

THINGS THAT COUNT

Not what we have, but what we use.
Not what we see, but what we choose.
These are the things that man or
bless.
The sum of human happiness.

The things nearby, not things afar.
Not what we seem, but what we are.
These are the things that make us
break.
That give the heart its joy or ache.

Not what seems fair, but what is
true.
Not what we dream, but what we do.
These are the things that shine like
gems.

Like stars in fortune's diadem.
Not what we take, but what we give.
Not as we pray, but as we live.
These are the things that make for
peace.

Both now and after time shall cease.

Twenty Years Ago

From The Issue of The Free Press
of Thursday, April 7, 1921

The Acton Soldiers' Community house has been made the Ontario Motor League's touring bungalow. W. J. Reid was re-appointed municipal officer to succeed J. J. Cooney, by the council on Monday evening. Debutantes in the \$10,000 additional for waterworks were to be advertised for in the Monetary Times.

Dr. Sam B. Detweiler, of Kitchener, gave a very interesting address at the Women's Institute April meeting on the "Work of the Traveller's Aid Society."

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Elliot of Esquesing had a happy golden wedding anniversary on April 5 when all members of the family gathered for the event.

The shoe factory has been secured by J. W. Newfman & Company, of Brantford and will commence operations at once. The agreement is that the company will occupy the building for sixteen years with the option of buying the factory and site at the expiration for \$10,000.

DIED
DAMPER - At Crewson's Corner on Wednesday, March 31, 1921, Hans Schmidgelt, 65, wife of Henry Damper in her 70th year.

GILLETTE - In Toronto, on Thursday, March 31, 1921, Eddie Porter, wife of Harry Gillette, formerly of Acton, aged 34 years.

MARRIED
WATSON-SOOTT - At the residence of the bride's parents, John Street, Acton, on Friday, April 1, 1921, by Rev. L. M. Moyer, Joseph Watson to Toronto-to-Stella Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Scott, Acton.

**Under The Rule
Of The Gestapo****No Fish for Fishermen**

The Northland provinces of Norway, centre of the richest fisheries in all Europe, are faced with the extraordinary prospect of going without fish to eat. This is due to Nazi demands that practically the whole of fresh fish be shipped to Germany for consumption. Life has always been hard for the fishermen of northern Norway. Now their hardships are redoubled. Cut off from their usual supplies of fuel, bait and equipment, they have to pay exorbitant prices for such material as can be purchased.

Priests In Chains

In all parts of German-occupied Poland, Nazi Gestapo are making increased arrests of those suspected of resistance. Two Polish priests, arrested for preaching patriotic sermons, were chained to a wall. Then guards shouted at them: "Now you can bark as much as you like."

School Strike Spreads

The school strike in Norway is spreading. Pupils in Oslo schools had refused to attend a Hitler-Youth exposition. In retaliation, 150 storm-troopers broke into the Vestheim school in Oslo and brutally attacked the students with clubs. The director of the school immediately telephoned the police, but they did not arrive until long after the fracas was ended. As a result, pupils began a city-wide strike which lasted a whole week. Now students in other parts of Norway are threatening trouble for the Nazis.

Hitler Plunders On

Accumulated stocks of clothing and raw materials have gone to get-away from France and Belgium. As a result, three out of every four silk looms in Lyons vicinity of the French silk industry are reported shut down. A report from Vichy, printed in the Moscow Izvestia says that ordinary buying of textiles is now prohibited. Ration cards are not being issued as there are no stocks available.

Rationing in Belgium covers all household linen, clothes, stockings, scarves, ties, knitted goods, knitting yarns, sewing cotton and piece goods of all qualities.

Forbidden Newspaper

Somehow in occupied France, a pro-British newspaper is being printed and circulated under the nose of the Gestapo. Named after Rabéca, it is called "Panthéon." It is not a mere tract. It is a news sheet, a four-page paper, appearing weekly whenever possible and distributed by every practicable means. "Laval," said a recent number, "has no right to ask us to collaborate with Hitler against our English allies and friends. We shall not do it."

The Sunday School**Lesson**

SUNDAY, APRIL 6th

CHRIST PROMISES POWER

Golden Text: But ye shall receive power, when the Holy Spirit is come upon you; and ye shall be my witnesses both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. — Acts 1:8. Lesson Text: Luke 24:48, 49. Acts 1:1. Print Acts 1:1-12.

