

VILLAGE FOLKS

The folks who live in villages are always glad to share their time with you and chat with you. And ask you how you fare. They're not in such an awful rush. But still they're busy, too. For they are such a kindly folk. They find so much to do. For other people who need help. Or maybe counsel kind. Or just a gentle, helpful word. That brings relief to mind. Or maybe when some friend is sad. Or someone's ill at ease. They'll go with comforting advice. And tender rich reassurance. Or when some mother's tired out. And sheds an anxious tear. For watching by a sick bed long. Where lies her baby dear. They'll go and help and watch and work. And bring such comfort, too. That takes away much anxious care. That mother's passing through. But cities and big towns, some way. Such kindness can't command. While villages this note have: "Let's give a helping hand." RALPH GORDON.

Twenty Years Ago

From the Issue of The Free Press of Thursday, October 12th, 1922. Coal at \$15.50 isn't had under the circumstances. Potatoes were selling on Guelph market on Saturday at 80 cents per bag. A fine specimen of peaches grown by Mr. James Leslie, third line, Erin, was on display in Tux Park Pass window last week. Alfred McAnish of Guelph, formerly of Acton, died from injuries Sunday night. In climbing a walnut tree to secure some nuts a limb broke, throwing him to the ground. He was hurried to the hospital, but died a few minutes after reaching there. Mr. George Pollock of Milton Heights was selling strawberries at the local fair for a good price. They came from plants that had been set out in the spring. The new watering trough presented by the Women's Institute was installed and ready for use on fair day. It was presented to the corporation for the use of the farmers in watering their horses when in town. The churches took up a collection on Sunday for the people who were burned out in Northern Ontario when one of the worst fires in the history of the province swept through Hailybury and surrounding country.

Ban "Peep-Toes" And Bare Heels

High-Heeled Shoes, Too, Are Out But So Are Long Socks and Other Things for Men in Material Economy Moves

LONDON, (CP)—The government is playing NO favorites in its drive to save clothing material, manpower and to simplify designs. It's share and share alike among Britain's well-dressed men and women. Things looked pretty black for the male civilian when an announcement that socks were being shortened five inches was followed quickly by a warning that shirt tails would soon be short. The girls laughed loudly when the men squawked in vain. The government however checked in almost immediately with an order banning high-heeled shoes for the duration. But it really isn't as bad as it sounds. Shoes still are going to have heels, even if they're not tall and tapering. In future they will be made of wood and must not exceed 2 1/2 inches in height. That's not all however. There will be no further manufacture of "peep-toe" and open heel shoes. The girls don't care much for this but a lot of the men who objected to painted toenails protruding from the front end and bare heels showing in the rear are happier. Manufacture of booties and sports footwear, for men and women, also has ceased, except under licence. Metal studs, ornaments, buckles and other metallic articles have been prohibited and sales of crude or reclaimed rubber may be attached only to uppers wholly or mainly of leather. Strap shoes are being allowed only if buttons are used as fasteners. These rulings started a new fashion in women's footwear, clogs, modern style designed in gay colors. The new shoes differ from the ordinary clogs by having attractive uppers and inglets which fit the feet as snugly as ordinary shoes. Manufacturers have made them practically noiseless, however, by fixing pieces of leather on the wooden soles.

OUT-BARNUMS BARNUM

NEW YORK, (CP) Named after P. T. Barnum, the great showman, Dr. Barnum Brown has been named curator emeritus of paleontology at the Museum of Natural History, having accumulated one of the best collections of dinosaurs, etc. in the world.

The Sunday School Lesson

FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11

LOYALTY TO CHRIST

Golden Text.—What things were gain to me, these have I counted loss for Christ, Phil. 3:7. Lesson Text.—Mark 2:14-17. Read also Jno. 6:66-69; Phil. 3:7-11. Exposition.—I. An Obdient Disciple, Mark 2:14-17. As Jesus passed along, His eye fell on a Jew gathering taxes for Rome, lining his pocket at the sacrifice of his patriotism. He belonged to the class despised by the Jews, but he was to write the distinctively Jewish Gospel. His business fitted him admirably to write the Gospel; as a tax-gatherer, he had been trained to accuracy, to judge men and to be proof against imposture. It was very humiliating and offensive to the self-righteous religionists of the day that Jesus should choose one of His most intimate disciples from the class they most despised. He acted in the most direct opposition to the accepted notions of the ecclesiastical leaders when he made this choice. Matthew was attending faithfully to his business when Jesus called him, while the multitudes had forsaken their usual avocations and "resorted" to Jesus (Mk. 2:13). This may have been from sturdy fidelity to business or it may have been indifference to religious enthusiasts. The call was very sudden, very brief, and very much to the point. "Follow me." There was a world of meaning in it. It involved the renunciation of self and taking up the cross and saying farewell to earthly ambitions, possessions and prospects (Matt. 10:24; Luke 9:57, 58; 18:22), but it would bring reward and honor and blessings immeasurable (Jno. 8:12; 12:26; Matt. 19:28). Nothing else costs so much as to follow Christ; nothing else pays so well. If Matthew had said "no" to that call of Jesus, he doubtless would have gained by it financially, but by saying "yes," he became one of the very few men of that day whose names have survived the storms of centuries, and also become an heir of God and a joint-heir with Jesus Christ. There was no hesitation on Matthew's part; he arose at once, forsook all and followed Christ (Luke 5:28). Blessed is the sinner who hears the gracious call of Christ to repentance. (Ac. 2:38, 39; 26:18; Luke 15:1-10).

