

SMILE

If the weather looks like rain,
Smile.
When you feel you must complain,
Smile.
Do not mind if things seem gray;
Soon there'll come a brighter day;
You will find that it will pay
To smile.

If the world seems sad and drear,
Smile.
Banish every thought of fear,
Smile.
Do the very best you can;
Play your part now like a man.
Make each day a better plan.
And smile.

If you taste life's bitter cup,
Smile.
Should the doctors give you up,
Smile.
You are very far from dead;
Waste no time in useless dread;
Put your trust in God instead,
And smile.

Twenty Years Ago

From the issue of The Free Press of Thursday, March 23, 1923

Get ready for Spring. It's coming sure.

Toronto women are fighting daylight saving now.

Wholesale shipper M. P. Barry shipped a car of potatoes on Saturday. He bought them for 50 cents per bag.

Rev. J. C. Wilson, B.A. of Weyburn, Sask., was elected Moderator of the Presbytery and appointed a Commissioner to the General Assembly.

There were fifty-four students from Halton County attending Toronto University last year.

Rev. Lewis R. Kipp, editor of the Canadian Baptist, delivered impressive discourses at the Baptist Anniversary on Sunday.

The funeral of the late J. W. Easterbrook was held at Ebenezer Cemetery. Mr. Easterbrook was for many years a merchant at Brockville. He preceded Mr. Easley there.

BORN

DOBIE — In Acton, on Saturday, March 3, 1923, to Mr. and Mrs. James E. Dobie, a son.

DIED

SCOTT—At the home, 6th line, Acton, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1923, William Scott, aged 76 years.

WREN—At his residence, Toronto, Ontario, on Friday, March 2nd, 1923, John Franklin Wren, M.D., in his 60th year.

LINDSAY—At the residence of her brother-in-law E. C. Huffman, Ashgrove, on Sunday, March 3rd, 1923, Jennie A. Graham, wife of Ninian F. Lindsay of Acton.

Tabloid Freight When Peace Here

Noted Scientist and Flier Gives Ideas for Post-War Air-Shipping

WINNIPEG, (CP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins, famed British explorer-scientist and flier, says the basis for settling the world after the war must lie in guaranteeing the provision of the physical and material requirements of all peoples, no matter what their nationality, race or color.

Interviewed here, Sir Hubert envisioned a post-war world in which giant planes would carry concentrated freight, such as oil, over great distances, more cheaply than ships or railways. Airplanes, however, would not replace existing transportation services, he said.

International Flying

Sir Hubert, who has flown thousands of miles in many parts of the world and now is working for the United States Army military planning division, said the experience gained in building big planes in this war would lead to the development of giant freighters of the air and facilitate international flying after the war.

International co-operation on weather reports would make long distance flights safer, he added, and predicted that scientific long-range weather forecasting would play a "big role in the future of human society" enabling people of the world to plan their food requirements a year in advance.

"Through a world system of meteorological stations, man will be able to plan accurately for both food and clothing for a year ahead," he said.

FASHION IN WORDS

Fashions in words are like fashions elsewhere. Most of the time they are overworked and become commonplace and then tiresome and then vanish almost as fast as they came, without having done any particular harm. It does not matter greatly if for a time every book reviewer finds every new book to be exciting; even a book in praise of the hermit life will be exciting; it is so excitingly quiet. It does not matter if for a time everything is streamlined, from automobiles to annual meetings of the professors of philosophy. It may have been irritating as well as wearisome when everybody recently went in for frowning on complacency.

New York Times.

The Sunday School Lesson

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 23

BIBLE TEACHINGS AGAINST DRUNKENNESS

Golden Text.—Strong drink shall be bitter to them that drink it. Isa. 24: 9

Lesson Text.—I Sam. 30:16, 17; Isa. 28:1-4, 7; Gal. 5:19-21.

Exposition.—I. Drink a National Evil. I Sam. 30:16, 17.

