

THE LIGHT THAT SHINES

In the past we have had a light which flickered. In the present we have a light which flares. In the future there will be a light which shines over all the land and sea.—Churchill.

Again the devil's cauldron seethes and overflows its brim. Cascading an unholy horde to wage new wars for him. But now, the earth is girded with the armour of the Just. To cope with all his trenchery and his insensate lust. The lurid flames of tyranny encircle all the world; And into this inferno have the hosts of Right been hurled. There is no time for idle words, no time for turning back. The all-out call has sounded to press forward in attack.

And in the hour of battle, as the stern tasks begin, We grimly fight, undaunted, though the odds be black as sin. For, look now as this speck of foam which Brits nobly stands, Like some unfettered lioness that scorns a captor's hands. So fill the day of victory—through blood and sweat and tears—We shall press on to conquer, though we sit on weary years. And there will be a light that shines far o'er the land and sea—The light of justice flaming to the glory of the free. —Henry Aynsworth Britton.

Twenty Years Ago

From the Issue of The Free Press of Thursday, July 6th, 1922

Acton has five garages now within 100 yards of Mill and Main Streets. Forty-nine candidates wrote at the entrance examinations here last week.

Mr. Fred Helm, Mill Street, is the first citizen to report new potatoes of large size. Yesterday he dug tubers weighing six ounces each.

Work is progressing on sections of the Provincial Highway. Contractors' outfits are being placed on the work here between Main Street and Crewson's Corners.

Rev. Father Egan has been appointed assistant priest at Acton, to which parish the mission of Rockwood is to be attached.

BORN

COLLIER—In Acton, on Monday, July 3rd, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Collier, of Toronto, a son.

LAWSON—On June 14th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman H. Lawson of Esquesing, a daughter.

Massey-Harris On War Footing

Plants Work at Capacity Producing Armaments and Farm Equipment

Remarkable evidence of the extent to which a large Canadian industry can swing into line and be an important factor in producing munitions for the war effort may be gathered from an illustrated booklet put out by Massey-Harris Company, entitled "Implements and Munitions for Wartime Needs."

Shells of three different calibres, wings and spurs for trainer planes, light and heavy bodies for transport vehicles, special mechanized equipment for various branches of the services, metal fittings for aircraft, links for tank treads, are some of the implements of war which the company is producing in quantity. To meet the needs of the fighting forces for more shells, more planes, and more equipment, the wheels of Massey-Harris war industries are kept turning to maximum capacity.

The company has concentrated upon making shell projectiles, for which purpose three separate departments, one for 25-pounders, one for 60-pounders, and one for anti-aircraft shells, have been equipped and put into production. Modern automatic machines turn out shells four times faster than in the last war, and thousands upon thousands of shells come from these plants every week.

Application of the latest manufacturing methods has enabled Massey-Harris to produce quickly equipment for mechanized units. It makes bodies for motor vehicles in several sizes, gun portees, trailer units for special services, many of which have seen active service in the Libyan desert campaigns. One of the company's plants is now operating on a 24-hour schedule and is turning out two-and-a-half times as many wings per week as were called for in the original contract.

In the United States the Massey-Harris Company has been given what is reputed to be the largest contract yet awarded to a manufacturer in the state of Wisconsin a contract to make tanks in large quantities for the U. S. Army.

While the production of armaments takes precedence, and rightly so, yet mindful of the need for farm equipment to offset the labor shortage and the importance of vital food production programs, the Massey-Harris Company has been making and continuing to make tractors and implements insofar as materials are made available for the purpose through the administration and control set up by the Government, which in the best interest of our maximum war effort, has deemed it necessary to curtail considerably the production of farm machinery.

The Sunday School Lesson FOR SUNDAY, JULY 5

STUDIES IN GENESIS—GOD THE CREATOR

Golden Text.—In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Gen. 1:1.

LESSON TEXT.—Genesis 1:1-5, 24-31; 2:1.

Exposition.—I. The Creation of the Heavens and the Earth, I. In the first verse of Gen. 1 we have all the clear and positive information that man possesses about the original creation of the heavens and the earth. The universe did not come into being by chance, "God created" it. It is therefore good, has a benevolent design, and is subject to Him. God is in the universe, but separate from it, and above it.

II. The Rehabilitation of the Earth to Become the Abode of Man, 2-25. In v. 2 we are told the earth was (or became) "waste and void" (R. V.). The words translated "waste" and "void" are used in the Bible to express God's judgment upon sin (Jer. 4: 23, 27). The words translated "confusion" and "emptiness" in Isa. 44:11 are the same words used here. Isaiah tells us in so many words that God did not originally create "the waste" (Isa. 45:18, R. V.). It is plain therefore that in the beginning of v. 2 we have the description, not of the creation of the earth, but of a judgment that came upon the earth after its creation. What follows then is not the story of the steps of the original creation, but of the rehabilitation of the earth to become the abode of man. If this view of the passage is correct there never can be any possibility of any conflict between anything geology may discover in the record of the rocks, and that which is here recorded, not as the steps of Creation, but as the steps in the re-creating of the earth. Seven times we are told God saw that what He had made was "good."