II. Passion of a Faithful Servant, Phil. 3:7-11. Note how exultantly Paul dwells upon the names and titles of Him who was all in to him and in comparison with Him all else was not only worthless but positive loss: Christ Jesus Lord. And then note that little but wonderfully expressive pronoun, "My." "My Lord." There is here an implied and tremendous suggestion of the Deity of Christ Jesus. Then Paul tells that on account of Him he had "suffered the loss of all things." And then he adds, "I do count them but refuse (something only fit to cast to dogs) that I may gain Christ." All other "gains" were "loss"; if they stood in the way of the one great gain, he gladly sacrificed them all for it, the gain of Christ (Matt. 13:44-46). And what did Paul gain? Christ. Not merely the pardon and life, etc., that are in Christ, but Christ Himself and all that there is in Him. Christ Himself is infinitely more than anything that there is in Him. As a result of gaining Christ Paul said he would be "found in Him," i. e., in living union with Him, for acceptance before God, identified with Him in His death, resurrection, and ascension, identified with Him in all God's dealings with Him. Paul tells us in vs. 10, 11, the reason why he wished to be found in Christ not having a righteousness of his own, even that which way of the law, but that which is through faith in Christ. That reason was: (1) that he might "know Him," i. e., Christ. Only the man who is justified by faith can truly and fully know Christ. (2) That he might "know the power of His resurrection." What is the power of Christ's resurrection? It is manifold. First of all, the resurrection of Christ has power to give us assurance that God has accepted the propitiation that Christ made in His death and that therefore we are justified (cf. Rom. 4:25; 1 Cor. 15:14, 17, 18). Second, it is the risen Christ who by His resurrection: life brings spiritual life to us and saves us from the dominion of sin, and it is by union with this risen Christ in His resurrection life that we bring forth fruit unto God (cf. Rom. 5:10; 6:4-11; 7:1, 2; Cor. 4:10; Eph. 2:6; Col. 3:1-4). Third, there is power in the resurrection of Christ to give assurance of our own resurrection (cf. 1 Thes. 4:14; 1 Cor. 15:20; 2 Cor. 4:14). Fourth, there is power in Christ's resurrection to raise us from the dead and transform the bodies of our humiliation into the likeness of the body of His glory (Rom. 8:11; Phil. 3:20, 21; Eph. 1:18-20). The power of His resurrection is something we may know today and which we shall know in ever increasing measure till He comes and we are made by the power of His resurrection life just like Him, spirit, soul and body (1 Jno. 3:2). But there was something else that Paul desired to know but which many today shrink from knowing, "the fel-

lowship of His sufferings." Christ had suffered, Paul desired to suffer with Him. Christ had reached the throne by the way of the cross (cf. 2:6-11); Paul desired to reach it in no other way. And there is no other way. In being made a partaker of the suffering of Christ and becoming conformed unto His death, Paul expected to "attain unto the resurrection from the dead," by the words, "if by any means I might attain unto the resurrection from the dead." Paul does not express a doubt that he will attain unto it (cf. Rom. 8:29-39; 2 Tim. 1:12; 2 Cor. 1:14; 1 Thes. 4:14), but puts very strongly the importance of attaining to the resurrection from the dead and the resurrection condition. The phrase, "the resurrection from the dead" is a very expressive one. Literally translated, it would be "the out-resurrection, that out from the dead." It clearly points to a resurrection of some out from the mass of the dead, a first resurrection (Rev. 20:4, 5; 1 Cor. 15:23, 24; 1 Thes. 4:16).

North America's Wheat Crop, 1942 Biggest by Acre

Old Wartime Custom of Big Yields Brings More than Billion-and-Half Bushels and Record Yield for Acreage Used

OTTAWA, (CP)—Wheat history is repeating itself during the present war, with an apparent affinity between great conflicts and record-breaking yields in Canada and the United States. In 1915, second year of the First Great War, the United States harvested 1,500,000,000 bushels of wheat—a record that still stands—and the Canadian prairie provinces staggered agricultural experts with yields over shadowing anything previously on record. In 1942, the wheat yield per acre in both Canada and the United States has shattered the 1915 record, while Canada has reached new heights in production, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Together, Canada and the United States have a wheat crop totalling 1,507,000,000 bushels, of which the United States produced 982,000,000 bushels and Canada 615,000,000.

