

DESTINY

The needles clicked on the web of destiny. But the thoughts of the knitter were far away. In the sunshine fair of a long past day, when on a lawn two little boys were playing war with their soldier toys, carefree and merry with childhood joy.

Twenty Years Ago

From the Issue of The Free Press of Thursday, July 13th, 1922

Wild raspberry parties are very popular again. Mr. Alex. Kennan has his new wholesale gasoline and coal oil supply station about completed. Two large tanks have been installed, one has a capacity of 15,000 gallons and the other 10,000 gallons.

STOVEL - In Guelph, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1922, Harry C. Stovel, first editor of the Confederation, Mount Forest.

Trim New Ships Swell Convoys On East Coast

War and its Ravages Cannot Stop Merchant Ships' Traffic in and Out of Canadian Ports

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT. (CP) - Harbors of victory are the huge convoys of merchant ships that run regularly into this port.

Despite the ravages of more than two years of war, the convoys, still steam in long, pitching lines of vessels eagerly pointed toward the sanctuary of the harbor gates. In appearance they have changed radically through the months and despite all the U-boats can do they increase in size as the conflict goes on.

Now the convoys are made up of ships that look like prosperous burghers; natty in their grey coats. Their fat, smooth-plated bellies sag like well-filled market baskets with the loads they carry to keep the allied nations fed and fighting.

These additions to the merchant fleet are well designed, well equipped ships despite the speed with which they were turned out. Trim clipper bows and cruiser sterns and deep ample bodies characterize them. Any day they may be seen entering this harbor, materializing out of the haze blurring the horizon and slowly, proudly shouldering through the Atlantic swell to their berths.

With propellers barely kicking, they resemble sturdy working men enjoying a slow walk home, secure in the knowledge of a job well done. Flags of all nations fly from their masts and men of all nations live in their forecastle, handle their gear and keep their engines turning.

Protective these motley crews and their ships are warcraft from Britain, Canada and the United States. Lean, proud-looking destroyers, smart in camouflage and bristling with guns, dart importantly in and about the vessels, ignoring the submarine net that one, but continually on the alert, even this close to home.

With them are the bustling corvettes, tumbling over the waves in their eagerness to help. Pitching more wildly than the highest-riding merchant ships, they twist and turn and swoop as they bustle about their duties.

The Sunday School Lesson

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 13

ADAM AND EVE: TEMPTATION AND SIN

Golden Text.—The soul that sinneth, it shall die. Ezek. 18:4. Lesson Text.—Genesis 3:1-13, 23, 24. Time.—Unknown. Place.—Eden.

Exposition.—I. The Temptation, 1-5. The serpent was the prime mover in the entrance of sin into human history. This old serpent was the devil (Rev. 12:9; 20:3; Rom. 16:20). The devil paved the way for the fall by suggesting first a doubt of God's love (v. 1), and afterwards a doubt of God's veracity (v. 4). The criticism of God's word is the doorway to disobedience to God's will. Satan began with a truth and turned it into a lie. In the garden (2:17), but the serpent turned this into "ye shall not eat of any tree" (R. V.). He delights to exaggerate God's prohibitions. Eve saw through the misrepresentation, but made a fatal mistake in parleying with one who whispered insinuations against God's goodness. She that begins with parleying with the tempter will end with yielding to him. The serpent approached the woman first because she was the weaker (3:7; 1 Tim. 2:14). He approached her when she was alone. The moments when we are alone often afforded the devil his best opportunity. The woman, having met him with God's word, should have listened no longer to him. The woman did not quote God's commandment exactly; she added to it (cf. ch. 2:17). However, when God has commanded us not to do it, it is well to keep from touching. (2 Cor. 6:17).