Time: Thursday, May 18, A. D. 50. Place: Jerusalem and Olivet. Exposition: I. The Risen Christ, 1-

"The former treatise" is the gospel of Luke (Luke 1:1-4). The subject of the gospel of Luke (Luke 1:1-4) The subject of the gospel was what Jesus began" to do and teach. The subject of the Book of Acts is what Jesus continued to do and teach after His ascension. Just before His ascension He had given the disciples' commandments (Matt. 28:19, 20; Mk. 16:15-19; Luke 24:45-49; 10:42). He had given these commandments after His resurrection, in the power of the Holy Spirit. What an honor this puts upon the Holy Spirit, and how it emphasizes the importance of His work (1 Cor. 2: 4; 1 Thes. 1:5).

Jesus was taken up "into heaven" (Luke 24:51); cf. 1 Pet. 3:22). The all-sufficient proof that Jesus rose was that He was seen through forty days after His sufferings and death.

He showed Himself alive by many proofs. "Forty days" is the period of thorough testing (Deut. 9:9, 18; 1 Ki. 19:8; Matt. 4:2). During the forty days there was one subject of conversation, "the things concerning the kingdom of God." As the days of communion with the risen Christ drew to a close Jesus had a solemn charge upon them not to take up the commission of world-wide evangelization that He had laid upon them until they had received the all-essential fitting for the work, "the promise of the Father," the baptism with the Holy Spirit (vss. 4, 5; cf. Luke 24:49).

II. The Ascending Christ, 6-9.

The mention of "the promise of the Father" seems to have suggested to the disciples the restoration of Israel, so they ask Jesus if He is about to restore the kingdom to Israel.

His answer implies that the kingdom is sometime to be restored to Israel (John 1:25-27; 9:7; Jer. 23:5, 6); 32:37-38; Ps. 67:20; 72:24; 88:28; Hos. 3:4, 5; Joel 3:16-21; Amos 9:11-15). But in the most emphatic way He tells them that God has served the knowledge of times and seasons to Himself (Matt. 24:36; Mk. 13:32). How vain and presumptuous then for any man to try to figure out the time of our Lord's return (Deut. 29:29).

Jesus turns their attention from the vain attempt to discover times and seasons to their own present duty of witnessing for Him. When they should receive the kingdom He does not disclose; when they should receive power He does disclose (v. 8). This power would be theirs when the Holy Ghost had come upon them (Jn. 14:17). They would not have power until they had foolishly tried to work for Christ until we have sought and obtained the baptism with the Holy Ghost!

The power of the Holy Ghost was not merely for the purpose of making them happy, but for the purpose of making them "witnesses" (2:24-32; 12:31; 3:3; 5:32; 9:17, 20).

They were then told where they were when the Holy Ghost was received in Jerusalem. They were to go next to the "immediately surrounding territory; then to the nearest neighbors, the despised Samaritans and then, and on into the uttermost part of the earth."

After speaking these words, while they were looking, His feet began to leave the earth. This was His parting message to us. How we ought to ponder it. He had lifted His hands to bless them as He finished the message (Luke 24:50, 51). He went up with His hands stretched out in benediction, and He has been blessing us ever since. They knew He ascended, for they saw Him clearly. They saw Him "until the cloud, the Shekinah glory, took Him out of their sight" of Ex. 19:9; 34:5; Isa. 19:1; Ps. 104:3. We will be received up into that cloud some day (1 Thes. 4:17). He ascended to appear in the presence of God in our behalf, to prepare a place for us (Heb. 9:23; Jno. 14:2). His presence there makes us eternally secure (Rom. 8:31; Heb. 7:29) and His presence there now guarantees our presence there hereafter (Jno. 12:26).

III. The Returning Christ, 10-12.

They strained their eyes to get another glimpse of Him and then stood there gazing. Two men in white (cf. Mk. 16:5; Luke 24:4, 23; Jno. 20:12; Ac. 10:3, 30) stood by them. These angels were "practical" — "Why stand ye looking into heaven?" they ask.

There are times when it is right to look up steadfastly into heaven —

In A Way!

What We Have Done**Facts and Figures of Canada
At War**

On third reading of the \$1,300 million war appropriation Bill, Prime Minister Mackenzie King outlined to the House of Commons what Canada has done in 18 months of war. Here are some points:

In the army, Navy and Air Force together, Canada has a quarter of a million men on active service. This does not include 175,000 in the army reserve.

A Canadian army corps, Canadian destroyers and Canadian air squadrons sharing in the defence of Britain.

