

AN EXPRESSION OF THOUGHT FOR YOU

If nobody smiled and nobody cared, And nobody helped us along; If every man, woman and child, And good things all went to the strong...

Twenty Years Ago

From the issue of the Free Press of Thursday, August 14, 1924.

The honey crop this year is not as abundant as usual. A. H. Bishop exhibited a cucumber that was sixteen inches long and weighed two and a quarter pounds.

DEED

AGNEW—At the family residence, Park Avenue, Acton, on Wednesday, August 13, 1924, Mary Robinson, widow of the late Robert Agnew, in her 63rd year.

(Intended for last week.)

From the issue of the Free Press of Thursday, August 7th, 1924.

The price of wheat is up to \$1.50. The Salvation Army Band and songsters, of Guelph, are giving an open air concert in Acton this evening.

HALEY—In Burlington on Tuesday, July 29, 1924, Martin Haley, aged 59 years.

GARDENS ALSO REQUIRE FOOD

BY THE CANADIAN PRESS With the government warning, "don't waste food," victory gardens should amplify that admonition to "don't waste food for people or for garden crops."

FARMING IS BIG BUSINESS

Farming in Canada, is really big business. Total cash income from the sale of farm products in 1943 was \$1,296.6 millions, against 765.8 millions in 1940, an increase of two per cent.

The Sunday School PERSON

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1944.

THE PRIEST IN THE LIFE OF ISRAEL

Golden Text.—For every high priest being taken from among men, is appointed for men in things pertaining to God. Heb. 5: 1.

Lesson Text.—1 Sam. 2: 27-30, 35; 4: 12-18.

Time.—11:45-41 B. C. Place.—Shiloh. Exposition.—I. Eli, the Priest Who Failed, 1 Sam. 2: 27-30, 35.

Eli is an example of a careless father who indulged the sins of his sons by repressing them too gently. Their offenses merited stiff and stern rebuke. But Eli was evidently one of those fathers who find the disciplining of their wrong-doing children too painful.

God shows Eli that from the days of Aaron the priestly line was appointed to serve Him (Ex. 4: 27). The succession from Aaron was dignified with the favor of God (Lev. 27). Each family that entered the priesthood had been providentially cared for out of offerings brought to God by the people (Lev. 28).

The judgment of God on the house of Eli was that He would raise up "a faithful priest" (v. 35). No matter how some of God's servants may fail Him he will not leave His ministry without servants to fill it.

II. Israel Smitten Before the Philistines, 4: 12-18. Often to-day as then the world fights and Christians run (v. 10). How little the Ark of God availed when God was not there; how little the form of godliness avails when the power is gone (2 Tim. 3: 5).

The Philistines doubtless thought they had made a great capture when they took the Ark of God, but they soon found out their mistake (ch. 5). It was not without its compensations for Israel; they may have gained more by the death of Hophni and Pinehas than they lost by the death of 30,000.

Well might Eli's heart have trembled for Israel and his sons. Christians nowadays are unduly concerned about the honor of God and His cause. Poor Eli, "ninety and eight years old", and the last thing he heard at the end of his rule "Israel is fled before the Philistines, and there has been also a great slaughter among the people, and thy two sons also, Hophni and Pinehas, are dead, and the Ark of God is taken."

It is a lesson regarding the evil of laxity in the observance of God's laws. There is an indulgent attitude toward sin which even the supposedly devout servants of God frequently manifest. It is the attitude of Lot over again who "vexed his righteous soul" day by day while he lived in Sodom, but he did nothing against the evil which surrounded him lest it affect his popularity.

His sister: "Now that you've finished school, I suppose you'll be looking for a job?" Himself: "Not on your life, old dear. Let the employers scramble for me."

The Week at OTTAWA

BY DOUGLAS GREEN Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA (CP)—The unanimity with which all parties in the House of Commons and Senate agreed last week that farmers had not received a "square deal" in the past because they had obtained their share of the national income only barely if at all, provided a hopeful portent for Canadian agriculturists.

The government's bill providing for the establishment of a board which would ensure that farmers would be protected from price slumps for their products in the transition period between war and peace, was accepted—with minor criticisms—on all sides.

Under the plan outlined by the government, a fund of \$200,000,000 would be placed at the disposal of a three-man board charged with supervising the prices of farm products. The board would prescribe the prices at which it would buy agricultural products if the price of any dropped below what was considered a fair return to the farmer, thereby preventing glutted markets.

The government then would dispose of these products, and any losses entailed would be met from the fund. The act to establish floor prices for farm commodities will cover any except wheat, marketing of which is already looked after by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Main criticism of the bill offered in the Commons came from John Blackburn, Social Credit house leader who expressed doubt that \$200,000,000 would be "anywhere near" sufficient to maintain a floor under all farm products.

