

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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Lesson for July 25

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BIBLE TEACHINGS ON THE COST OF DRINKING

LESSON TEXT—Deuteronomy 21:18-21; Proverbs 23:29-34; 1 Corinthians 6:9-11
GOLDEN TEXT—Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God?—1 Corinthians 6:9

Billions of dollars—how many we cannot say—make up the annual cost of liquor to America in dollars and cents. Terrifying as it is, that stupendous waste is but a drop in the bucket compared with the moral and spiritual degradation, the sorrow and suffering, the poverty and distress, which must be added into our liquor bill.

For it is not only a matter of dollars, but of blood and tears, or destroyed usefulness, lost virtue, wrecked homes, and so on and on and on. We go right on paying the bill, allowing ourselves to be misled by clever propaganda, and skillfully manipulated statistics—or if we may be our sheer indifference. When will America awaken!

Our lesson faces us with the cost of this despicable traffic in the life of the individual to the social order, and in the light of eternity.

I. The Personal Cost (Deut. 21: 18-21).

Liquor destroys individuals relentlessly, rapidly, and effectively. Have we forgotten that fact?

The passage in Deuteronomy presents a drastic remedy for a dreadful situation. Drink and gluttony were recognized as the deadly instrument which would bring a boy to the place where he was incorrigible. Stubborn, rebellious, and disobedient, his parents were to bring him to the elders for a final judgment.

If one thinks the penalty too harsh, he must remember that it was established in the early days of Israel when it was necessary for God to use such drastic remedies to stamp out incipient evil.

It must be remembered that in ancient Greece weak children were left out to die, and in Rome a father could at will put to death even a grown up son.

The point of this scripture for us is that a life of debauchery (and it can start with just a glass of wine) leads to the ultimate destruction of life. It is far too high a cost to pay for a sinful indulgence.

II. The Social Cost (Prov. 23: 20, 21).

Drunkenness and gluttony lead to poverty and rage. The intemperate man cannot keep up with the high cost of supplying his growing appetite. Even as he tries to satisfy his insatiable demand, it also renders him unfit to earn a living.

So the vicious circle works its way around, and stops not until the drunkard totters off in his rags, unless perchance some loved one or friend takes care of him.

Do we not all recall how families in our own communities have been ruined and become charges upon the county or charitable organizations because of the destruction wrought by a father who was a winebibber.

Not only does it bring poverty upon families, but it reduces able and gifted men to shambling wrecks and thus deprives society of the benefit of their lives and service.

A present-day illustration is the unsolved problem of absenteeism for days after pay day in our essential industries. Again we say the cost is altogether too high; let us get rid of this monster before it destroys us!

III. The Eternal Cost (1 Cor. 6: 9-11).

Money lost is serious. Life lost is far more serious. But the saddest cost of all is the eternal damnation of the drinker's soul.

We quote from Dr. Horace Martin these stirring and meaningful words: "It is my calm judgment that any man who names the name of Christ should take an attitude of horror and disgust at the liquor traffic and the use of liquor as a beverage. There are at least three places in the New Testament where the Bible says that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God.

"If any man takes that statement seriously he must think twice before he refers to the use of liquor in a joking manner, or in any way condones the use of alcohol as a beverage" (Lesson Commentary).

Drunkenness is a foul and sinful thing, classed by the apostle Paul with the lowest of human vices. Review the list as it is given in verses 9 and 10 (and by the way notice the other sins mentioned there), and place drunkenness in its proper classification.

Call it what it really is—sin, and then call on the One who can save from sin. You will then be washed from your sin, sanctified, and justified in the name of the Lord Jesus (v. 11). In Christ there is hope for the drunkard. A spiritual revival is the real answer to the liquor problem. Let us seek to promote it even as we of the same time give ourselves to an intelligent and constructive battle against this destructive force in the life of our nation.

"As We See It"

By J. A. Burns

IT LOOKS AS THOUGH there may be some relief from rationing among our neighbors to the south in the near future. However at home the situation is exactly the opposite and we may be in for more restrictions. Eggs and poultry are possibly going to be rationed. Canada had made arrangements to ship more eggs than ever to Britain this year, and the poultry men had increased their flocks in order to meet this extra business, however the demand for eggs here at home has increased greatly, due perhaps to the fact that there is more money in circulation, and also due to meat rationing being put into effect. Many that would otherwise eat more meat than their allotment of coupons calls for, substituted by using more eggs and as a result we are likely to fall down in our shipments to the Old Land. Citrus over there are allowed one egg per week. When we think of all that they have been through during these last few years it might not be amiss for us to think twice before using more eggs than we have been in the habit of doing. We have so much to be thankful for here in Canada compared with the folk over there that we would dislike to think that we were doing anybody over there out of their weekly egg.

