

SELF-DEPENDENCE

Worry of myself and sick of asking... What I can and what I ought to be... I'll rise myself and stand, which means me... Forward, forward o'er the stars...

Twenty Years Ago

From the issue of The Free Press, of Thursday, July 25, 1924

It was hot and dusty marching for the Orangemen on Saturday. Those who counted the number in the parade have numbers from 1,285 to 1700.

Five rinks from Guelph came to Acton for bowling matches on the rink of the Acton Athletic Association on Wednesday evening.

The annual community service held on Sunday in aid of the Armenian Home at Georgetown was well attended. The collection and subscription in aid of the home amounts to \$1,443.95.

Guelph and Georgetown Royal Arch Masons held a big picnic last Wednesday at Blue Spring Park. Between three and four hundred people attended Ball games for both ladies and men were enjoyed and tug-of-war and races for everybody.

MARRIED STOREY-CLARRIDGE—At St. John's Church, Kingston Road, Toronto on Friday, July 11th, 1924 by Rev. Captain J. F. Tucker, Myrtle W. Clarridge, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Clarridge, of Acton, to Robert A. Storey, son of Robert Storey, Acton.

DEED McINTYRE—At the home, Lot 6, Concession 5, Erin Township, on Saturday, July 12th, 1924, Emma Jane Gamble, beloved wife of John McIntyre, in her 57th year.

Helpful Information on Farm Fence Posts

For many years, studies in testing materials for preserving home-grown fence posts for farms have been carried out at the Dominion Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask. The methods of treatment are of practical application on any farm, the more commonly known wood preservatives creosote, zinc chloride and copper sulphate (bluestone) being among the materials used.

It has been established, they say, that superficial treatment of posts, such as dipping for a few minutes or applying the preservative with a brush, is not effective in preventing decay, but if preservatives are properly used some measure of preservation can be effected. The durability of untreated posts is governed more by the period of seasoning before being set out. Slow seasoning is very important. The time of cutting the posts also affects durability. Winter is the best time to cut posts because the seasoning process is then well advanced before decay-producing fungi become active in the summer.

Untreated posts, if thoroughly seasoned before being placed in the ground, will last years longer than posts of partly seasoned or green cut wood. The recent drought decade also prolonged the service life of prairie farm fence posts, which under normal weather conditions would have required replacing in that period. With a return of the normal moisture conditions, say the experts, a very heavy demand for new fence posts may be expected.

The Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1944

SUCCESSES AND FAILURES OF ISRAEL

Golden Text.—Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people. Prov. 14: 34.

Lesson Text.—Jud. 2: 6-16.

Theme.—1426-1485 B. C. Place.—The Land of Canaan.

Exposition.—I Israel Serving Jehovah 6-16.

The dominating influence of some great man of God has now and again kept Church from during his lifetime, and for a short time afterward. The Church always needs a Joshua. But a devotion to God that depends upon the life and presence of some human Joshua is not of much real worth after all (Ps. 62: 5; Phil. 2: 10). The elders who had been eye-witnesses of "all the great work of Jehovah which He did for Israel" also helped to keep the people in line after Joshua's death. Faithful as Joshua was, the time came when he must die. Thus all human props will go sooner or later.

The writer sums up Joshua's life in one expressive phrase, "The servant of Jehovah." His was a long life but he died and was buried and forgotten. The writer knew the exact spot where he was buried. In the expression used for death in v. 10, there is a hint of life beyond the grave. The next generation was of another sort, they "knew not Jehovah." They were agnostics. Doubtless they considered themselves much superior in intelligence to their ancestors, and "the new theology" much more philosophical than the old. They "knew not the work which he (Jehovah) had done for Israel." Perhaps they dismissed them with a superior way as "myths" and "allegories." It was not so much that they had never heard of Jehovah as that they had no experimental heart-acquaintance with Him (Ex. 5: 2; 1 Sam. 2: 12; 1 Chron. 28: 9; Jer. 22: 16).

II. Israel Forsaking Jehovah, 11-16. Israel's evil history subsequent to the death of Joshua is summed up in one terrible sentence (v. 11). The cause of this awful apostasy was that they mingled with the heathen and adopted their practices (vs. 2: 12; Ps. 106: 34-36; 2 Cor. 6: 14, 17, 18). It was "in the sight of Jehovah" that that which they did was evil (Luke 16: 15). Men doubtless applauded Israel's growing liberality of views. It was not evil in their own sight. They congratulated themselves that they were wiser and more progressive than their fathers. They served the horrid gods of the people about them.