This passage relates to the reconquest of Ziklag by David after it had been taken by the Amalekites. The words indicate that it was owing to a drunken debauch that the city was so easily recovered. The story is this: When David took refuge from King Saul among the Philistines he settled in Ziklag, a city situated at the confines of Philistia, Judah and Amalek. It was there that he received daily new accessions of forces (1 Chron. 12:1, 20). Also he heard of Saul's death there (2 Sam. 1:1; 4:10). When the Philistines gathered together to attack Israel and David joined them, because they suspected he would switch his forces to the side of Israel in the battle, they sent him back to Ziklag. In the meanwhile the Amalekites, taking advantage of the absent military, had invaded Philistia and conquered Kiklag, where they were encamped. Enjoying the fruit of their victory, they gave themselves to eating, drinking and dancing. Evidently they debauched themselves for David found it a simple task to cut the invaders to pieces, only 400 young men managing to escape.

This is the historical passage chosen to teach what a menace is alcoholic beverage to a nation's security and welfare. There are abundant evidences of this fact in the sordid record of military and civil history. The night that Belshazzar and a thousand of his lords drank wine and spoke blasphemously, the great Babylonian empire succumbed to the forces of Medo-Persia. We know that an alcohol-soaked soldier or sailor is unable to perform his duty properly.

In a democracy, it is the citizen who is responsible to God and to his fellow men. We cannot ascend any higher than we are. We cannot be a pure, efficient and idealistic people as long as the social evil of alcoholic beverage is allowed by our citizens. Any revival of religion is hindered by this evil but the best way to get rid of it is by a widespread revival of obedience to God.

II. God's Hatred of Drunkenness. Isa. 28: 1-4, 7.

We have here an illustration of the divine judgment which is visited upon nations which allow their people to become drunkards. The "crown of pride" in v. 1 refers to Samaria (R. V. and cf. 1 Ki. 16:24). It is likened to a "chapel of flowers" on a drunkard's brow. The people of the northern kingdom as a nation are described as "the drunkards of Ephraim." Drunkenness had become a national sin (Isa. 5:11, 12; Hos. 7: 5; Amos 2:8, 9, 12; 4:1; 6:6). They were "smitten down" with drink. Their "chapel of pride" and "glorious beauty" was after all but a "faded flower." So it is with every chapel of pride and all the glorious beauty of this present world (1 Pet. 1:24).

The prophet's answer to Israel's confidence and pride in her corruption was that Jehovah had "a mighty and a strong one" (v. 2). This was the King of Assyria (2 Ki. 18:10-12). The Assyrians themselves were a "bloody, deceitful and rapacious people" (Nah. 3:1) but they were God's instrument for fulfilling His judgments on His rebellious, corrupt and proud people (Ps. 76:10). The Assyrian is described as coming down like "a tempest of hail," "a destroying storm," "a tempest of mighty waters overflowing." It meant widespread and overwhelming destruction. Such is the manifestation of the wrath of God against proud and resistant sin.

All this happened because they "obeyed not the voice of the Lord their God" (2 Ki. 18:11, 12). Jesus issued similar warnings against those who refused to hear His words or do them (Matt. 7:26, 27). God punishes sin with sin. When an individual or a nation adopts a course of pride and corrupt living, there is inevitable and dire penalty exacted (Rom. 6:23; Gal. 6:7, 8).

III. The Works of the Flesh, Gal. 5:19-21.

If the Spirit is not given control, and so the flesh has its own way, it works its own works, and it is a dark catalogue of "works" to contemplate. First, we have sexual impurity in three forms, then idolatry, and then "occultism" in its various forms summed up under one word "sorcery." Then eight forms of bitterness of one against another, the commonest form of carnality in Galatia and in the world and in the church today (Jas. 3:14-18). By heresies is meant the making of parties, a common manifestation of carnality. Then "drunkenness" and "revelings," the form of carnality that we usually put in the forefront, close the catalogue. And now comes a warning of awful solemnity (2 Tim. 1 Cor. 6:8, 10; Eph. 5:5). These are most solemn words and it will stand us each in need to go carefully over this catalogue of things which shut men out of the

A COUNTRY EDITOR SEES

Ottawa

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA BY JIM CROOKLEY, Editor of the SUN, 1277 CUMBERLAND ST. TORONTO

FARM MACHINERY

Even the person living in a city apartment is indirectly interested in the fact that it takes farm machinery to produce the necessities of life. Administrator H. H. Bloom had some of the answers for me in Toronto. First let me pass on the information that our tentative allocation for 1943 is 25% of the 1940 tonnage for farm machinery and 150% for repairs. That's not as bad as it sounds when one considers that the Russians found it possible to produce materials in factories six months after they had been blasted to rubble by the Nazis, and retaken. That takes ingenuity and improvisation. The Canadian farmer can do that too.

