

Timely Topics for Women

BY BARBARA BAINES

NURSE EDITH CAVELL

The hurts she healed, the thousands comforted — these make a fragrance of her fame.

But because she stepped to her star right on through death. It is victory speaks her name.

Edith Cavell was born in 1865, at Swardeston, near Norwich, England, where for forty years her father was the rector. She received the usual English education, except for a brief period of study in Brussels, and then helped her father with his parish work.

When he died in 1895 she decided to become a nurse and entered the London Hospital, where she remained for five years. After her graduation she held posts in a number of institutions where she became known for her unusual ability and unflinching sympathy.

In 1905 she was asked to join the staff of the Berchendeel Medical Institute in Brussels, and two years later became the first matron of the clinic, little suspecting where her work there would lead her.

At this time Belgian women of the privileged classes considered it quite beneath their dignity to earn their own living, even as nurses. But in spite of this, Edith Cavell soon gained fame, not only as a lecturer and teacher, but as an organizer and manager.

Then in 1914 came the War. She was home on a visit to her mother when the news of its outbreak arrived. Driven by a sense of duty, she returned at once to Belgium and was soon in the thick of the conflict.

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But in a short time she became involved in a work of deeper significance. Through a secret organization she helped English, French and Belgian soldiers escape to Holland, a neutral country, and so to safety. She provided them with money, food and clothing, and with shelter.

It was almost a year before the suspicions of the Germans were aroused, and she was secretly arrested and imprisoned. She was not told what the charge against her was, nor allowed to get in touch with any of her friends.

When the news of her imprisonment finally leaked out, the British, through the American consul tried to help her, but were not able to do anything.

In October she was court-martialed. She faced her accusers with fearlessness, self-possession, and utter frankness. She admitted having helped over 200 soldiers escape to England, and when asked why, replied, "If I had not done so they would have been shot. I thought I was only doing my duty in saving their lives."

On October 12, 1915, she faced the firing squad and was shot. She met death calmly and without fear or bitterness.

If the Germans thought they had ended the work of Edith Cavell they were mistaken. Her tragic death lifted her into the role of a martyr, more powerful in death than in life, and aroused the indignation of the whole world against the brutality of Germany.

Today she holds an honored place among the world's great — a noble woman who saved others, though she could not save herself.

A number of monuments have been erected to her memory. One of the peaks of the Canadian Rockies has been called Mount Edith Cavell. But her greatest monument is the hearts of the British people. Her warm sympathy, unflinching loyalty, and heroic courage offer an inspiring challenge to them today, as it did of old.

FUR JACKETS FOR THE SAILORS

Last week, at the I.O.D.E. Headquarters in Toronto, I saw great boxes of blankets, warm clothing and comforts being packed for shipment overseas, but I was especially taken by the cozy jackets for sailors made from used or forgotten furs. They looked as though they would keep out the coldest wind.

They were made up by a prominent Toronto furrier, who has offered to do the work free of charge during the slack summer season, and were ready to have the fasteners sewn on and shipped.

Any kind of fur that is waterproof and has a leather back is suitable for these jackets. Muskrat, seal, lapin, leopard, mink or pony, deer or calfskin are especially recommended, and longer furs can be clipped short so the jackets won't be too bulky.

Many of you must have coats, coat linings, muffs or robes that you no longer use. How about you and your friends getting a bundle of furs together and sending them to Ored's Storage Plant, Davenport Road, Toronto. Enclose your name and address that acknowledgement may be sent to you.

You will have the pleasure of knowing that some British or Canadian tar will bless you when the Atlantic gales blow from the North.

BOOK REVIEW

"OUT OF THE NIGHT" — By JAN VALTIN (Longman's, 841 pages, \$4.50)

"Out of the Night" is one of the strangest books that has ever been written. It is a first hand story of the secret revolutionary organization, directed by Soviet Russia, which has spread its tentacles into every land. Jan Valtin, one of the leaders, was pledged to terrorism and destruction, and to foment revolution wherever he was sent. He tells, with an unbelievable frankness and candour, the story of his experiences during 11 years of world-wandering — of murder, intrigue, international politics, double-crossing, cut-throat gangsters and heroes. Some exploits described are horrible and fiendish, and almost always he gives the names of those he exposes or accuses.