The three persons of the Trinity are found in the first three verses. In v. 1 we have God the Father. In v. 2 we have the Spirit. In v. 3 ("and God said") we have the Word. The phrase "And God said" occurs ten times in the chapter. God's creative work is done by His creature, Word. God's creative work is also done through His Spirit (Ps. 33:6; Job 33: 4; Ps. 104: 29, 30). A most majestic declaration of the power of God is found in the 3rd verse. He simply said "Let light be," and light was. The Hebrew word for "day" is often used of a prolonged period, and God's days are not 24 hour days (ch. 2:4; Mic. 4:6; Dan. 8:14; 2 Pet. 3:8).

III. The Creation of Man, 26-31. "Let us make" is full of meaning. In it we have the plurality of Persons of the Godhead suggested in the very first chapter of the Bible (cf. 3: 22; 11:7; Isa. 6:8). This plurality is also indicated by the name of God, which is a plural noun. Man was to be made in the image of the Godhead. This image and likeness referred rather to intellectual and moral likeness than to physical likeness (Gen. 3:10; Eph. 4:24; Jno. 4:24). But God does manifest Himself in a material form (Phil. 2:6; Ex. 24:9, 10; Isa. 63:1-4), and this form is seemingly in some respects like the human form. Though this image has been blurred and marred by sin, it has not been obliterated (Jas. 3:9). This image and likeness as perfectly realized in the perfect Man, the typical Man, the ideal Man, "the Son of Man," Jesus Christ (2 Cor. 4: 4; Col. 1:15; Heb. 1:3). This glorious image is completely restored in regeneration and what follows it (Eph. 1:23, 24; Col. 3:10; 1 Jno. 3:2).

God appointed man to have dominion over every created thing on earth (cf. Ps. 8:13). The meaning of sin has interfered in a measure with this perfect dominion of man over the animal creation, but it will be restored in the regeneration and restitution of all things (Isa. 11:6; 65: 25; Rom. 8:21, R. V.). God "formed man out of the dust of the ground" and breathed into him His own breath (or Spirit). From this union of body and spirit man became a living soul (2:7). Man is filled by his physical origin to lower nature, but by his spiritual origin he is allied more directly to God. The divine origin of marriage is seen in that He created man "male and female" (cf. ch. 2:24).

The first pair were commanded to be fruitful and multiply. This command has never been abrogated (cf. ch. 9:1, 7; 22:17, 18; 24:60; 1 Chron. 26:6; Job 42:12, 13; Ps. 127:3-5). One of the sins that threatens our national life today is the sin of disobedience to this commandment. Man was to subdue the earth. This he is doing, but the earth often gets the mastery over man. God originally appointed to man a vegetarian diet (v. 29) but after the flood permission was granted to eat flesh (ch. 9:1-3). This permission continues under the Gospel (Rom. 14:1-6; 1 Tim. 4:1-3). God saw that everything that He had made was good. It has been marred since by the incoming of sin. Man does not appear good to God now because of what he has made himself (Rom. 3:10-18; Gen. 6:5). There is since sin entered but one way in which man can be pleasing to God, that is by the acceptance of the Sin-Bearer God has provided (Heb. 11:8, R. V.; Jno. 3:36).

Halton's Member Gives Views On Conscription

(Continued from Page Six)

shells and the like. This problem simmers down to about one-fifth of Canada's total war effort, because in the final analysis the problem is just the difference between the number of men you would raise by the voluntary process and the number you would raise by conscription.

There is one thought in closing which I think should be expressed. Some day the war will be over. When that day comes this country will be faced with a very trying reconstruction period. During that period we English-speaking people will have to unite with our French-speaking neighbors in an endeavor to build a nation where life will be worth living. Should we imperil that end by doing something now which will needlessly antagonize one-quarter of our population? Should we endanger the present war effort, the present sympathy of French Canada, by doing something just to please conscriptionist Tories?

I cannot do better than close with the following words uttered by the leader of the opposition on Wednesday last, as reported in Hansard at page 3528. I do not agree at all with his application of the word, but I do agree with the words. He said this: Have you thought this matter

through to the end? I fear not. I beg of you while there is yet time to pause and think this thing clear through. I commend that, Mr. Speaker, with all the sincerity at my command to my fellow English-speaking members of the house.

New A. A. Gun Platform

In twelve days a workshop in the English Midlands has produced an anti-aircraft gun platform of simplified design which has now been accepted as standard.

The original design was a riveted construction of rolled steel sections, demanding many man-hours to make. A simple design of sheet metal construction, arc-welded instead of riveted, was suggested. The Government asked how long it would take to turn out a test platform.

It was promised within 14 days. Four draughtsmen, working under the chief designer, produced the drawings overnight. Construction began in the morning and went on continuously day and night.

In ten days the components were ready for assembly, and in two days more the completed platform was towed off the test 48 hours before the stipulated date.