The result of disobedience was to be death. This was primarily physical death (v. 19; Rom. 5:12-14). But physical death is not all the death that results from disobedience to God (Eph. 2:1; Col. 2:13; 1 Tim. 5:6; Rev. 21:8). Death, in all its senses, is the result of sin (Rom. 6:23). Death came upon the whole race in consequence of this first sin (Rom. 5:12; R. V.). No one ever injures himself alone when he sins. But Christ, the second Adam, brought back life to all who lost it in the first Adam (1 Cor. 15:22). Whether or not this resurrection life that the second Adam has brought to all prove a blessing, depends upon our action (Jno. 5:28, 29; Rom. 6:23). When the devil has been foiled in his attempt to misquote God's word, his next move was to deny it. This illustrates how the devil is the father of lies. We see here how the devil was the first infidel and the first universalist. The doctrine of judgment for sin is one that he especially delights to deny (Jer. 14:13, 14; Ezek. 13:23).

The serpent imputed to God a selfish unwillingness, that men should become like himself. God's highest desire for us is that we become like Himself (ch. 1:26, 27; Col. 3:10; Rom. 8:29). The devil himself fell through the desire to take God's place (Ezek. 28:2, 9; 2 Thes. 2:4; cf. Dan. 4:30; Ac. 12:22, 23). He tempted where he himself went down. There was an element of truth in the devil's lies (vs. 7, 23). When their eyes were opened the first thing they discovered was that they were naked (v. 7), and the effect of the knowledge was to fill them with fear (v. 10). When a man gets a knowledge of good and evil, a conscience, his first discovery is that he is a sinner (Rom. 7:9; 3:20), and he wishes to hide from God (v. 8).

II. The Fall, 6, 7. Eve listened to Satan's subtle insinuation regarding God's harshness. She quickly followed this wrong step by another. She looked at that which God had forbidden, then she lusted for it, then she took, then she ate, then she gave to her husband to eat also. How rapidly sin grows. The forbidden fruit appealed to three lusts: "the lust of the flesh" ("good for food"), "the lust of the eyes" ("a delight to the eyes"), and "the vain glory of life" ("to be desired to make one wise") (cf. 1 Jno. 2:16). The temptation came first through her eyes (ch. 6:2; Jos. 7:21; 2 Sam. 11:2; Matt. 5:28). Adam was not to blame for his wife's offering him the fruit; he was to blame for listening to her (v. 17). They strove to cover their newly discovered nakedness. Man is ever trying to cover his own shame, but never succeeds (Rom. 10:3; Isa. 61:6). God Himself had to clothe them at the last, and so He must us (Isa. 61:6; Phil. 3:9).

In the evening of the same day they heard the voice of Jehovah walking in the garden. As soon as man sins, Jehovah always comes upon the scene. Always before His Jehovah's voice had filled Adam with joy, now it awakened fear. Like all sinners, they tried to hide from God, and also like all other sinners they failed. God is putting to every sinner to-day the same question that He put to Adam: "Where art thou?" He confessed his sin-born fear of God, stating as a ground of his fear his nakedness (cf. ps. 25). God showed Adam by another startling question that his own words had exposed his sin. Adam sought to throw the blame of his sin first upon the woman, and then upon God Himself, for he said, "The woman whom Thou gavest."

All the sinner's excuses in the final analysis condemn God.

Hatching Chicks Under Shellfire

On English Farm Nearest to Hitler's Guns

Chicks are hatching, ewes lambing and cows calving on a farm on the Dover cliffs which is regularly shelled by Hitler's guns, only 22 miles away.

Shells have fallen in and around the farmyard, the nearest in Britain to the Nazi artillery, a barrage balloon over it has been shot down 60 times and often all hands have had to shelter under their tractors and implements from machine gunners in the sky overhead. But the farmer and his people stubbornly refuse to leave.

These defiant farmers, Mr. Gilbert Mitchell, his wife and sister-in-law, took over Reach Court Farm, St. Margarets-at-Cliffe, near Dover, a year before the war with a dairy herd of 34 cows. In 1939 they bought up a large portion of the 120 acres of permanent pasture to grow the feeding stuffs no longer so easily obtainable from overseas. Defence works were put up all round their farm, but during the Battle of Britain they steadfastly refused to leave, gathering in not only their own harvest but rescuing crops on other farms which had to be evacuated.

