PLOUGHING

This is the earth. Widen its wintry soil
And plow the furrow straight and true for sowing.
Rain from the heart of every summer-worried cloud
Will the green miracle of grain be growing.

This is the earth. His promise never fails.
The year will turn, and sowing comes to reaping;
The ground will yield its fruit before the trails
Of weed and thistle again are white for sleeping.
This is the earth, waiting for seed to keep.
Sing to the sky, and drive the plowshare deep!

Sidney Hall Bellows.

Twenty Years Ago

From the Issue of The Free Press of Thursday, May 10th, 1923

Nine in round of it. Another tough of winter on May 9.

Several of Ontario's leading citizens have received invitations to luncheon with the Lieutenant Governor at Government House, Toronto, on Thursday, 15th inst. at noon.

An interested citizen suggests that our council enforce the curfew bylaw.

R. H. Ross, M.A., head of the Technical School at Sault Ste. Marie, has been appointed principal of Guelph's new $400,000 Collegiate Vocational Institute which will be opened in September.

Premier Drury was unanimously chosen as U.F.O. candidate for Halton County at the nomination meeting at Milton. The premier has been the representative for Halton in the legislature for the past four years. Mayor Dale of Georgetown was nominated for the Liberals and George Hillmer is the standard bearer for the Conservatives.

Ground was broken on Monday for the new water supply factory building. Councillor Bell has the contract for the new building.

MARRIED

SAVOYE-MacDONALD— In Toronto, on Tuesday, May 8th, 1923, by the Rev. N. A. MacEachern, Janet, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander MacDonald, Acton, Ontario, to Walter James Savoye, of Optima, Sask.

DIED

O'BRIEN—In Toronto, at the home of his daughter, on Friday, May 4th, 1923, Thomas O'Brien, late of Acton.

THE NEXT WAR IS

SYDNEY, Australia, (CP) — Only barrages over 15 acre to be permitted in Sydney.

The Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY, MAY 9th

PETER AND JOHN HEADNOTES ON THREE EARLY CHURCHES

Golden Text.—Now when they believed the holiness of Peter and John, and had perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marvelled; and they took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jesus. Ac. 4:13.

Lesson Text.—Ac. 2:37-40; 3:1-8. Read also 4:32, 18-21.

Time.—A.D. 30.

Place.—Jerusalem.

Exposition.—I. Results of Apostolic Preaching, 2:37-41.

The truth that Jesus had been made both Lord and Christ caused home by the Holy Spirit, produced the deepest and sharpest conviction of sin. His other truth is so calculated to produce such profound conviction of sin as the truth concerning the glory of Jesus and our consequent enormous guilt in the rejection and crucifixion of such an One as He. The Spirit had come to the apostles as our Lord had promised and through them convinced the world (Jn. 16:7-9). The sin of which life convicted them was the sin of unbelief in Christ or of their treatment of Christ. Those convicted Jesus could not do know what they must do; they might ask it, and might every one who is guilty of the sin of rejecting Christ today ask it.

Peter's answer was very explicit and very plain; perhaps nothing in one Bible makes the way of salvation and the way to receive the Holy Spirit plainer: (1) "Repent," i. e., change your mind about Jesus; change from the attitude of mind that crucifies Jesus to the attitude of mind that accepts Him as that which God has exalted Him to be, both Lord and Christ. This, of course, involves repentance of sin, i.e. renunciation of sin, and it involves the absolute surrender of our wills to Jesus as our Lord; (2) "Be baptized," where was the ordained water baptism, but there must be more than the mere ordained symbol, there must be the inward fact for which the ordained symbol stand, the repentance of sin, faith in Christ, the putting on of Jesus Christ (Gal. 3:26, 27), our identification with Christ in His death, burial and resurrection (Rom. 6:3, 4). Being "baptized in the name of Jesus Christ" means confession of our renunciation of sin, faith in Christ's death and resurrection in our behalf, identification with Christ in His death and resurrection in our behalf, identification with Christ in His death, and appropriation to ourselves of what He accomplished by them.