HAVING IT STILL in fashion and the weather during the past week hasn't been so favorable for the job. The crop is heavy and it may all be needed for the stock during the coming winter as both corn and grain crops do not look as good as they usually do. Root crops look well though.

IF WE REMEMBER correctly, of all the invasions that history records in connection with Sicily, only one has failed and up to the time of writing this invasion which is now in progress has met with very little opposition. The Island is somewhat like the Island of Vancouver. Both are more or less flat along the coast line and then both are mountainous in the interior. Sicily of course has a much larger population than has Vancouver Island. Sicily has around four million inhabitants while Vancouver Island has around one hundred and twenty thousand and of that number about one-half live in the City of Victoria at the extreme southern end of the Island. Both Islands grow considerable fruit.

The Canadian troops in Sicily are living up to the reputation of the Canadians of the last war and are gaining some valuable experience even though the opposition so far has not been as tough as was expected. The convoy of Allied Troops to Sicily consisted of some three thousand ships and must have been quite a sight. Boat mail has not been coming through as regularly as it had been and perhaps some of the boats that had been bringing our mail may have been switched to add to the Sicily Convoy. We can scarcely imagine the amount of arrangements that would have to be made long in advance to convey an invasion army on an errand of that kind. War certainly comes under the heading of Big Business.

WRITING in the Globe and Mail of last Saturday, Bride Broder tells of a patient in bed dropping her fork while eating a lemon pie and of using the shoe horn to finish the job. It's an idea at least.

GROWTH, DURING THE PRESENT season, has been unusual in many respects. During the early part of this season we found it difficult to get the plants to grow even under glass. Perhaps the scarcity of sunshine had something to do with it. As a result plants were set out smaller in size than they would be ordinarily. Our string beans grow perhaps more rapidly according to the old way of the other vegetables and the outlook was encouraging. However even if plants did look well they have failed to produce the usual abundance of beans and we can not blame this on the lack of cultivation as they have been well looked after. Tomatoes are later than usual this year but promise a fair yield as far as we can tell at the moment. Cabbage seem to be very slow in heading in spite of the fact that they have been well cultivated and several others have told us that this has been their experience this season. Locally, potatoes look well, however this happy condition doesn't seem to be the opinion of other localities and potatoes may still be a very valuable crop this season. We only have to go without potatoes for a few dinners to learn their real value and of all vegetables we would miss them the most if we didn't have them. Locally plums and pears are scarce however, early apples seem to be plentiful enough and crab-apples promise a good crop. The abundance of moisture ought to ensure a good crop of raspberries of good quality. Canning seems to be the order of the day even if sugar quantity has to be reduced and maybe the fruit may even have an improved flavor because of the less amount of sugar that is being used. We still think that we might be a good deal worse off.

Clocks in Montreal's New Central Station

Precision in timepieces is a necessity for travellers. Accordingly technical experts engaged in planning numerous conveniences incorporated in the Canadian National Central Station had this feature included in their many "musts". They achieved their objective, consequently sixty-two clocks, big and little, installed for service to the public and the staff are synchronized to tell the same tale and will continue to do so when the station is opened to travellers on July 15.

It is a big job to get three score and two clocks in agreement; any householder knows that two in his own home rarely reach noon or midnight at the same time. Canadians who went abroad prior to the war and who were so fortunate as to visit Windsor Castle, will recall the number of clocks visible in the rooms open to the public. It was the proud boast of the guide that Windsor Castle clocks numbering maintained in working order and maintained in working order and wound daily or weekly. That was indeed a task, particularly to keep them accurate. These new Canadian National Railway clocks cooperate at all times because they are directed by a "Master," aided by eight "slaves". The "Master" looks like a streamlined edition of a Grandfather clock, but it is thoroughly modern and contains a variety of gadgets unknown to that older generation which produced those admirable mechanisms now highly regarded as picturesque antiques. For continuous operation the Master depends on electric current rather than the chains and balances of thirteenth century. The same power directs all other clocks stemming from the Master.

The "slaves" are minor boxes carrying out instructions imparted by the Master. True, they possess a technical name, each being in control of a circuit of clocks, but the staff dubbed them "slaves" and the name clung. The Master Clock is in the station telegraph office on the sub-track level. Its movements regulate the circuit clocks which are set in an adjoining panel.