Further defence works have now been erected and most of Reach Court Farm is being taken over by

the military. But they are carrying on with what is left, and Mr. Mitchell is managing for the Kent War Agricultural Committee an extensive area of surrounding farmland which would otherwise have borne no crop this year. His 19-year-old sister-in-law, Miss Grace Harrison, has joined the Women's Land Army, and is now driving tractors, while Mrs. Mitchell is hatching chicks in the most vulnerable incubators in Britain.

Native Workmen Obtain Rights

South Africa Broadens Policy in Treatment of Its Negro Labor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa. (CP)—The South African government recently made labor history in the Union with the announcement native workmen will be granted collective bargaining rights.

The announcement, made by Labor Minister W. B. Madeley to the Union's Trades and Labor Council, received general approval.

Some 85 per cent. of South Africa's unskilled labor is made up of native workmen and while circles protested natives would be in a position to dictate whatever wages they choose, general opinion is that the step will tighten economic organization in the Union.

WAR 25 Years Ago

BY H. H. GORDON Canadian Press Staff Writer

Patched-up Russian armies launched their last offensive 25 years ago in the First Great War. For a week or so they fought with amazing success over Battle-torn Galicia, but faltered when Austro-German reinforcements were thrown against them and in less than a month were driven back, surrendering all the territory gained in the 1916 campaign.

The attempt to capture Lemberg, capital of Galicia, caught military leaders of the Central Powers napping. Following the first phase of the Russian revolution in the spring of 1917 they had virtually suspended hostilities on the Eastern Front, believing that the Czarist armies would disintegrate under the influence of political propaganda from Petrograd.

Their hopes proved deceptive. The Russian coalition government, formed soon after the abdication of Czar Nicholas II, sparked by War Minister A. F. Kerensky and Gen. Alexei Brusilov, revived a spirit of loyalty among the troops at the front. The Entente Allies had done their part and quantities of munitions and war supplies had been sent to Russia.

Brusilov, Russia's ablest general, worked out plans for the Galicia of-

fenensive. The attack began July 1 and within a few days 18,000 prisoners had been captured from the surprised Austro-German armies.

Key Points Captured

Fighting under command of Gen. L. G. Kornilov, the Russian 8th Army met with the greatest success. By July 11 the important towns of Halicz and Kalisch were taken in spite of the fact that the attacking force had been literally thrown together for the assault. Another Russian force made gains near Brzezany and Konluchy, but its success was not so spectacular.

Then came the turning point. Austro-German reinforcements were rushed to the front and stemmed the advance with vigorous counter-attacks. The Russian military staff was handicapped severely by bad communication and lack of discipline in the ranks.

On July 16 Kornilov was obliged to evacuate Kalisch and matters were further complicated when disorders broke out in Petrograd. Kerensky, who had been with the advancing Russians, returned to the capital to deal with the disturbances.

When the Austro-German counter-offensive was at its height one Russian regiment deserted and soon the army was in full retreat. Tarnopol was recaptured by the Austrians on July 23 and gains made by the Russians in almost two years of fighting wiped out completely.

During the remainder of the summer and in the fall months the German and Austrian forces pressed the Rus-

sians back all along the Eastern Front. A few attempts were made to reorganize the army, but the Bolshevik revolution in November put an end to these efforts and paved the way for cessation of hostilities Dec. 2 and the signing of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918.

Off-Color Gags "Out" for Girls

With Women as Well as Men in War Camps They're More Careful with the Shows

LONDON, (CP) - There are so many young women serving in the British forces now that entertainment is being arranged with them especially in mind.

Bawdiness and off-color gags are being deleted from shows for the forces and the man with the blue pencil is 61-year-old Lt.-Gen. Sir John Brown. He says the test he applies to all shows before passing them as "certified for Mixed Forces" is: "If I had a daughter would I take her to see it." Sir John has two sons. "In camps young men and women live in close proximity," he added. "What might be all right for a music hall is a different proposition in a camp hall. Also, what is inoffensive if done by first-class artists, can be very offensive done by a second rate company."

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. 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 ACTON ONT.