When there is real repentance and real baptism, there will be "remission of sins" and the reception of the "gift of the Holy Ghost" (ac. 38). "The gift of the Holy Ghost" is the blessing bought right of every believer in Jesus Christ, but not every believer has obtained his birthright. The word translated "receive" means "take"; if anyone does not have "the gift of the Holy Spirit" experimentally, it is either because he does not "take" or "claim" his birthright by simple prayer and faith (Ac. 4:31; 8: 15, 16; Luke 11:13; 1 Jno. 3:24, 5:6), or it is because he has not really made Jesus "Lord and Christ" by an absolute surrender of his will to Him, and by identification with Him in real baptism, of which his water baptism was the symbol.

"The promise" (ac. 39) as the language used and the context unmistakably demonstrate (ch. 1:4, 5; 2:33, 39) means the promise of the "baptism with" or "gift of" the Holy Spirit. Peter declared in v. 39 that this baptism with the Holy Spirit was for them as well as for the apostles, and not only for them also. Jewish believers of the apostles' days but for their children also. Jewish believers of generations to come; and not only for them but for "all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call unto Him" (ii. e. for Gentile believers of every coming century of the world's history). The baptism with the Holy Spirit is for every child of God, Jewish and Gentile, in every age of the church.

III. The Power of Jesus Name, 3:1-8.

Peter and John were men of prayer and at the regular Jewish hour of prayer we see them wending their way to the temple (Ps. 55, 7; Dan. 6: 10; 9:21). The ninth hour was the hour of prayer because it was the hour of sacrifice (Ex. 29:39; 1 Ki. 18:36), and all approach to God in prayer must be on the ground of shed blood (Jno. 14: 6; Heb. 9:22; 10: 19, 20). It was the very hour at which Jesus died and opened up for us a way into the holiest of all (Luke 23:44, 46; Heb. 10:19, 20). The man had been there often before and was expecting nothing unusual that day. Peter first took a good look at him and then demanded his attention. Here are two good points for anyone who would bring Christ's power into the life of another. Peter bade the man do the very thing he could not do. But that which is naturally impossible is possible "in the name of Jesus Christ." The power that there was in that mighty name came into that man's impotent feet the moment he believed and sought to obey (ac. 7, cf. v. 16). Peter not only bade him to walk, but took him by the hand and raised him up. He had learned that from Jesus (Mk. 1:30) and we do well to learn it too. There is good need of the helping hand. Luke's training as a physician comes out in his details about feet and ankle bones. It was the glad'est moment of the man's life; he leaped up, stood a moment in wonder, began to walk and then began to leap and praise God. No wonder. He walked to a good place with his new strength—God's own house.

Bishop Praises Weekly Papers

Many Prominent Public Men Attend Funeral of Sam Chambers at Brampton

By The Canadian Press

They hammered to Brampton to bury Sam Chambers, for 53 years publisher of the Brampton Conservator—and to praise him. They included Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, former prime minister of Canada; George S. Henry, former premier of Ontario; Dr. H. P. Whidden, one-time chancellor of McMaster University and many other colleagues of Mr. Chambers in his lifetime of public service, his 22 years as Member of Parliament or Member of the Ontario Legislature. The church was crowded with his fellow-townsfolk whose lives had been touched by his municipal service as Mayor and in other posts.

Rt. Rev. A. E. Beverley, suffragan bishop of Toronto, who spoke in brief tribute, referred to these five constituents by Mr. Chambers to Canadian public life. "Then the bishop turned to his career as a publisher:

"There are few men who have contributed more to the wholesomeness of life in rural Ontario than the editors of weekly newspapers," he said.

"The columns of our weekly newspapers have been free from sensationalism and the appeals from class prejudice. They have been characterized by a sanity and high moral tone that are the bulwark of our national life."

Several weekly newspaper publishers from various parts of Ontario attended the service.

