

THINGS TO FORGET

If you see a tall fellow ahead of the crowd, A leader of men, marching fearless and proud, And you know of a tale worth telling...

Twenty Years Ago

From the Issue of The Free Press of Thursday, April 20, 1922

Clean up and punt up for thirt's sake. Both town and farm property are changing hands pretty lively these days. The latest report says Canadians have contributed \$87,572 to the Russian famine fund through the church.

The Sunday School Lesson FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 19

GROWING TENSION WITH FALSE LEADERS

Golden Text.—He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth. Luke 11:23.

Lesson Text.—Luke 11:37-48, 52-54. Time.—A. D. 28. Place.—Galilee. Exposition.—I. Woe unto you, Pharisees, 37-44.

Some things said here are very much like those that the Lord uttered regarding the Pharisees on a later occasion (Matt. 23:23-35). But the circumstances under which those recorded in Matt. 23 were spoken were entirely different from those under which these were spoken.

27) he was an abomination by the sight of God who read his heart (Luke 16:15).

II. Woe unto you, Lawyers, 45-54. A lawyer among the Jews was not so much a lawyer in our modern sense as rather a theologian, an expounder of the Mosaic Law, and the woe here pronounced do not so much apply to the legal profession as to a certain class of theologians and ethical teachers.

Our Lord pronounced three woes upon the lawyers. The first because they loaded other men with burdens which they would not touch themselves with one of their fingers (Matt. 23:4).

The second woe pronounced was for honoring the prophets of the past while rejecting and persecuting the prophets of the present (Matt. 23:28-35). It is better to listen to the words of living prophets than to build the tombs of dead prophets, but it is much easier to laud the dead than to obey the living.

Nothing more clearly reveals the deep-seated wickedness of the human heart than the way in which men in all generations treat faithful servants of God. If a man faithfully delivers God's message today, rebuking present-day sin and clearly declaring the eternal consequences of impenitent sin, he will be treated essentially the same way today as the Jews in all ages treated their prophets.

WANT MORE WOMEN M.P.'s

LONDON, (CP) A "Women for Westminster" committee has been formed to get more women into Parliament to watch the interests of women during the war and after.

BOMBAY, (CP) From a strength when war opened of 237,000 of all ranks Indian army reached 744,000 in two years and in the last 12 months has increased by about 500,000 men.

WAR 25 Years Ago

Canadian Corps Completed Rout of Germans at Vimy "Pimple" and Consolidated Newly-Won Positions

BY H. H. GORDON Canadian Press Staff Writer

The Battle of Arras, set off by the brilliant achievement of the Canadian Corps at Vimy Ridge, was a great operation carried out during one of the most critical periods of the First Great War.

Approximately 13,000 prisoners and 200 guns had been captured and the front line moved forward some four miles when the main offensive, started five days earlier, terminated April 14, 1917.

Canadian attacks virtually ended on April 12 when the 4th division routed the enemy from "The Pimple" at the northern extremity of Vimy Ridge.

From elaborate fortifications at "The Pimple," a huge mound, German troops had poured a devastating machine-gun fire into the over-exposed soldiers and it was decided that the strong point could be taken only after artillery bombardment.

Captured in Snowstorm The knoll was severely pounded preparatory to the final assault made at dawn April 12. Canadian soldiers forced their way to the summit in a snowstorm and the Germans were defeated in a sharp, hand-to-hand struggle with the bayonet.

During the week that followed the Canadians were busily employed erecting strong defences on the newly-won ground. Trench systems, redoubts and machine-gun posts were constructed and wire entanglements erected.

On the northern end of the front the Canadian 4th Division threatened the city of Lens. The Germans destroyed nearby Lievin and Avion, evidence that they expected the Allies to strike at the big coal-mining area. But weather conditions prevented the British and Canadians from pursuing their advantage and the enemy turned the city into a strong machine-gun fortress.

HOW MUCH SHOULD YOU EAT

How much should an industrial worker eat in order to attain maximum efficiency in wartime production?

When the Congress on Industrial Health gathered recently in Chicago, Dr. A. C. Ivy, well-known physiologist of Northwestern University, gave the Congress some enlightening facts on a worker's food requirements.

Most men working in munitions plants are on the job at least eight hours a day. Minimum requirement for eight-hour laborers is a diet containing 3500 to 5000 calories a day. This is considerably more than a white-collar worker's requirements.