Why is 1940 taken as the basis? Because that was the last normal year in the implement business, and the period used by the United States also, from whence we have some dependence for materials. Things weren't so serious in this line in 1942 for when the smoke had cleared away a healthy business shows a statistical reality. Between implements and repairs we had a 96% overall tonnage manufactured or imported.

Why Materials Are Scarce

But there's a different picture for 1943; shelves are bare and no inventory to speak of. You on the farm, we in the towns have got to get it into our noodles that materials which go into farm machinery also go into the machinery for killing Nazis and Japs.

The administrator explained it, and it sounded reasonable, it would have been simple to make an order stopping importation of not more than 25% gross weight. But there were other considerations. For one thing they curtailed exports drastically. Yes, they have to export a certain amount yet—to New Zealand and Australia, who have some basis of argument that they are dependent on us in that they also have to produce the food to keep them alive. Just like our own city apartment dweller, they are interested in machinery.

Then the administration made a survey clear across Canada, discussing the situation with deputy ministers of agriculture, experimental station superintendents, the supply board and others to see what types and varieties were most essential. That's a good approach, isn't it?

In Western Canada, for instance, they found they could do without threshers more, and wanted combines increased; they could cut out drag harrows for a year but wanted one-way discs. As a result they were able to order varieties eliminated in the West from 473 to 73; from that many to 117 in Eastern Canada. Walking plows, as an example, will come in only five kinds as compared to 52.

1943 Compared to 1940

And here is another practical application of the survey. They will allow manufacture of 75% of 1940 output of cream separators, with combines down to 33%, but still like the Russian simile quoted above, satisfactory. Grain drills for the West will be on the basis of 15% of 1940 but 30% for Eastern Canada; the West will get 33% in one-way disc seeders and Eastern Canada will get 50%. The tonnage was computed separately for East and West as essentially required. The administration knows there will be a bigger demand for farm machinery this year because generally speaking there was a better income in 1942 and farmers will want increased and better plant facilities. Labor will be scarce. So then, what better than a rationing system?

"We studied the British system and that of the United States to guide if possible," said Mr. Bloom. Out of the cumulative study and research they evolved what they consider the most simple and least expensive way to work out the farm machinery and equipment problem which is nationally important in scope.

Here it is in a nutshell, just as easy for the city slicker to understand as for the farmer. In the regional boards across Canada, fourteen machinery rationing Officers have been appointed. Acting as a consultant in each case without additional remuneration is an Agricultural Representative. He might be the superintendent of an experimental station or one qualified and delegated by him to assist.

As a further consultant to the rationing officer, some prominent farmer of the region is chosen who has confidence and respect of the others. His judgment is used in dealing with "border line" cases because as we neglected to mention earlier: the kingdom of heaven and ask ourselves, am I doing such things?

To stop here will not be enough. We must have more than a negative attitude toward strong drink. Paul exhorts us: "Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess, but be filled with the Spirit" (Eph. 5:18).

The Value of Your Local Newspaper in Local Business!

The Free Press plays an important part in all local affairs. It employs wage-earners whose homes are in the town from which it secures business. These wage-earners pay taxes, support churches, make their contribution to local appeals, take part in community organizations, and spend MOST OF THEIR WAGES WITH LOCAL MERCHANTS. It is no idle boast that it has been the means of giving well-directed publicity to this town and district.

There is no business institution which gives so much free service as a local newspaper. Were a Merchant asked to give the equivalent in goods that the newspaper gives in free service to all local organizations, he would find it impossible to meet the demand.

When money is spent for printing or advertising with your local printing office, you are helping local printers to help you. You make it possible for them to serve you better. Out-of-town printing salesmen take money out of the community—paying no taxes, buying nothing from local stores, getting all the can and not caring whether you sink or swim.

As merchants expect customers to be loyal to their own community in buying goods from them, so might merchants remember they, too, should follow the same ideas in regard to their local printing office.

It's Good Business for All of Us

Customer good-will in this town and district can best be developed by regular advertising in your local community newspaper. The money spent for advertising, and printed matter, goes back to local merchants in increased trade.

Your dollars do double duty when spent with your local newspaper—they help you directly and others indirectly.

Your Home Town Newspaper The Acton Free Press

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SWEET CAPORAL

THE PUREST FORM IN WHICH TOBACCO CAN BE SMOKED.