1,000th TEA WAGON

LONDON, (CP)—Queen Elizabeth attended a London movie about the war work of the 150,000 members of the National Women's Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. and inspected the first and 1,000th tea wagon put into service by the association since the start of the war.

WAR 25 Years Ago

Canadian Foot Soldiers Fought With British Foot Away for Three Months and Held Gain—Vimy Ridge

By M. E. Gerrard, Canadian Press Staff Writer

Transferred temporarily to Gen. Sir Julian Byng's 3rd Army, the 2nd Canadian Division played a notable part in the defence of Arras throughout Germany's last offensive in the First Great War. During April, May and June, 1918, the Canadians fought gallantly with their British comrades-in-arms while holding a 6,000-yard front in the Neuvireuil Vitasse sector south of the Scarpe.

The Dominion soldiers under Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Burstall, held the front for 92 days. During this period they inflicted severe losses on the enemy in repulsing several local attacks, counted off 27 miles and captured more than 100 Germans together with 22 machine guns and two trench mortars.

"The aggressive attitude adopted by the division towards a critical time and under such adverse conditions had a most excellent effect on our troops, and it certainly reduced to the lowest point the fighting value of two German divisions, namely, the 26th Reserve Division and the 185th Division," Sir Arthur Currie declared in his official report at the time.

Battle Hell

It was the well-like defence of the Arras bastion that proved one of the greatest contributing factors in the failure of the great German drive aimed at separating the British and French armies. While the enemy virtually destroyed the 3rd Army to the south, the men under Byng's command held their lines against several severe attacks.

The Canadian front was south of Cojeul River, east of Boileux, Mare to the southern slope of Telegraph Hill. After the sting had been taken out of the German attack during April, fighting died down over the front held by the 3rd Army, but the Canadians kept the enemy on the alert by numerous raids in which they usually came off second best.

Raid in Darkness

A successful raid was carried out May 7, 1918 at Neuville Vitasse when the Canadians advanced behind an intense shrapnel barrage after artillery fire had blasted the German defences. The attack was made in darkness lighted only by flares and over ground deep in mud.

The heavy shell fire had sent most of the enemy troops scampering from advanced positions, but one post, manned by 20 Germans, put up a stout fight until overcome with Mills bombs. Another machine-gun post manned by three men was rushed by a Canadian who bayonetted two and shot the third, returning to his lines with the German gun.

At another had spot on the Beaumaine-Neville road, two gunners put up determined resistance. The defenders finally were killed and the Canadians bagged another machine-gun.

PLENTY OF CASH

Plenty of cash money seems to be floating around the country. The amount of money in circulation at a recent date was about twice the amount in circulation at the last of 1939. Nearly $120 is in circulation for each man, woman, and child in the country.

It would seem that a lot of people are keeping large amounts in their homes or carrying it around with them. It would seem better policy to put it to good part of it into war bonds. Money kept in the pocket or hidden around the house is sometimes stolen or lost. If the money is right on hand, many people are tempted to spend it for things they do not really need. According to the old saying, "Money burns a hole in the pocket." It often disappears before the money knows it.

GLASGOW, (CP)—Charles Jones of Coatbridge, is a man who has survived four torpedoings at sea yet he claims he's unlucky. The seasons' toll has sinkings have been all night and he has had to swim for it.

MRS. GERALD JOHNSTON thought the days would never end—no milkin, no sweep, [illegible] Fruitatives quickly made her feel healthy and happy again. Fruitatives is another liver fruit gel TODAY from fruit. Back it up with Fruitatives, Canada's Largest Selling Liver Tablets.

FAR TO GO, MILES TO GO BACK, FINANCIAL EXPERTS SUGGESTS

Actually carrying fuel by express would be pretty expensive business, but, according to Harry H. Whitehead, Montreal terminal agent, the Canadian National Railways Express, has been figuratively "carrying coals to Newcastle."

Recently the contents of the express car attached to "The Queen Limited" included many boxes of British Columbia salmon, consigned to a distributing firm at Halifax. The Maritime city in normal times is the hub of a big fishing industry, but under stress of war conditions, a shortage arose followed by a hurry-up call to the trade in Montreal.