He tells of meeting "Tokoto Face" Himmler, head of the unclean Gestapo, of defying Goering, being picked up by Scotland Yard, spending three years in dread San Quentin prison, which seemed like a pleasure resort when he looked back to it from a Nazi internment camp. What he suffered, what he saw in the torture chambers of the Nazis forms one of the grimmest passages in literature. I'd advise you to skip it.

Copenhagen, Hamburg, Leningrad, Paris were in turn the scene of his underground work. He made considerable headway in organizing communist activities among the seamen of the American west coast, and even worked for a while as an extra in Hollywood.

His tragic romance with the pretty Pirelet is the only gentle note in the book.

The publisher's believe Jan Valtin's story to be true, and if it is, it should be widely read, if only that the public may learn of the demoralizing and destructive agents at work under cover in every land.

LET ME REMIND YOU

In order to seize the opportunity of a lifetime, it must be seized during the lifetime of the opportunity. — V. H. Friedlander

STEAK AND KIDNEY PIE

Meat pie, with its gravy of unforgettable flavour, is more or less a national dish of old England. I got this recipe from a British war-guest in Canada for the duration and hope you like it as much as I do.

1 beef kidney
1 1/2 pounds round steak
1 onion, sliced
3 tablespoons beef dripping
Rich pie paste

Cut the kidney in thick slices. Cut each slice in half and remove the core. Cover with cold water. Add 1 teaspoon salt and let stand until required. Wipe steak and cut into 1-inch cubes. Roll in flour until each cube is coated. Heat beef drippings, add the onion, and cook until lightly browned. Add the steak and cook it stirring frequently to brown all sides. Add the boiling water and salt and stir until gravy thickens. Cover tightly and simmer one hour. Add the drained kidney and continue to simmer until meat is tender. Turn into a deep casserole, allow to cool, then cover with pastry. Bake in hot oven until pastry is browned (450 degrees F.) Our British guest uses a pie funnel or inverted cup in the centre to let the gravy pie.

Temperance Federation Circularizes Georgetown

Circulars were mailed throughout the district this week, issued by the Canadian Temperance Federation, Georgetown, on behalf of the Toronto headquarters. This is part of a nation-wide pledge campaign, asking voluntary abstinence of the signer

"for the duration of the war and the period of demobilization."

The campaign is based on the idea of a "full-out contribution" to the war effort. Pointing out that Canada's drink bill last year amounted to \$15,000,000 a month, the circular reduces this to bombing planes — 1800 of which could be purchased with last year's liquor receipts.

A TIP FOR SUFFERERS FROM RHEUMATIC PAINS

If you suffer from rheumatic pains here is a good tip—a method by which you can get the best out of any treatment, and one which has brought relief to thousands of people.

Take Kruschen Salts in a glass of warm water every morning. Kruschen helps rheumatic pain sufferers in two ways. It cleans out the poisons which exist in almost every person's bloodstream (these are the poisons which give you local pains and aches) and it helps the kidneys to filter out fresh poisons which may be forming. Try this simple treatment over a month and watch the results. Kruschen can be obtained from any drug store. 25c and 75c.

INTERNATIONAL UNIFORM Sunday School LESSON

The Early Church Meeting Human Needs

SUNDAY, APRIL 27th, 1941

GOLDEN TEXT: "And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul." Acts 4:32.

LESSON PASSAGE: Acts 4: 32-35; 8: 1-7.

Life's fields will yield — as we make it A harvest of thorns or of flowers.

Unity, 32

Unselfishness is called forth by the presence of great need or through the power of great love. For a time the Christians in the Apostolic Church ceased to have private possessions, but held all things in common. In England nine hundred homeless people had to be taken in at one certain district. They were to arrive in the afternoon. In the morning a bright idea came to the headmistress of a school. She outlined a letter that was signed by the mayor and sent around the town. The letter said: "How can we best use our homes which have so far been preserved at such great cost? Will you help by receiving anyone who may be brought to you, and by giving them friendship? Adjustments may have to be made, but with goodwill and understanding we can remove all difficulties. Pin this letter on your door, if you are willing to give hospitality." A truck with a loud speaker toured the town and an appeal was made in the churches and by 7.00 o'clock that night every one of the nine hundred was housed. The problem had been turned into an opportunity.

