

Press Sees Women's Work In Wartime England

This is another in a series of articles written by W. E. Rogers, C. V. Charlton, who assisted the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association in a recent tour overseas.

ARTICLE NO. 23
By Walter E. Rogers

The way the women of England are all working cannot be described as the administration of everyday. They are not only working in factories, or in the women's divisions of the armed forces, but they are acting as clerks in offices, bookkeepers, and shopkeepers, fire watchers, ticket collectors or conductors on trains and buses, farm laborers, and even policemen.

In America there is only one man in charge of a bus, and he collects tickets or fares, and acts both as chauffeur and conductor. In England all the buses are built so that the chauffeur sits in a little compartment by himself, almost over the engine. If he were to collect the fares, the bus would all have to be rebuilt. The ticket collectors are all women, and so are many of the drivers.

In the cities omnibuses have replaced street cars in most cases. Nearly all the conductors are women and it is very hard work. Such a thing as paying the fare when entering a bus or train is apparently unknown over there. They do not have a flat fare of two pence or three pence, but a graduated rate which may be anything from one penny up through all the halfpence to six or seven pence.

This means that the women have to find out where you are going, calculate the fare, select the proper ticket from a large double bank of tickets which they carry on a holder, make change, and go through both decks of the bus, which means running continuously up and down the stairs. Usually the bus is crowded, which makes it that much more difficult for them. With so many strange things in England they have to keep answering such questions as how to reach different points. They also have to watch where they are, call out the stop, signal to start and stop the bus, and make sure that some stranger does not go past his or her destination. The women on buses really work hard.

A large number of women are doing fire watching duties. This usually means staying up all night and patrolling roofs and alleys. When a Canadian looks over the skyline of English towns and cities, the first thing that strikes him is the appearance of the English roofs which are usually cut up with all kinds of towers and chimneys pots. Every building has anywhere up to a dozen or more of these chimney pots. They add considerably to the difficulties of properly patrolling the roofs. Ladders are often kept on the roofs so that any part can be quickly reached. This work is most important during raids. Prompt handling of incendiary bombs on these roofs makes the difference between little damage and staggering losses.

About the time that the Bomber Press arrived in England, the Hon. Herbert Morrison made an appeal for many thousands of extra women fire watchers. There was a great deal of criticism at the time, as it was felt that this work was too hard and dangerous for women. But the answer was that more than double the number of men were needed. It showed the determination of the women of England to do everything they could to help in war work.

The following appeal appeared in the September issue of the parish magazine of St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol. "Without question the greatest material treasure in Bristol is St. Mary Redcliffe Church. I now ask the women of Bristol if they will help in guarding it against fire. We want two, at least, and three better still, to be on duty every night. There is perfectly possible work for women to do, and they will not be asked to attempt what only men can do. Women between 17 and 50 will be welcomed, and if you arrange with a friend or friends to take on one night a week, you will be doing great service. Now is the time to strengthen our band of watchers before the winter begins."

It must be remembered that in all probability, the women who take on this work will do it in addition to working at their regular occupation all day. At all the Air Force stations that we visited there were WAAF's doing the cooking, washing the dishes, waiting on table, operating the telephones and radio controls, and doing clerical and other work. Women appear to be doing nearly everything on the railways except driving the engines. Most of the guards at the stations are women, and they may also be seen handling trucks with express and baggage. Incidentally, the traveller in England today is expected to look after his own baggage, not only while on the trains, but also in the hotels. The mobile canteens, so many of which have been provided by various

organizations and municipalities in Canada, South Africa, Australia and other parts of the British Commonwealth, are operated by women, and their heroism during each blitz will make a glorious story in history.

The nursing profession has always been an honored one, and the nurses in this war are upholding all their traditions. It would be impossible to tell of all the varied jobs that women in England are doing today in addition to those mentioned already, such as looking after babies, while their mothers are working, in munition factories and other places, collecting salvage, helping in canteens and soldiers' hostels, and, if unable to do anything else, entertaining troops in their own homes.