After official tests the simplified platform was accepted, within a month, as the standard design, with much saving to Britain in man-power, materials, machine hours and money.

WAR 25 Years Ago

Changes in Army Commands Sent Lt.-Gen. E. H. Allenby to Lead British Forces in Egypt and Palestine

BY H. H. GORDON Canadian Press Staff Writer

Comparatively unknown as the commander of the British 3rd Army on the Western Front, the man who later entered Jerusalem as conqueror left the battlefields of Arras and Vimy 25 years ago to command British forces in Egypt and Palestine.

He was Lt.-Gen. Edmund Henry Allenby. Less than two years afterwards he returned to Britain to be given the honon of a field marshal, elevated to the peerage as Viscount Allenby of Megiddo and Felsklove and rewarded with a grant of £50,000.

There was a link with Canada in all this. At Vimy and Lens the Canadian Corps fought as part of Allenby's 3rd Army. Early in June, 1917, Sir Julian Byng was promoted to the command being replaced as head of the Canadians by Sir Arthur Currie.

Allenby went on to win victor's laurels in the Holy Land, but he renewed associations with his Canadian friends in 1934 when he attended the

re-union of the Canadian Corps in Toronto.

Allenby's appointment to the Middle East command was announced June 30, 1917. He succeeded Sir Archibald Murray who had pressed the Turks back through the Sinai Desert to southern Palestine where under the German general Kress von Kressenstein, they defended a line from Gaza to Beersheba.

A courageous, tireless soldier, Allenby is remembered for the remarkable victories resulting from his use of cavalry in the battles against the Turks. He swept around the flanks of the Ottoman forces in Palestine, attacked their rear and destroyed the army as a fighting force. This cavalry movement has been regarded as one of the greatest military successes of the Allies in the First Great War.

Friend of Lawrence

In the popular mind he was linked with Coy. T. E. Lawrence, the "Lawrence of Arabia." Allenby quickly recognized the merits of the erstwhile Cairo civil servant's plan to foment revolt among the desert tribes and gave it full support. Indeed, some of Allenby's success has been attributed to the indefatigable Lawrence.

Profoundly stirred by the implications of British success in the Holy Land after centuries of Moslem domination, Gen. Allenby entered Jerusalem on Dec. 11, 1917 after issuing a proclamation affirming his intention to protect all its sacred buildings. He and his men entered the Holy City

on foot through the ancient Jaffa Gate.

As Lord Allenby he returned to the scene of his successes in 1919 to be High Commissioner for Egypt. He held the post until 1925, through the long sequence of political trouble and disturbances arising out of the agitation for independence. His administration did not escape criticism, but it was characteristic of the man that he adopted conciliatory rather than coercive methods.

Lord Allenby held 18 foreign orders and many other honors, including an honorary degree from the University of Toronto. He was 75 years old when he died in London May 14, 1936.

Canning Regulations Unchanged by Order

New Sugar Rationing Cut, Will Not Affect Preserving or Jam Making

Made necessary owing to transportation difficulties, the new sugar rationing order of May 26 cuts down the amount of sugar permitted each person from three-quarters of a pound to half a pound each week. This order does not affect the one issued earlier in regard to extra sugar for canning fruit. It is permissible to use one-half pound of sugar for each pound of fruit in canning or preserving, and three-quarters of a pound of sugar per pound of fruit for making jams and jellies.

# Want Ads Can Help You!

The ordinary farmer or householder cannot afford to use a big display advertisement when he has something to sell. That would not be sensible. There would be no use spending five dollars on an ad if five dollars was all you could get for what you had to sell. There would be no profit in that. But if you have something that is no longer of value to you---an old bit of furniture, for instance---and you can get five dollars for it, for an expenditure of fifty cents, that is different. And the fifty-cent ad. goes in just as many papers as the five dollar ad. does. It may not be read by quite as many people, but you'd be surprised how many do read and study these little ads.

You should use some common sense in advertising, of course. It would be foolish to advertise seed grain for sale in July or stoves for sale in midsummer. When there is a demand for things, that's the time to let people know what you have to offer.

At present, for example, Acton householders with rooms to spare can be sure of results if they advertise. Those with small houses to rent need only say so in the columns of this paper. Results are certain --- because there is a demand greater than the supply.

On the other hand, if there are rooms or houses to be had, the surest way to find out is to ask the five hundred or more householders in town. And there's only one way to reach them without spending a fortune on postage stamps, and that is through this paper.

You need not mind consulting us about your advertising problems. We won't advise an ad. unless we think you'll get results.

Most types of want ads do get results. We have examples almost every week. For instance, there is no better way of locating lost articles. There is but one exception. Finders will turn in nearly anything except small sums of money. Finding cash is too much of a strain on the honesty of many persons, though fortunately there are exceptions. But anything else will likely be returned if you make your identity known.

**Use want ads to buy or sell, exchange, rent or find a job or a helper,**

## The Acton Free Press

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