In the Senate, the only criticism from Progressive Conservative members came from Senators R. B. Horner and J. T. Haig of Manitoba. Senator Horner said he did not think farmers would need assistance during the transition period because in that time—possibly three or four years—there would be such a demand for their products that prices would hold up in any event.

Wheat Situation It would be in the settled era of peace that protection would be required, and Senator Horner said he thought the bill made no provision for such protection. Senator Haig, acting party leader, expressed a like view.

Senator Duncan Marshall, Liberal member of the upper chamber for Ontario, who has served as minister of agriculture both in Alberta and Ontario, gave the floor prices bill his entire endorsement and said Great Britain already had a somewhat similar bill and there was no doubt the United States would eventually follow with the enactment of legislation modelled along the same lines.

He predicted that wheat farmers would find an entirely different situation facing them after the present war than they did after the First Great War.

In the First Great War wheat prices soared, and when peace returned almost every nation decided to insist upon growing its own wheat, though this was a much more expensive procedure than to import it from Canada.

The policy spread, with the result that nations which formerly purchased great stocks of wheat from Canada bought only a small amount for mixing purposes.

Prices have been held down by control measures in the present war and there is a general sentiment against tariff barriers.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King's announcement of a four-point plan designed to deal in the post-war period with Canadians of Japanese origin, involving transportation to Japan of all those found to be disloyal and any others who wish to leave, drew Howard Green, Progressive Conservative member of parliament for Vancouver south, the comment that the Japanese should be excluded from British Columbia altogether as a measure of national defence.

British Columbians have made it clear since the start of the present war that they do not wish the Japanese to return to the province. The plan outlined by Mr. King involves an investigation to determine which persons of Japanese origin now in Canada are loyal and which are disloyal, exclusion of Japanese immigration and dispersal of those who are loyal and wish to remain throughout Canada with safeguards against their concentration in any one area.

The plan appears to indicate that

all Canadian provinces will have a small Japanese population in the post-war era, but fear was expressed by A. W. Neill, Independent member for Ontario, that the Japanese would drift back to British Columbia because they liked the climate.

Liberals Monday night celebrated Prime Minister Mackenzie King's 25th anniversary as leader of the party with a complimentary dinner.

And, in his dinner address, the prime minister indicated his belief that the war might end next year by stating he intended to keep his undertakings that there would be no election while the war was on and that he would not have parliament extend its life.

He added that given health and strength he would lead the Liberal party in the next election and that he himself would run in Prince Albert constituency in Saskatchewan.

HOW SMALL YOUR FEET ARE, GRANDMOTHER

Visitors to the costume gallery of the Royal Ontario Museum are usually amazed at the small size of most of the old shoes. Certainly many of the white kid boots and silk slippers that were worn in grandmother's time are surprisingly tiny. In those days feet were not supposed to be seen, but when the crinoline did swing out giving a fleeting glance, the smaller the foot was, the more alluring it was considered.

Girls in the 19th century were definitely smaller in every way than they are to-day and they did not develop their feet by taking part in active sports. Also, probably grandmother suffered considerably from tight shoes, in order to attain the tiny foot that was such a mark of beauty in her time.