Canada's navy and air force doing their part to keep open vital sea lanes of the North Atlantic.

Canadian garrisons on guard in Iceland, Newfoundland and the West Indies.

Canadian engineers strengthening the defences of Gibraltar.

Canadian navy which had only 15 ships at the outbreak of war now has over 180.

Nearly 60 military training camps distributed across the country.

Under British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, some 90 establishments already in operation.

Canada's outright contribution, as Canadian people, it is not leased to a belligerent is paid for in full by the Britain. This contribution is estimated to cost the Canadian people \$1,450 millions in the coming fiscal year.

In addition to her own war effort, Canada is a major source of supply for Great Britain.

Since war began British and Canadian governments have undertaken capital advances, over \$3,500,000,000 for the expansion and equipment of Canadian industry. Expansion of production in Canada has already been reflected in the absorption of between 330,000 and 350,000 additional men in industrial employment.

Over and above direct war effort, Canada expects to send \$1,500 million worth of munitions of war, raw materials and agricultural products to Britain during the next twelve months.

In the fiscal year beginning April 1, Britain's deficit in her balance of payments with Canada is estimated at \$1,150 million.

Canada must provide Britain with Canadian dollars to meet this deficit either by purchasing Canadian securities now held in Britain or by accumulating sterling balances.

From September 15, 1939, to the end of February 1941, United Kingdom's deficit with Canada amounted to approximately \$737 millions. Of this deficit, Canada provided 35 per cent by reparation of securities, 21 per cent by accumulating sterling balances in London and only 34 per cent by transfer of gold.

During six months' period ended February 28 last, Britain's deficit with Canada was \$359 million. Canada financed the whole of that deficit — except — \$65,000,000 — covered by gold shipments.

Since early part of December, no gold received from Great Britain.

Taking national income of United States at \$80,000 million, Canada's estimated war expenditure, direct and indirect in 1941-42 equivalent to an expenditure by the United States in a single year, of almost \$35,000 million.

Canada's financial assistance to Great Britain in fiscal year 1941-42 equivalent, in comparable American terms, to something over \$15,000 million a year.

In terms of United States population, 250,000 Canadians on active service are equivalent to an armed strength in the United States of over 2,750,000 men. This does not include Canada's reserve army for home defence.

IV. The Way of Making a Business Grow and Making it Healthy

The way of making a business grow and making it healthy is as plain as is the nose on one's face. It is the way of maintaining a steady communication relationship with one's employers -- via the one effective and economical agency -- our advertisement columns.

In a way of speaking, the buying public owns every retail store in our town. It pays the rents and the salaries and all the other costs of all stores in our town. It informs the owners of these stores what to buy and at what price to sell. And it demands from all retailers a communication service -- meaning news of what retailers have in stock, and what their prices are. And of course it does most of its business with those retailers who report to it regularly and fully -- by the agency of advertisements in our newspaper. And if any retailer says -- in effect -- "I'll not give you the real owners of my business any information about my business," then the buying public says -- in effect -- "Right you are. As for us, we shall go in largest numbers to those retailers who communicate to us regularly and adequately via the medium of our local newspaper."

This way of putting it is not just fanciful. It is stern fact. Retailers who decline to maintain communication with the public via means of the newspaper which it reads lose business to those who are faithfully communicative.

Some retail business is languishing today -- unnecessarily. Its attitude to the public is wrong. It says -- in effect -- to the public, "You come and find us," and the public's attitude is: "You tell us about your business and your merchandise. You are our employee. Report to us regularly and adequately on how you are serving us. If you convince us that you are our faithful and efficient servant, we'll keep on employing you, will pay you well."

The way of making a business grow and making it healthy is as plain as is the nose on one's face. It is the way of maintaining a steady communication relationship with one's employers -- via the one effective and economical agency -- our advertisement columns.

The Acton Free Press

Advertising That Attracts

A Printing Service That Pleases

You Roll Them Better With
OGDEN'S FINE CUT
CIGARETTE TOBACCO

According to the latest survey of live stock on Canadian farms, the number of cattle on Canadian farms was estimated at 8,312,600 head, a gain slightly more than one per cent over the total of 8,244,100 on December 1, 1939. The present upward trend, says the report, is expected to continue, as more acreage being built up following the downward trend in the cattle cycle. Increases at December 1, 1940, were shown in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Slight declines occurred in Manitoba and Quebec, while more substantial reductions took place in the maritime provinces.