Another name for "coals to Newcastle" would be "beans to Boston." The other day, in United States Marines, on special duty from Washington, were in visitor to Mr. Whitehead's office. After disposing of his business, the Marine confided to the express agent that he would like to take some beans back with him, as he was shopping off at his home near Boston. "Beans to Boston?" queried Mr. Whitehead. "Yes," they are very fond of the girl in the fifth Class," was the Marine's answer.

The two went shopping with the result that some tons of Canadian beans were taken to Boston.

British Shipyards Break All Records

As in the United States, British shipyards are achieving marvellous production to help win the battle of supplies. As an example of the new records being made, one shipyard alone launched a cargo of 16 seven thousand ton merchant ships during 1942. By autumn, work under the adjustable time bonuses had left the slacks. Much of the work of painting, welding, punching, etc. of this shipyard is undertaken by women workers.

Pictures Sheets: An eight-ton stress and could being transported through the shipyard.

Save Waste for Victory

"Well, sir, the war changed a lot of things. Many of the plans we had worked out for 1943 just won't happen this year. There are bigger, more important things to think about. This was the year we had planned to do some spending, but we're going to do a lot of saving instead—saving and hoarding to win the war.

"If you had told me before the war that I would pay the taxes I'm paying, keep up my life insurance, and still keep going I wouldn't have believed it. But here I am, doing all these things, and besides that I'm buying and hoarding more and more Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. The sacrifices we make are little enough to pay for freedom and a future for the wife and kids."

"Back the Attack!"

Buy Victory Bonds NOW!

The Fourth Victory Loan will be a mighty weapon. Take it up. Invest every dollar you can in this biggest undertaking this country has ever attempted. This is our war—it is a people's war against domination and aggression by the forces of evil. Victory Loan Dollars are freedom dollars. Let us put our dollars where they will give added force and striking power to Canada's war effort.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: TORONTO, ONT.

Fuel Shortage Becoming More Acute Wood Serves War In Variety Of Ways

Wood has entered serious service, and has become a vital war material. Thus, and the acute labor and transportation shortage as the explanation for the fuel wood shortage. Its use in aircraft propellers is only one of the many forms in which it is serving as a war material.

Number one among its national resources Canada's forests are also the back bone of the Dominion's most important industry, pulp and paper, of which it is the world's largest producer.

Since the outbreak of the war wood has become still more vital to Canada. It has replaced critical materials in hundreds of products, war as well as civilian. As a result, production has increased from less than four billion feet of lumber sawn in 1940 to more than five billion in 1941.

Wood, in the form of microcellulose and other constituents, is one of the main sources of supply for Canada's military explosives industry. Scores of new war plants, such as the large Boeing aircraft factory in Vancouver, are of wooden construction throughout. The Department of Munitions and Supply's four sprawling administration buildings in Ottawa are also of wooden construction, including girders and framework. Hundreds of wooden craft, ranging from lifeboats to wooden minesweepers and 125-foot patrol boats are being built in Canada for the navies of the United Nations. Even some army vehicles, such as the snow mobile, are now being turned out with plywood bodies.

Most remarkable development has been the use of wood in aircraft construction. Several types of planes now being produced in Canada contain a large proportion of wood in their framework; others are built almost entirely from wood. The new Anson V, a Canadian plane, is one of these. The the Mosquito, world's fastest and most manoeuvrable war plane, now in quantity production in Canada, is another. Its multi-layer plywood fuselage is considered by many experts to be superior in many respects to metal construction. Wooden propellers are also being manufactured here in large quantities.

With almost half of the world's wood might in her own backyard, Canada is nevertheless suffering from a serious wood-fuel shortage at the present time, and is faced with the prospect of a famine in this respect next winter.

The alarm has been sounded, and all Canadians are called upon to act now to assure themselves of sufficient wood heat winter for heating and cooking.