Larger than 1928. The previous best for Canada was 566,700,000 bushels produced on a larger acreage in 1928, while in the United States the new crop is only some 18,000,000 bushels below the record-breaking crop of 1915. The immense 1942 production was attained although both countries had adopted measures to reduce wheat acreage and limit production, while in 1915 the acreage curve went sharply upwards as part of the program to increase wheat supplies. Yields Per Acre. In Western Canada, the wheat yield in 1915 was 25 bushels an acre and in 1942 it is estimated at 28.4 bushels. In the United States, the yield in 1915 was 16.7 bushels and this year 19.4 bushels. Statisticians said North America has produced more wheat in 1942 than the average production in some 26 countries, excluding Russia, during the 10 years preceding the present war. In addition, the combined carryover of old wheat in Canada and the United States exceeded 1,000,000,000 bushels at the opening of the 1942-43 crop year last Aug. 1, making a total supply on this continent of more than 2,500,000,000 bushels. It would require more than 1,500,000 box cars of the size used in Canada, during the past crop year to accommodate this quantity of wheat, the bureau said.

In South Too. Australia, another major wheat producer, also has promise of a major crop this year although wheat acreage has been reduced from 12,653,000 acres to 10,951,000. Weather conditions have been favorable and the harvest now is only from six weeks to two months away. Argentina has reduced wheat acreage, with an estimated 16,065,000 acres against 18,038,000 for the last crop. Generous rains have been experienced recently and the crop outlook has improved. Both Australia and Argentina have substantial stocks of old wheat on hand, with a narrowing market for their surplus. Shipping conditions are playing a large part in the inability of these countries to compete in existing markets.

WAAF's Action Saved Her Life

LONDON, (CP)—When a barrage balloon swung out of control it hit 19-year-old Cpl. Mary Pratt of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force on the side of the head and "knocked her down." She did not lose her nerve but picked herself up and fopped her chin in her hand, standing her head. That gesture saved her life because the first four cervical vertebrae were fractured and had any of them pressed on the spinal cord Mary would have been killed.

WAR 25 Years Ago

Canadian Preparations for the Battle of Passchendaele Made Under Worst Possible Conditions

BY H. H. GORDON Canadian Press Staff Writer Canadian soldiers left the battlefields of Arras 25 years ago in the First Great War to return to the Ypres salient where the 1st and 2nd Divisions had won undying glory in stopping the German drive on the Channel Ports in 1915 and in many hard-fought engagements the following year. The fame of the Canadian Corps had been enhanced by the victory at Vimy Ridge in April 1917 and the battles in front of Lens. Now the corps was chosen by Sir Douglas Haig, British commander in chief, as the spearhead for the final drive in the long-drawn-out Third Battle of Ypres. Had they known the grim struggles ahead of them, the spirits of the Dominion soldiers would probably have been less buoyant as they trekked

northward in the early October exodus from the Arras sector. For the bloody battle about Passchendaele Ridge from Oct. 26 to Nov. 10, 1917, proved one of the most costly operations of the war.

Germany held Ridge. British and Australian troops for more than three months had slowly driven the Germans eastward in the Ypres area. Losses were tremendous, but the British offensive was undertaken and maintained to relieve pressure on the French armies to the south following the failure of the Alame offensive earlier in the year. With little more than a month of fighting weather remaining on the Western Front, the Germans still held Passchendaele Ridge which dominated the Flanders plain beyond. Its capture was regarded by the British commander in chief as imperative and the task was assigned to the Canadian Corps. The 3rd and 4th Divisions were the first to move into the area which revived the memories of St. Julien, Festubert, Courcelette, Zillebeke, Sanctuary Wood, Observatory Ridge, Maple Copse and other engagements. March North. They followed Australian and British regiments. Canadian Corps headquarters were moved to Poperinghe

and toward the end of the month the 1st and 2nd divisions started the march north from Arras. The new battle area was a scene of desolation. Before the ridge lay a gray plain churned into a morass by months of artillery fire and pitted with shell holes.

For several days before the attack Canadian gunners opened their guns from firing platforms in the sea from the west, in improvised ramshackle structures which gave only a minimum of shelter from the elements. Troops in the front line and those in support were shelled constantly by the enemy from pill boxes and other fortified points on the ridge.

Turks Enveloped. A severe battle ensued, lasting throughout the day. By nightfall the attackers had carried the Turkish main positions and entered Ramdulla from the east, southeast and south with lines drawn about two miles from the town. British cavalry was placed across the enemy's only line of retreat and an attempt by the Turks to break through during the night, was frustrated. The following morning Gen. Ahmed Bey, his staff and practically the entire garrison surrendered. With them were taken guns, ammunition and considerable booty. Later in the year Tikrit on the River Tigris was captured, but the British cause in the Middle East suffered a severe blow on Nov. 18 when General Maude died from cholera. Sir Stanley was a bold strategist and had a genius for administration. The conquest of Mesopotamia and his transformation of a depressing situation into one of signal triumph ranked as one of the finest military feats in the history of the First Great War.

INFINITE VARIETY

WARFIELD, England, (CP)—This village of 2,500 has the best vegetable garden in Berkshire for the second year running. First prize, donated by the Queen, was won by a local stonemason who grows about every vegetable imaginable on a half-acre.

SAME AS QUISLINGS

WATTON-DEARIN, England, (CP)—Declaring Britain was facing the gravest coal crisis in history, J. A. Ball, president of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, said that miners who deliberately remained away from work were the same as Quislings.

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