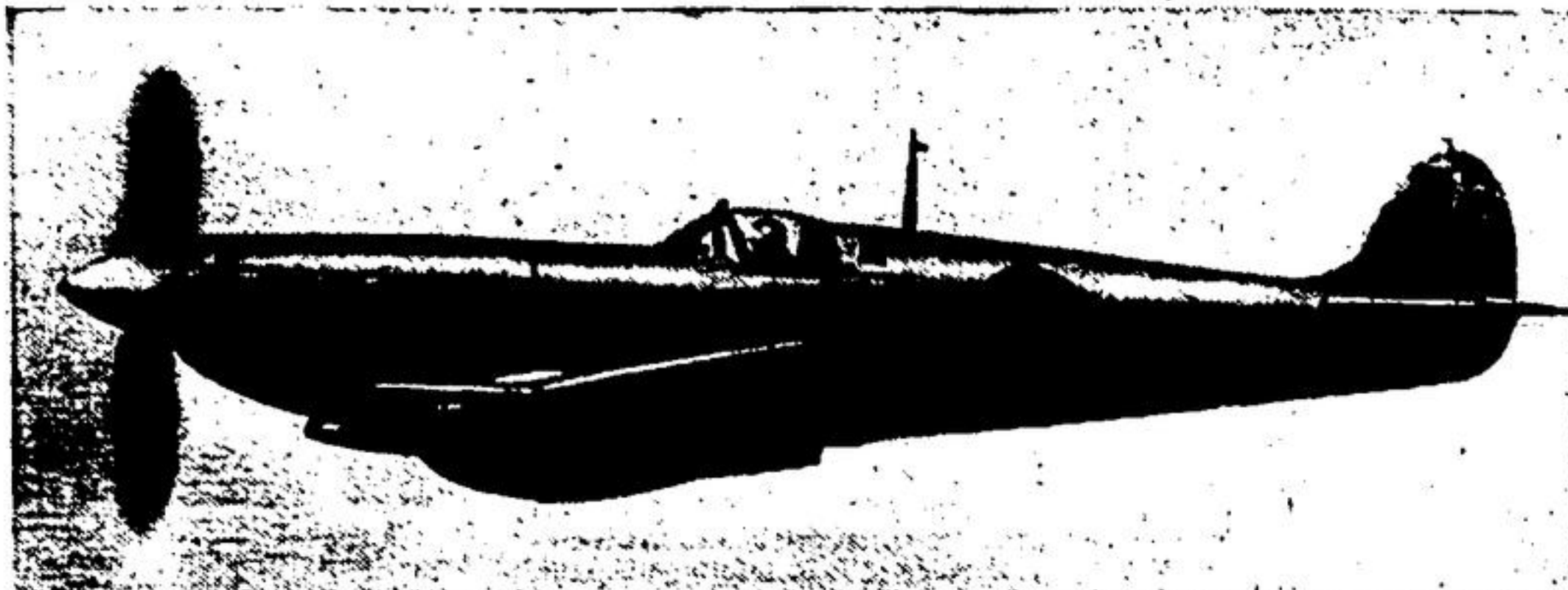
NAZI COMPOSERS LUCKY

LONDON (CP)—The Germans are going to get English money for their wartime song, "Lili Marlene." Tommies brought it back with them from the desert and money paid for performing rights in Britain is to be put aside and split after the war between the publishers and the German composers.