The outstanding characteristic of the women of England today are their cheerful acceptance of added burdens, and their sincere desire to do something to help. Above all they are a wonderful inspiration to their men.

Without the efforts of the women, the story of the progress of the war might probably have been entirely different to-day.

Is Party Truce Coming to End In Old Britain?

Some People See Labor Part of Coalition Also Young Tories Straining at Political Leash

BY SCOTT YOUNG
Canadian Press Staff Writer

LONDON, (CP)—There are growing murmurings just beneath the surface of British politics which may forecast the end of this country's electoral truce and eventually the end of the coalition government.

The differences within the government have had two distinct outcroppings during the last few weeks, and although they have been minimized by a bulk of the public because there was no permanent rift, the party truce is an uneasy one.

First open indication of that major political differences had returned to the coalition Prime Minister Churchill has been for almost three years came over the Catering Bill. It was backed strenuously by the government, but 116 Conservatives voted against it.

The Beveridge Plan, briefly, is a large-scale attempt to reform the catering industry, make conditions better for waiters, barmen—everyone down to the lowest snack bar waitress. The opposition lobby was supported largely by chain restaurant managers, operators of large hotels and brewers.

Next came the government announcement that the Beveridge Plan would not be accepted in full. Censure for the government stand was voted by 119 Labor back-benchers, who thus disagreed with the stand of their cabinet ministers and created a Labor party crisis which ended after two meetings, with no announced agreement on future conduct.

The Sunday School Lesson

PETER AND JOHN PREACH TO SAMARITANS

Golden Text—Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields, that they are white already unto harvest, Jan. 4:28. Lesson Text—Ac. 8:14-25. Time—35-37 A.D. Place—Samaria. Exposition—I. Persecution spread the Gospel. Read 8:1-8.

The Devil overpowered himself when he started up this "persecution" against the church. The wind of persecution simply scattered the seed broadcast (v. 2, cf. ch. 11:19-21). Up to this time the Church seems largely to have been confined to Jerusalem. Probably five to seven years have passed since Pentecost and the word of Christ in connection with the Pentecostal promise (Ac. 1:5) "had not yet come to perfect fruition; but the storm that broke on the day of Stephen's death carried out the purpose of Christ.

Philip, whom men had chosen to be a deacon (Ac. 6:1-6), but whom God had chosen to be an evangelist, was especially used in the early missionary work. The only subject of his preaching was Christ. His power of the Holy Spirit and accompanied by such signs of God's approval, that "the multitudes gave heed with one accord unto the things that were spoken by Philip." The demonized were delivered, the sick were healed. His work caused "great joy." A true revival always does, in any city.

II. Converts Receive the Holy Ghost, 8:14-17.

The apostles sent their very best men on their arrival found that some of the converts had received the Holy Spirit. Certainly among this company of baptized believers there were some regenerate persons, but we are distinctly told that "as yet the Holy Spirit had fallen upon none of them." They were precisely in the position of many in the Church to-day. They had believed the truth concerning the kingdom of God, and in the name of Jesus Christ had been baptized, but they had not received the Holy Spirit as a distinct and personal experience. So important did the apostles regard it that believers should receive the Holy Spirit that the first thing they attended to was this. They evidently thought that the way to obtain the Holy Spirit was by prayer (v. 15; cf. Luke 11:13). It was now years after Pentecost, and still we find the apostles praying for the Holy Ghost.

We cannot improve upon their method. The reception of the Holy Spirit by these Samaritan converts was something so very definite and marked that Simon saw it. It has been argued from the fact that the apostles laid their hands upon them that the Holy Ghost can only be given by the laying on of an apostle's hands, and "as the apostles are no longer with us, the gift of the Holy Ghost is not for to-day." This is strange logic and contradicts plain Scripture teaching, for it was not an apostle, but merely "a certain disciple," who laid hands on Saul when he received the Holy Ghost (Ac. 9:10, 11). The household of Cornelius received the Holy Ghost without the laying on of any one's hands (ch. 10:44).