Many twentieth century "Christians" do the same. It took strong faith to believe the Jehovah was the true and only God when everybody around was worshipping Baalim. They next "forgot Jehovah God of their fathers." They began by trying to combine His worship with that of Baalim. Evil practices lead inevitably to forsaking the God of the Bible. It was an act of gross ingratitude to thus forsake God, for He had brought them out of the land of Egypt (Tit. 2: 14; 2 Pet. 2: 1). They went with the crowd, they "followed the gods of the people that were around about them." That is what the average man does. The anger of Jehovah, who is a God of love, but also a holy and a jealous God who will tolerate no infidelity toward Himself, was aroused and dark days for Israel followed. In throwing off the yoke, they took upon themselves a more grievous one, that of Baal and Asherahoth (2 Chron. 28: 2, 3; Deut. 28: 47, 48).

God's anger toward ungrateful and backsliding Israel was most intense. The light they had enjoyed magnified their guilt. He "delivered them into the hands of spoilers that spoiled them." The result of God's withdrawing his help was that "they could not any longer stand before their enemies." As long as they were true to God and God was with them, no enemy could stand before them (Deut. 7: 24; Josh. 7: 13). God's hand was against them on every side. Thus God always deals with backsliders. The purpose of all this was to bring them back to Himself and to their highest good (Hos. 2: 6, 7). This was all exactly according to the word of God (Lev. 26: 14, 15, 17). God always keeps to the very letter His word of threatening as well as His word of promise. Doubtless many in Israel fancied that "God is too good to send such awful judgments upon us," but in reality God is too good not to keep His word however stern and awful it may be. In all His wrath God remembered mercy. He raised them up Judges which judged and "saved" them (Rom. 5: 8). This was an act of pure grace on God's part. They deserved nothing but His wrath (Josh. 9: 27; Ps. 103: 10, 11; 106: 45).

Israel, like the mass of men to-day, despised Jehovah's mercy "they would not hearken unto their judges" (Jno. 5: 40; Matt. 21: 37). Turning from Jehovah to other gods is spiritual harlotry (v. 17; Rev. 17: 1-5). But one thing ensured the divinely given judge of success against all opposition. "Jehovah was with the judge." The judge's fidelity to God brought blessing and deliverance to the whole nation as long as he lived. Jehovah's wonderful compassion appears in the

closing words of v. 18 (Ex. 2: 23-25; 3: 7, 8; Isa. 63: 9). It is not meant by "I repenteth Jehovah" that He changed His mind (Mal. 3: 6; 1 Sam. 15: 22, Num. 23: 19; Jas. 1: 17), but that their sorrows deeply grieved Him and He yielded to help them (Deut. 32: 26; Jer. 18: 7-10).

New Nurse Corps Proves Popular With U. S. Girls

Close to 100,000 Join New Uniformed Nurse Hospital Branch of National Services

By ROBERT H. BOK Associated Press Writer

NEW YORK (CP)—The baby of the United States women's services had only one candle in its birthday cake July 1st, but it was a mammoth cake. In sitting tribute to nearly 100,000 members of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps.

Organized July 1st, 1943, the corps in one year has outstripped enrollment in any of the other women's services in the U.S., as girls from villages and cities, farms and towns all over this country rushed to answer the call.

Some of the success of the Cadet Nurse recruitment program is credited to the uniform-trim gray flannel for winter, gray and white striped seersucker for summer, with dashing red epaulets and silver buttons. The U.S. government points out these other inducements.

- 1—Training for a career. 2—A lifetime education—free. 3—An accelerated period of training. 4—An attractive uniform for optional wear. 5—A paid nursing assignment earlier. 6—National identification with war services. 7—Girls can enter at the ages of 17 and 18, younger than they can enlist in any of the military services. 8—They serve while they learn.

Cadet Nurses In hospitals through the nation these alert, efficient young Cadet Nurses are training to relieve more highly trained nurses for duty with the Army or Navy, or for more highly specialized civilian work.

The shortage of nurses has been one of the gravest problems faced on the U.S. home front since the war. Enrolment of Cadet Nurses already has relieved the situation greatly, and is expected to continue in increasing effectiveness.

In the first year, the Cadet Nurse Corps far surpassed the quota of 65,000 sought. The figure is now set at 115,000, and more than 95,000 girls already are wearing the gray and silver uniforms.

Girls of 17 or 18, preferably not over 25, are eligible to enter. Entrance requirements vary with schools of nursing, but usually high school graduation is adequate. Tuition from the date of registration until graduation is paid, and living expenses provided. The smart uniforms also are issued free to the students, who in addition are paid an allowance of \$15 per month as Junior Cadets and \$30 per month as Senior Cadets.