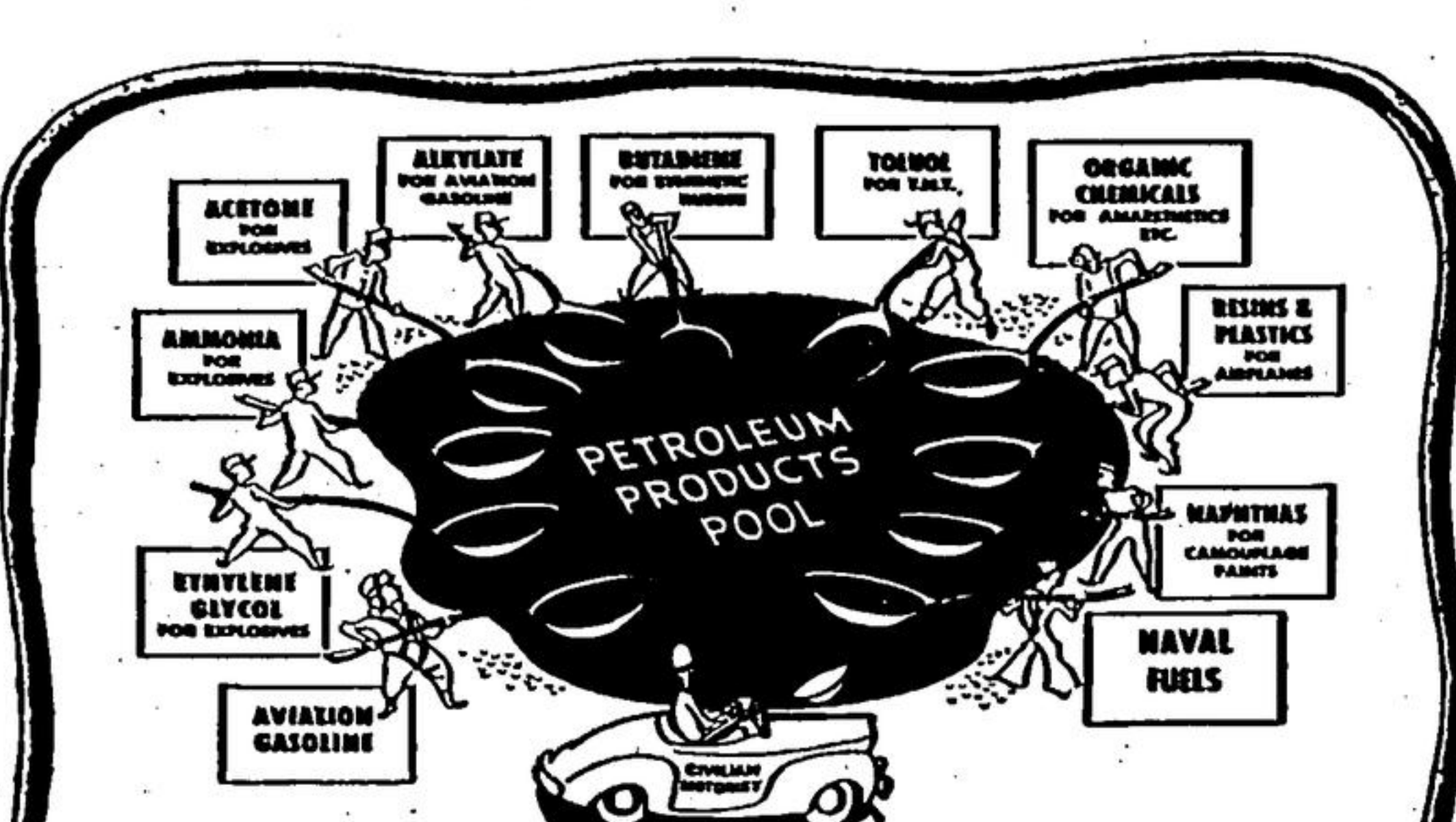
HONORED FOR BRAVERY

HULL, England (CP)—The Army Johnson gold cup for courage has been awarded to Bernard Roy Butler, 13, of Hull, as the British boy who performed the bravest deed of 1943. Bernard volunteered to attempt to rescue a girl who had fallen through the ice of a pond and succeeded although the ice broke as he walked across.

FIRST CAIRO TO CAPE SPITFIRE FLIGHT



The first Spitfire to fly from Cairo to the Cape completed the journey successfully. It went in response to a request from the South African Government for exhibition in the Union. The pilot of the aircraft, Flying Officer G. E. "Tiger" Campkin, of Cleethorpes, Lincs., is one of the most experienced ferry pilots of Mediterranean Group of Transport Command. Out of his total of 1,500 flying hours, 500 have been spent in Spitfires. Escorting the Spitfire on its long journey was a Ventura bomber piloted by Squadron Leader J. K. Flower of Stratford-on-Avon. Picture shows: The Spitfire setting out from Cairo on its journey to the Cape.



It Doesn't Leave a Lot for the Civilian

WHEN war demands have been filled... when invasion gasoline, aviation gasoline, Navy fuel oil, petroleum for the manufacture of explosives, synthetic rubber, and gasoline for war industry, farming and essential trucking all have been taken from Canada's oil supply—it doesn't leave a lot for the civilian!

Figure it out for yourself. It takes 5,250,000 gallons of gasoline to fuel 5,000 bombers and fighters for a mission over Germany. It takes enough oil for one fueling of a battleship to heat an average house for 350 years. It takes 18,000 gallons of gasoline to keep one armoured division on the move for one hour.

From petroleum and petroleum gases we obtain the gasoline and fuels needed to power planes and ships and tanks as well as the raw material for acetone, ammonia and toluol for explosives, organic chemicals for anesthetics, naphthas for camouflage paints and plastics and resins for war weapons production.

This is why civilian gasoline is short. This is why it's up to every motorist, to every owner of an oil-heated home,

to exercise the strictest economy in gasoline or fuel oil usage. Every gallon we can do without here at home is one gallon more for the fighting men. And they need every gallon they can get.

Two full years of gasoline rationing and fuel oil control in Canada have saved 393,000,000 gallons of gasoline and 175 million gallons of fuel oil—a total saving of 568,000,000 gallons of petroleum products. Yet, despite this saving, gasoline stocks on hand in Canada, as of March 31st, this year, were 55,000,000 gallons less than at the commencement of rationing, April 1, 1942.

Oil has a mighty war job to do—yet supplies are short and are constantly dwindling. Oil powers the attack on every front. Oil can mean the difference between success or failure, between light casualty lists and heavy. Oil is vital ammunition—not to be wasted, not to be needlessly, frivolously spent.

Answering Your Questions about the Gasoline Shortage

What are Canada's total yearly requirements of motor gasoline? ... Approximately 800,000,000 gallons. Do these requirements have to cover both military and civilian needs? ... Yes. Why cannot this supply be increased? ... Because total hemispheric supplies are inadequate to meet both the colossal war demand and civilian needs. There is not enough oil, there are not enough tanks, for both. How much of Canada's petroleum needs is supplied from Canadian wells? ... Only 15%. Why can't this home production be increased? ... Every effort is being made to do so. More new wells are being drilled or prepared for drilling, than at any time in the history of Western Canada, but we have yet to find a new Turner Valley. Why does not wait for new production.

Picobac THE PICK OF TOBACCO It DOES taste good in a pipe

LESS CIVILIAN GAS MEANS MORE 'FIGHTING GAS' FOR THE FORCES An announcement issued by The Department of Munitions and Supply, Honorable C. B. Howe, Minister