Powerful men working longer hours

Consider Hats For Communion

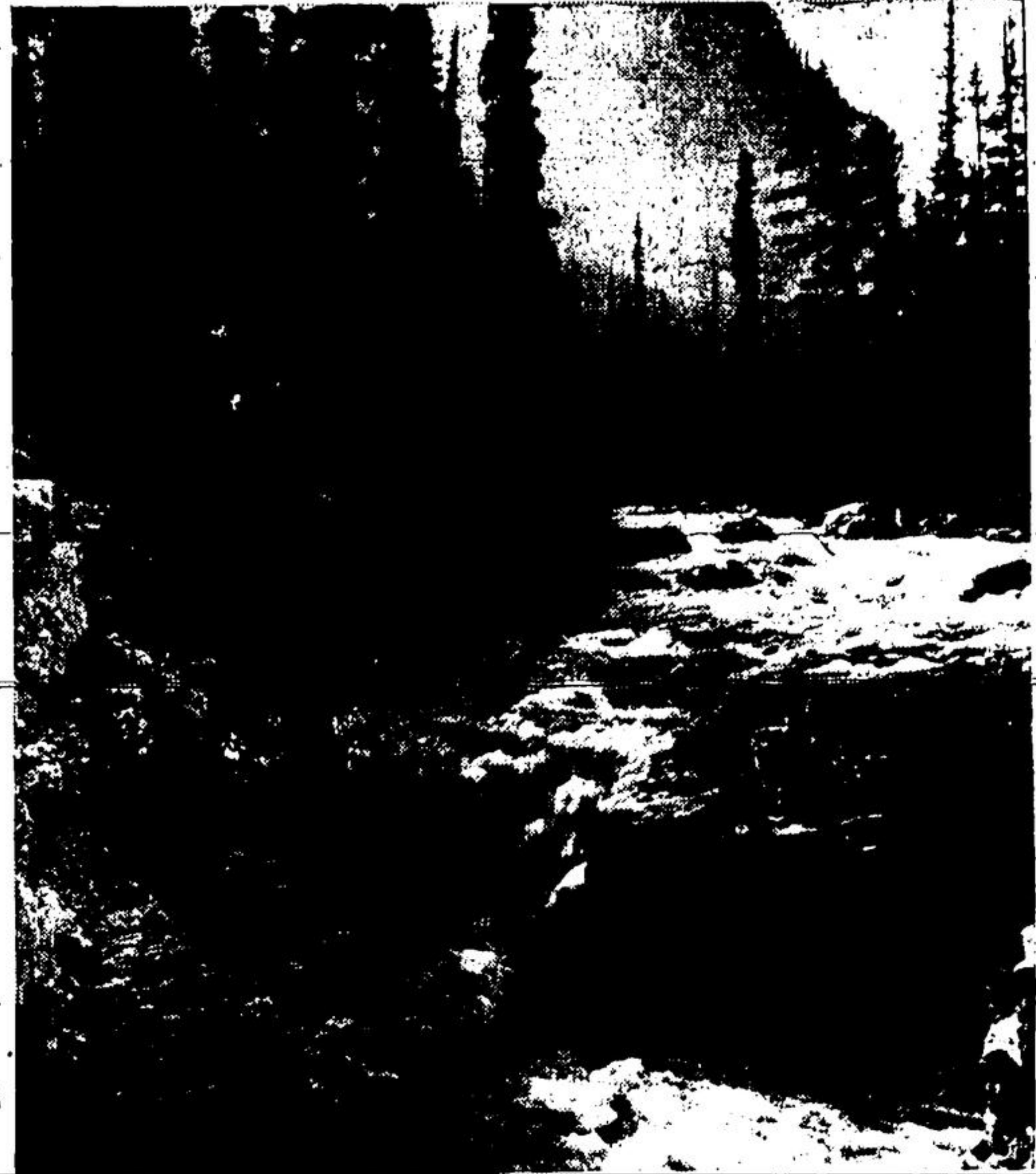
LONDON, (CP) Women's hats sometimes constitute a menace to the administration of communion. Rev. Eric Bailey, Vicar of St. John's Church, Upper Norwood, wrote in his parish magazine, "The Vicar, asking churchgoers not to wear hats with wide brims or veils when taking communion, said one hat with a "rapter-like" feather nearly poked out the eye of a priest.

However, warns Dr. Ivy, the fat content of a man's diet should not be too large, as some men's stomachs will not tolerate it.

Foods high in mineral content are milk, whole-grain breakfast cereal, enriched bread, meats, eggs, green leaf vegetables. At least some of each of these important foods should appear on a worker's dinner table each day.

HOME GUARDS STICK

LONDON, (CP) Less than one per cent. of members of the Home Guard retired from membership when the Guard as an organization accepted obligatory service till war's end.



Falls at head of Marble Canyon, Kootenay National Park, British Columbia, Canada

The Retailer's Wife!

It has been said that every great business is but the shadow of a man. The biggest industrial and trading company in the world—that of Lever Brothers and an associated Dutch company—is the projection, all over the globe, of William Hesketh Lever's shadow.

Lever didn't have much schooling. In his mid-teens he joined his father, a grocer in a small way, in Bolton, England. His main job was cutting up bars of soap. Then Lever went "on the road" for his father. While still a young man he set up for himself as a wholesale grocer, majoring in soap. His business prospered. He became a soap manufacturer. Then Lever began buying out rival soap factories. He became a very large advertiser of soap. In the course of the development of his ever-widening activities, he acquired ranches in South America and coconut

plantations in Africa—to supply him with fats and oils. He bought a whaling fleet to get whale oil cheap. He bought and built railways and ships to carry his raw materials. He built box and other factories. He made many other products besides soap. Then came a day when Lever's business made up the world's greatest industrial concern.

What retailers in Acton will to-morrow have the largest and most stable business? Who will be casting the largest shadows? They will be those who, like William Lever, have married their individual businesses to the people of our community and beyond, with undying affection and loyalty. Truly, the public is the retailer's wife—his partner, his help-mate; and the bond of enduring union is communications—advertisements published in our newspaper.