Under provisions of the Corps, the complete training can be finished in from 24 to 30 months.

DOWN TO EARTH, GRACEFULLY

"Miss White told me that when 'manna' was falling particularly freely from the heavens, a young girl on duty for the first time, called to her rather anxiously, 'What do we do now?'"

"Throw ourselves flat!" she replied. "But neither realized for the moment what they were carrying—one, a tray full of tea cups, the other a vast jug of milk. So they had to be content with subsiding slowly like zeppelins to the ground. And not a drop of tea or milk was spilt! You'll hardly need further evidence as to the nerve of the ladies who run your excellent gift canteen!"

(The Hon. H. B. Berman Hodges—broadcasting from London about two mobile canteens presented by Zanzibar and Nyasaland.)

DAIRY PRODUCTION DROPS

CAPE TOWN (CP)—In order to conserve butter and cheese supplies, the dairy industry control board restricted sale to 75 and 50 per cent, respectively of average purchases during February and March. The restriction was due to a sudden and abnormal drop in production.

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

Fourth Prize Letter In County Council Contest for Halton

We present this week the letter which was fourth prize in the County Council contest written by James Dill, Acton. There were ten prizes awarded in this contest for an essay on "My Visit to Halton County Council. There will be one more essay published next week.

Sometimes the headlines of the news carry information about parliaments, conferences and far away places. However we are apt to forget that this vast Dominion of ours is made up of a multitude of governing and regulating bodies through which problems of the Dominion as a whole are arranged for the needs of the greatest number.

My visit to Halton County Council was indeed an insight into collective arrangements of government. Here I saw representatives from all municipalities of the county bringing forth their view points for discussion in a larger group. I was permitted to meet the officials who serve the county in carrying out these deliberations. It was also my privilege to see the jail, the Registry Office, the Court House and all the organization that is necessary to conduct the affairs of Halton County. It was indeed a privilege I will long remember.

In school studies I had learned about some of our forms of government, but this visit, and actually seeing the council in session, gave me more understanding of the conduct of our public affairs than I would have gained from any long course of study. Seeing the jail was, of course, interesting, but hearing the Crown Attorney, Mr. Dick, give some practical advice to children and telling how crime, even if small, can only end in punishment and a ruined life, brought the truth of his address very close. I was also very much impressed with my visit to the Registry Office and the system of keeping the records there.

Of course, I enjoyed the splendid meal and the fine outing provided. The sessions of council were also very interesting and among the discussions held and motions passed were: that county councillors should get a more liberal allowance of gasoline, that help should be asked from the Ontario department about the starting measure, and that Highway Number 25 should be given more attention and improved.

I hope that other pupils of Halton Schools will have a similar privilege of gaining first-hand information about our county government.

RETIREMENT ANNOUNCED

BELFAST (CP)—Lieut.-Col. Sir Wilfrid Spender, permanent secretary of the Northern Ireland ministry of finance and head of the Northern Ireland civil service, will retire June 20. He will be succeeded by W. D. Scott, permanent secretary of the ministry of commerce since 1929.