The Samaritan believers did not have to spend weeks "waiting for their Pentecost." It came the moment the conditions were fulfilled. It was so everywhere in Acts after Acts 2:1.

III. An Impostor Uncovered, 8:25. Simon desired to buy the power of imparting the Holy Spirit. His heart was so thoroughly corrupt with selfishness and covetousness that he would turn God's gift into a way of unholy gain. This brought a stern rebuke and awful warning. It is all very solemn. Are there not to-day those who are longing and praying for their own aggrandizement or gain? Such a view of the matter reveals an irreverence toward God and a selfishness so profound as to make pardon almost impossible (v. 22). The one who thinks that God's gifts can be purchased with money does not know God nor the methods of His grace. All of God's gifts are gifts indeed. They are not to be purchased, but received (Eph. 5:1; Rom. 6:23; Eph. 2:8; Rom. 11:6).

Simon had believed Philip's doctrine and had been baptized with water (v. 13), but he was an unregenerate man (v. 21-23). It matters little whether our hearts are right in the sight of man, the question is are they right in the sight of God? By the power of the Holy Spirit upon him Peter saw that Simon's heart was not right and declared him an un-forgiven sinner; as a Spirit-filled man he retained Simon's sins, and they were retained (cf. Jno. 20:22, 23). There was but one thing for Simon to do—repent and pray God for forgiveness. That is the way that forgiveness is to be obtained by all who are guilty of wickedness (Luke 13, 14). We need forgiveness not only for our outward acts, but also for the thoughts of our heart. Simon was in the visible Church, but nevertheless he was "in the gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity." There

WAR 25 Years Ago

Gen. Ferdinand Foch Commanded Canadian Forces in France and Allied Victory Over Germany

BY H. H. GORDON
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Transformed into the most powerful striking force on the Western Front, the Canadian Corps, with the exception of the 2nd Division, spent the late spring and early summer of 1918 "resting" in the Artois sector. The officers, soldiers, measure of the job being prepared for them in the great August drive that was to turn the whole tide of the war, were kept at fighting fitness and schooled in the latest arts of war under the eyes of trained veterans.

The Canadians were in General Reserve and guarded the Vimy Ridge sector. Of the four divisions, the 2nd had been fighting in the mighty German offensive of March and April. For 30 days the 2nd Division was detached from the corps and held a 6,000-yard front in the Neuville Vitasse sector south of the River Scarpe. The 1st Motor Machine-Gun Brigade also served with distinction, helping to repel the German drive on Amiens.

British Army Headquarters in their attempt to divide the British and French in their powerful drive, the Germans had inflicted severe losses on the Allies in men, guns and equipment. The British Army was badly weakened and Sir Douglas Haig called for reinforcements from Britain, the Italian front and as far afield as Palestine and Mesopotamia.

Everything possible was done to reinforce the British army. Formations were reorganized and commands reshaped. Gradually the lines were stabilized and finally the Germans redirected their efforts against the French to the south. Strong attacks were made in the Champagne, but here again the enemy was repulsed after gaining considerable territory.

Early in May, after the strongest German thrusts against the British had been nullified, Gen. Ferdinand Foch, generalissimo of the Allied armies, started the task of building up his general reserve in preparation for the day when the British and French armies together with the rapidly-growing American army would be able to undertake the offensive that was to carry them to victory.

During this period the services of the Canadians were in demand, but Foch had other plans. Nonchalantly the corps was training in methods of open warfare, but actually it was preparing for much more. "Foch's Pets," as the Canadians were sometimes called, were visited several times by the famous French commander-in-chief.