Clocks for the travellers and the staff have been placed in prominent and convenient locations, such as the concourse, the waiting rooms, rest rooms, shops, restaurants, the offices, and include a public clock visible outside the station. This latter timepiece is in the vast tower facing Dorchester Street. The face of white glass is six feet four inches in diameter, surrounded by a cast iron ring seven feet one inch in diameter. There are no numerals, hour and minute divisions being marked by plain bars of cast iron. This clock will be illuminated at night.

In the concourse two large double-face clocks are suspended from the ceiling, being easily read from any part of the hall. It is true that not all that glitters is gold, likewise it is true that not everything that seems to be metal is really so. The cases housing the works of the concourse clocks are not manufactured of brass but are made of a building board nationally known to Canadians. This was one of the wartime substitutions necessitated by metal scarcities.

All station and headquarters clocks of the Canadian National Railway are regulated from McGill University Observatory, being checked every day through the medium of a special telegraphic circuit. Master clocks at Montreal and elsewhere throughout the System are used to check watches of railwaymen who are concerned in the movement and operation of trains.

There are more than 17,000 such employees and they are required to have watches checked twice monthly so that their timepieces must not vary more than thirty seconds in 7 days. While the clock is the medium of comparison, the actual checking of these watches is performed by watch inspectors of whom 250 have been appointed by the company for that purpose.

Clocks controlled by a Master are motor operated, their hands moving ahead one minute on every electrical impulse, pumping again as the minute expires. At the Central Station at Montreal, to provide for emergencies, there is a standby battery system maintained by a trickle charger. Should the power line fail the batteries will furnish electrical impulses to operate all the clock motors for at least three days, should it require that much time to restore normal electrical service.

"Let Us Go Forward Together"

To all Ontario people who want our province to make its greatest possible contribution in the war effort and who are also concerned about what will happen after the war, the CCF now says:—

"Let us go forward together during the war and after the war.

"Let us keep faith with our men overseas by giving them our utmost support now.

"Let us keep faith with our men overseas by making sure that there will be jobs and security for all when the war is over."

The CCF is close to the problems of labour and agriculture—so vital to our war effort. To these and to their allied problems such as health and housing, the CCF will bring new and vigorous action.

Hundreds of thousands of Ontario people suffered in the last depression and are fearful today of what the post-war period will bring. A post-war depression must be prevented. The CCF alone presents a clear-cut, constructive program for after the war.

The steady-swing toward the CCF, reported by the Gallup polls, shows that an ever-increasing number of people look to the CCF for the solution of today's problems.

Outstanding men and women have already been nominated in most Ontario ridings and further nominations are being made. With Edward B. Jolliffe as CCF provincial leader, these men and women are prepared to form a government now and introduce a genuine new deal for Ontario.

The CCF depends upon the work and dollars of the people. It urgently needs YOUR work and YOUR dollars. Write the Secretary, Box 638, Burlington if you wish to support us with work or contributions.

Let us go forward together for a better war effort and for a better province in which to live when the war is over.