Sharing, 33-35.

The generosity in the Apostolic Church was due to spiritual quickening. The apostles witnessed to the resurrection of Christ and great grace was upon them all. No one was allowed to be in want, for those who had property sold it and gave to a common fund in the care of the apostles. Distribution was made to every man according as he had need. Canada gave out many million dollars of relief during the decade of depression but looking back we cannot altogether be pleased. Acute suffering was endured by one Canadian in ten dependent upon relief. Many people in the fortunate nine-tenths hardly suffered at all. There is at present much discussion about the new order to be established after the war is won. We may expect greater collective control. Already the prices of some commodities have been pegged and farmers are being paid not to grow wheat above a certain quota. There has been generous giving in subscriptions to victory certificates through patriotic and religious motives. Many citizens are giving time, money and materials for war services. It is probable that there will be much economic dislocation when peace is restored. Plans should be made now to protect workers against unemployment and to allow returned soldiers to regain their place in productive business. The welfare of each must be made the concern of all.

First Things First, 1-4

The modern minister is usually a very busy man. He has to care for baptisms, weddings and funerals. He is asked to serve on many community committees. He is responsible for attendance at church courts. Much correspondence must be attended to every day. He is supposed to be in touch with current events and to be a student abreast with modern thought. The telephone rings from early morning till late at night. The minister is expected to give five or six addresses a week and always to have something interesting and attractive to say. Yet no man, however gifted, can preach with power unless he has time for study, prayer and preparation of his soul as well as the preparation of his sermons. The Church would have greater spiritual power if ministers were freed from many responsibilities concerning organizations and social service. The ministry of the Word tends to be neglected through multiplicity of secondary duties.

Helpful Laymen, 5, 6

How many ministers are set free for definitely spiritual leadership? There are two good examples in the Bible. In the Old Testament Moses was spending too much time as a judge. Elders were chosen to help him bear the burdens of the people. In the apostolic Church seven men were chosen to distribute poor relief and to attend to other details in the Christian community. The Christian Church owes much today to the services of lay people. Men are serving as wardens, elders, managers, deacons, stewards and teachers and choir leaders. Women are rendering great service through

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educational, missionary, musical and benevolent organizations. Certain congregations are less a field than a force. They are organized to do Christian work and the minister or church secretary has a list of names of people waiting for something to do. In one congregation twenty positions for unemployed men were found in a year. The ministers could not be expected to know about these but his laymen did.

Successful Evangelism, 7

The Apostolic Church was a growing Church. There was vital Christian teaching, generous community service and enthusiastic loyalty to Christ. This achievement was not due to the work of the apostles alone. Every Christian was expected to be a witness to his fellow men. Parents told their children; merchants told their customers; employers told their servants. A group of dinner guests discussed an article in a magazine entitled "Prayer is Power". One by one each person told of experiences and help received from prayer. The witnessing was unpremeditated but it was genuine. That informal discussion had greater influence upon several of the guests than the original article itself.

Questions for Discussion

1. Is a classless society possible?
2. Would succession duties be necessary if we shared voluntarily?
3. Does your congregation want a minister or a manager?
4. What is expected of lay leaders in your congregation?
5. Which are more efficient, large or small congregations?

DANCE Every Wednesday Night Oddfellows' Hall BRAMPTON GIBSON-BOYD ORCHESTRA Dancing 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. D.A.T. REGULAR ADMISSION



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Ingredients—4 cups Robin Hood Flour, 1 teaspoon salt (level), 4 rounded teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 1/4 cups cold milk, 1 1/4 cups sweet cream.

Method—1. Mix together lightly. 2. Have just enough flour on board to roll 1/4 in. thick. 3. Cut out and bake on greased tins in hot oven. (This recipe makes about two dozen biscuits.)

Mrs. Large, of Orangeville, Ontario, says, "You get more bread, cakes and pies out of a bag of Robin Hood than with any flour. I enjoy baking and I insist on doing it with Robin Hood."

Sincerely, Evangelist HOME BAKING SERVICE ROBIN HOOD FLOUR MILLS LIMITED

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