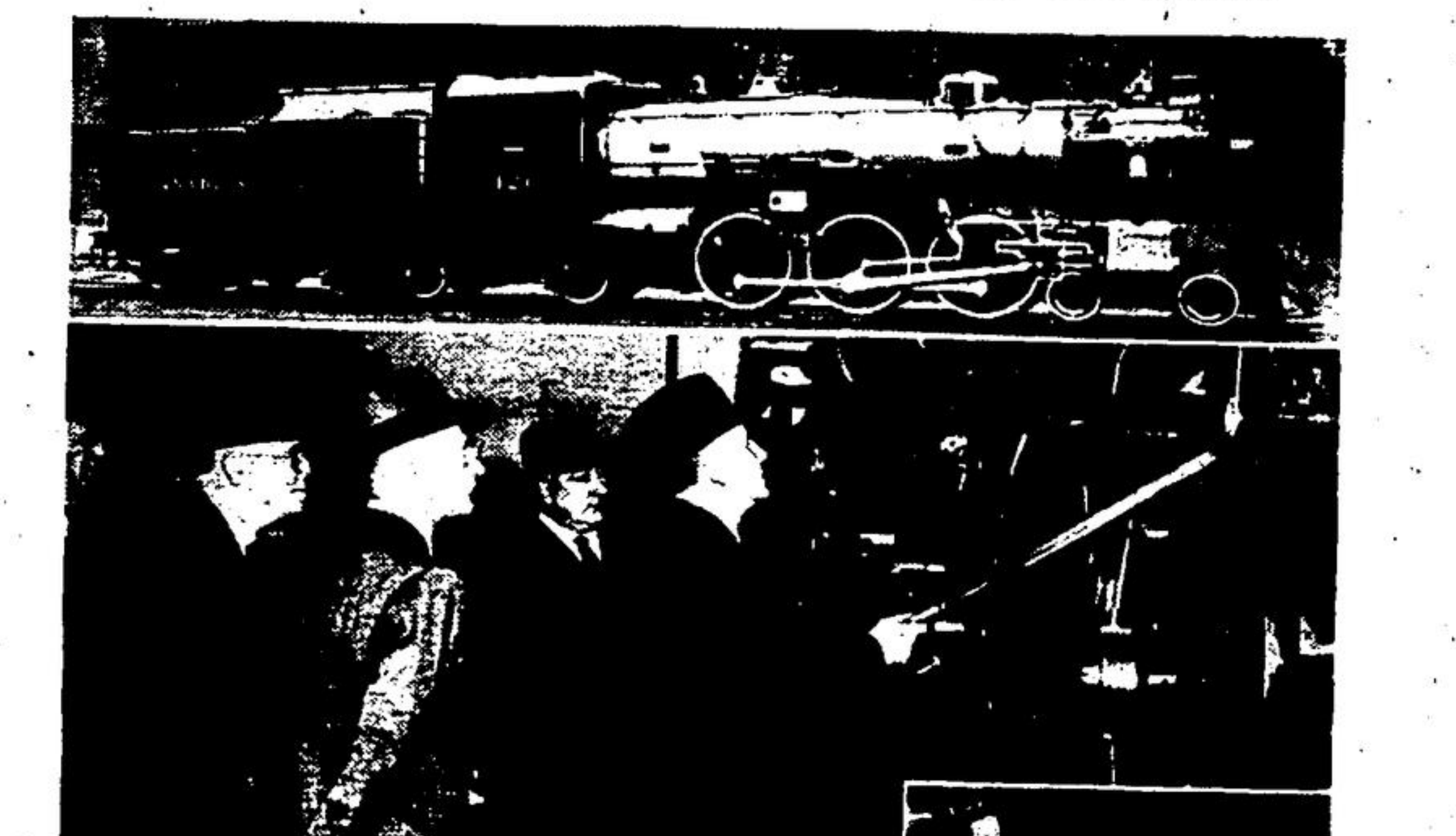
POLES ON THE 8th ARMY FRONT



Picture taken on the 8th Army front, in the sector held by a Polish Corps, shows: A Polish soldier peering through a periscope and crew, ready for action.

TRUE OR FALSE? "Long Distance Telephoning is heavier than it was a year ago" IT'S TRUE—For the first three months of this year Long Distance lines handled calls at a rate which would represent an increase, over the full year, of nearly three and one-half million calls. So you see we're not out of the woods yet—and won't be until the war is won. Please continue to keep wartime communication lines clear—use Long Distance for essential calls only. Delays can cost lives! REMEMBER—NIGHT RATES NOW BEGIN AT 6 P.M. On Active Services Giving Wings to World

New C.P.R. Locomotive Class to be Post-War Model



Engine No. 1200, the first locomotive to be built by the Angus Shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Montreal to the company's own design since 1931, is pictured above on the trial tracks before being taken over by W. M. Neal, C.B.E., the vice-president, from H. B. Bowen, chief of motive power and rolling stock, under whose direction the engine was built and who worked at Angus Shops as an apprentice in 1905, on the classes of locomotives it will replace. An entirely new class, designed for that part of the company's program for post-war power replacement dealing with more than 600 of the older locomotives, Engine No. 1200 will go to western Canada eventually, while Engine No. 1201 of the same class, due from Angus Shops in June, will stay in the East.

Responsible for the design of the 1200's was F. A. Benger, chief mechanical engineer (locomotive) and his staff, while the work at Angus Shops was under the control of H. R. Naylor, works manager there, and the supervision of D. L. Thornton, assistant works manager (locomotive). In the picture with Mr. Neal during his inspection, left to right, are Mr. Thornton, Mr. Naylor, Mr. Benger, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Neal. Mr. Neal was particularly interested in the cab, in which he is pictured in the inset, for it was here that 1,600 pounds was lopped off the total weight of the engine by reducing the portion of the cab overhanging the boiler at the back, and by using aluminum instead of steel in the upper structure. The overall weight reduction was from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds on the 1200's compared to the next nearest class in the war effort. Material for the construction of the locomotives at Angus Shops was arranged for and work commenced before restrictions upon such material were put into effect. The actual work of building these engines was made to fit in with the general maintenance and munitions program, so as not to interfere in any way with the war effort.