YOUR CANDIDATE

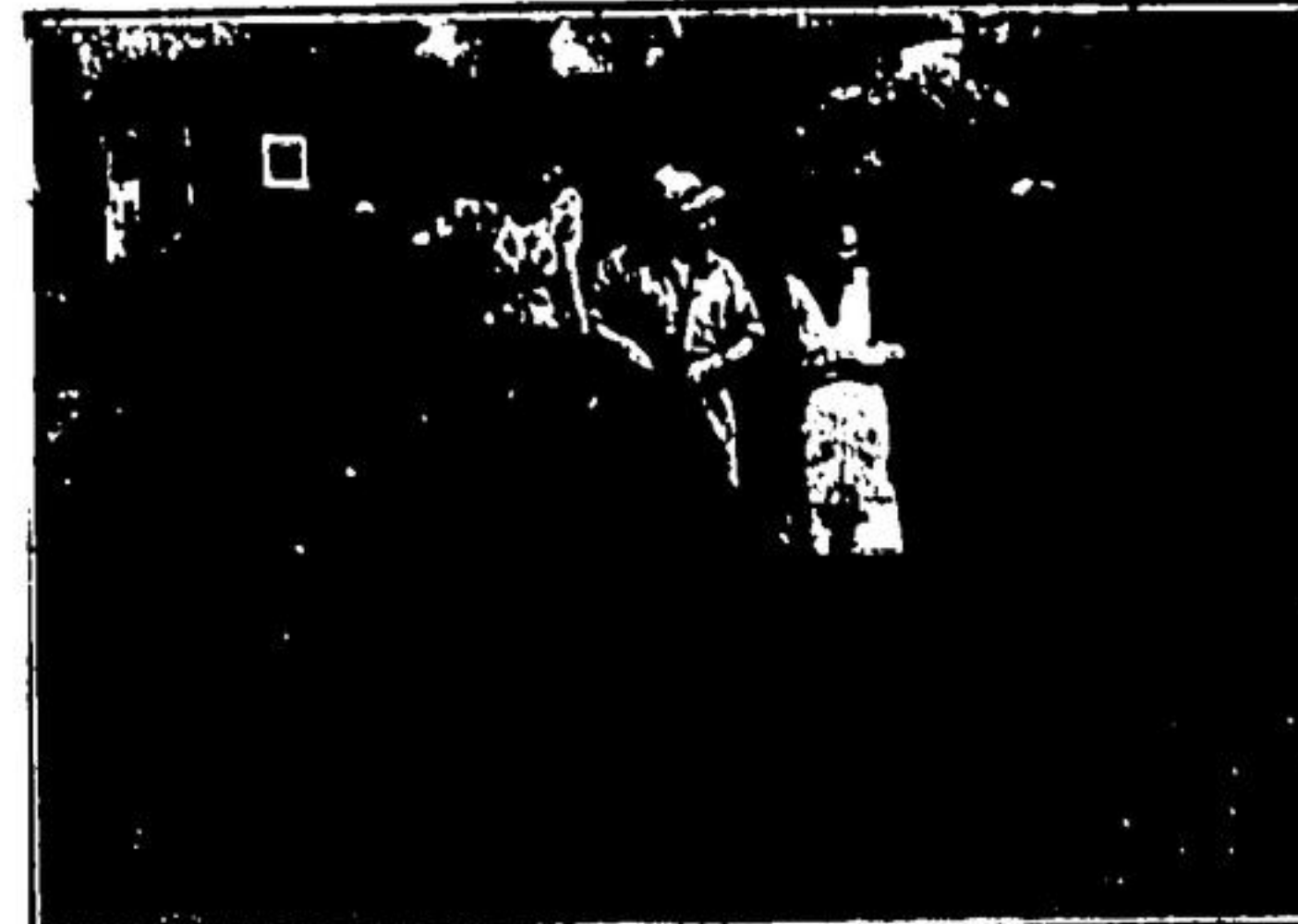
JOHN WILKINSON

CHART SHOWS RATIONS IN CANADA GENEROUS

A survey made by the Ottawa Farm Journal of the rationed foods in many of the warring nations shows that Canada is giving one of the most generous meat rations in the world.

The Journal's chart shows that the French are trying to get by on half a pound a week and the Italians on only one-third. Bread, flour, cereals, cheese and eggs, which are rationed in some of the countries, still find an unrestricted market in Canada.

Compromise can never take the place of confidence in our industrial relations.



DOWN ON THE FARM

Thomas Craig has brought his tractor on "Briarwood" farm, the day they made their 1000th broadcast to Ontario with his wife, Martha, and daughter, Janice. The fourth party is, of course, Eric, hired man par excellence. The camera caught "The Craigs" down.

WHY WORRY OVER RATIONING?

Our forefathers existed without Sugar till the 13th century. Coal fires till the 4th. Buttered bread till the 15th. Potatoes and tobacco till the 16th. Coffee, tea or soap till the 17th. Puddings till the 18th. Gas, matches, or electricity till the 19th. Automobiles and tinned goods the 20th. So why worry over rationing or shortages? The old boys managed to get along fairly well.

The train required to carry the British First Army's supplies when it landed in North Africa last November would have stretched for 625 miles—125 miles of trucks loaded to capacity with supplies turned out by a gigantic non-stop effort by men and women who, for the most part, had no experience in that type of work. The transport system carried these supplies from the pit-heads and the docks of the factories down to the docks, where they met the supplies from America. Then the cargo vessels and their crews, and the convoys sailed in the long and hazardous journey to North Africa.

Who Should Get This Seat?



THINK BEFORE YOU TRAVEL!

Will you be occupying seats that are needed for those on leave or those who must travel on war work?

W. H. LONG

Phone 89

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