John 19: 30), the cloud passed by, and faith shines forth triumphant, and again He cries out with a loud voice, but no longer "My God," "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit" (Luke 23: 46), and "yielded up the ghost." No man took His life away from Him; He laid it down of Himself (John 10: 18) willingly, gladly, for the sake of the sheep. The way into the Holy Place was now made manifest (Heb. 9: 7, 8), even "through the veil, that is to say, his flesh" (Heb. 10: 19, 20).

IN THE SAME BOAT

Ex-Millionaire—Why, many of us had Stock Exchange seats five years ago, and look at us now.

Farmer—Yeah, and many of us had seats in our pants five years ago, but please don't look at us now.



March of Time Picture "CANADA AT WAR"

THE Board of Censors, acting under the authority of The Theatres and Cinematographs Act, Chapter 319 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1937, has prohibited the exhibition of the film "Canada at War." In the opinion of the Board the picture is capable of being used—and is, in fact, presently being used in Canada—not for purposes of entertainment or education but for political propaganda. In proof of this, a copy of an advertisement published in Vancouver, B.C., papers under the sponsorship of the Vancouver Liberal Association is shown hereunder.

CAPITOL THEATRE

You have heard the politicians talk on Canada's War Effort

MARCH OF TIME

An independent and accurate news reel now showing across a

Complete Picture of Canada's War Effort

Every Canadian should see this picture and realize that the accomplishment is the work of one man

IAN MACKENZIE

In the Montreal Star of March 1, 1940, there also appeared an advertisement reading in part as follows: "Special March of Time 'Canada at War', sponsored by the Dominion Government now showing daily 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Sunday 12 noon to 2 p.m."

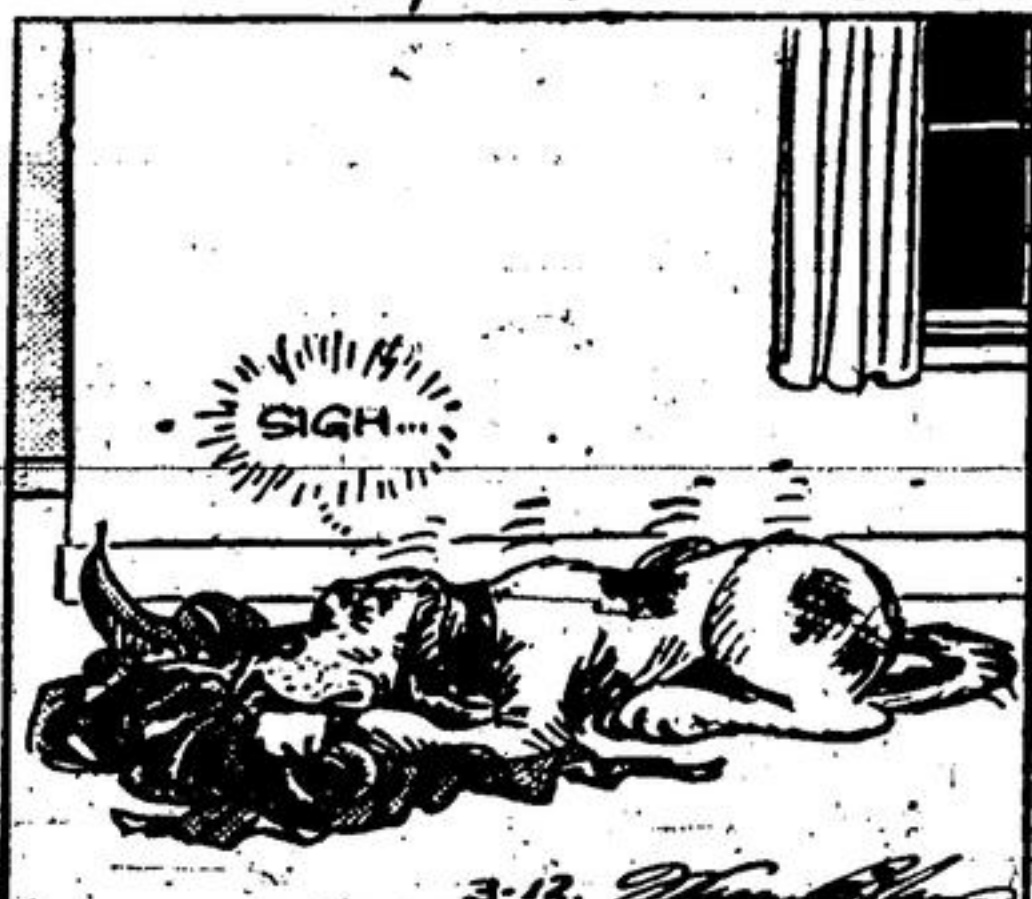
Moreover, the film "Canada at War", No. 8 in March of Time features, was released for exhibition in advance of No. 7—which is a picture with an American appeal. The release date of "Canada at War" was said to have been advanced three weeks apparently to permit of the display of the film during the Dominion election campaign.

The action of the Board of Censors in prohibiting the exhibition in Ontario of the March of Time picture "Canada at War" follows the precedent adopted in the Ontario provincial election of 1937, during which time the Liberal Government of Ontario refused to permit the exhibition of films and pictures which gave vivid accounts and displays of C.I.O. activities and scenes of violence in American industrial centres. The showing of the pictures would have been to the undoubted advantage of the Liberal Government which was opposing C.I.O. activities in Ontario. Yet the Ontario Liberal Government banned the exhibition of the films and pictures.

The Board of Censors of the Province of Ontario would be false to its duty if it interfered in the wartime elections campaign by placing its stamp of approval on a film such as "Canada at War," which in this time of grave national peril is being used and exploited for purposes of political propaganda.

M. F. HEPBURN, Treasurer of Ontario.

MUGGS AND SKEETER



By WALLY BISHOP

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