The Dominion soldiers did not let Foch down. In the last victorious drive they formed the spearhead of the British attack. Gen. Erich Ludendorff, in his book published within a year after the armistice, singled out the Canadians for the part they played in smashing through the German lines when the Allied drive started in August. "The English Colonials and the French broke deep into our line between the Somme and the Luce, where our fresh divisions were completely overrun," Ludendorff wrote. "The eighth of August marked the downfall of our fighting strength and destroyed our hopes of strategical amelioration. To continue the war was to start a gamble. The war had to be ended."

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR LIVER!

Check it up right now!

and find like a new person!

Your liver is the largest organ in your body and it does the most important work. It filters out all the poisons and impurities from your blood, and it stores up the energy that you need to keep your body in good health. If your liver is not working properly, you will feel "tired" - headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, and other symptoms. You can't see your liver, but you can keep it in good health by eating a diet of fruits and vegetables. These are the best foods for your liver. They are full of vitamins and minerals that your liver needs to work properly. So eat your fruits and vegetables every day. You'll feel like a new person!

FRUIT-A-TIVES

With Stranger In Our Midst

Every Town Has Them These Days and Here's Technique on Courtesy

BY GRACE MARTIN

War has emphasized the need for courtesy to strangers, says Grace Martin writing for The Associated Press on Common Courtesy.

Every town has its quota of strangers these days. Even though your mother may have taught you "not to speak to strangers" you can extend them the kind of courtesy you would like to receive without embarrassing yourself.

If a woman faintly asks you a question, couldn't you take 60 seconds out of your own life, to tell her yourself (if you really know) instead of steering her brusquely toward a policeman?

Or if you see a woman in a train or station struggling with a peevish baby or a bulky package, couldn't you lend a hand? Your arm won't break—and both you and the probably will feel much happier.

Or if you see a stranger standing awkward and alone in a gathering, couldn't you pause a minute to talk to her about something which will interest her? And couldn't you season all of it with a smile? Everybody needs a few these days.

STOCKHOLM, (CP)—The German paper, 12 Uhr Blatt says R.A.F. pilots get \$225 for each night raid. (A pilot officer's pay is \$385 a day).

PLEASE take good care of your Telephone!

A damaged telephone may be hard to replace. It is expensive and it is a nuisance to have a telephone that does not work. You can avoid these mistakes:

1. Never place your feet on the wall of the booth or on the telephone.
2. Do not talk too long. Keep it on a side.
3. Do not use the telephone for anything but its proper purpose.
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THE STORY BEHIND MEAT RATIONING

Food is a weapon of war, and we must share our supplies with those who are fighting to keep the war from our shores. After all special wartime demands are taken care of, only one half of the meat produced in Canada will be available for ordinary domestic consumption at home.

Great Britain has to depend more and more on Canada for supplies to maintain even its present low ration rate of 28 cents worth of meat per person, per week.

Planes like Newfoundland and the West Indies, which previously secured their meat from other sources—must now depend to a great extent on Canada.

The many extra ships of the United Nations now calling at Canadian ports, must be furnished with meat.

RATIONING IS INTELLIGENT FORESIGHT - INTELLIGENT PLANNING

Coupon rationing is the only way of ensuring equal sharing of the meat available for civilian consumption in Canada. Those with lots of money will not get more than their share—and those with less money will be assured of getting their fair share.

Rationing will help prevent local meat shortages such as occurred last year from becoming widespread and continuous throughout the whole Dominion. The incentive for panic-buying which empties butcher shops early in the day, will be eliminated.

THE MEAT RATION WILL BE AMPLE FOR HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Fortunately, our meat production in Canada has increased. So, although only half our production will be available for civilian use, it will mean a reduction of only about 15% to 20% in the average household consumption.

The proposed ration of 2 lbs. (carcass weight) per person, per week, has been approved by the country's leading food and nutrition authorities, as ample for the health and nutrition standards of everyone—regardless of age or occupation.

DATES AND OTHER DETAILS REGARDING MEAT RATIONING—SOON TO BECOME EFFECTIVE IN CANADA—WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD