

THAT THIRTEEN-AGE AGE

I think this is an unfairly worded
For a girl the size of me.
And when I tell the person why
I'm sure you will agree.

The Sunday School Lesson

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1944

JESUS CRUCIFIED

Galilee. He was worried for
our indignation, the chastisement of
our peace was upon him, and with
all his sinners we are healed. (Gal. 3: 1)

Lesson Text.—Mat. 27: 33-54

Time.—Wednesday, 9 am-3 pm.
April 5, A.D. 30. Place.—Jerusalem.

Exposition.—I. Jesus Crucified.

We have here the supreme mar-
tirdom of man's sinfulness and
God's holiness. The unfathomable
depths of human depravity and the
limitless heights of divine love are
both disclosed at Calvary. The Son
of God, He that was the brightness of
God's glory and the express image of
the person of God, He that was the
immanence of truth and
the incarnation of love, He that was
the fulfillment of all the
promises of the Old Testament (Gal. 3: 16),
came into this world to be a
Saviour of men "and they crucified
him." Sin has made of man a mortal
miserable. The attitude of mankind
as a whole toward Jesus is not
essentially different today. In Jesus
we have here today and should have
as He lived when He was here, and
should combine the sins of the world
by His life and teaching as He did
when He was here, and should make
men to-day the demands He made
then, men to-day would kill Him.

Jesus' crucifixion was a great fulfil-
ment of Old Testament prophecy
(Isa. 53: 7; Zech. 12: 10). It was
necessary for our salvation that He
die in that precise way (Gal. 3: 13;
1 Cor. 1: 10; 2 Cor. 5: 21). The
heavenliness of His crucifixion
comes out very vividly in their
gamboling for His garments at the foot
of the cross upon which He hung in
anguish. But do we not see even
today their own petty interests at the very
foot of the cross? The casting of lots
upon His vesture was also a fulfilment
of exact fulfillment of prophecy (Ps.
22: 18). Having settled the ownership
of the seamless garment, they
and with apparent indifference, watching
the Son of God suffer. This is
not so strange as the indifference
with which the average man gazes
today at the crucified Son of God
as He is presented in song and ser-
mon.

II. Jesus Mocked, 27: 29-31.
Presently, soldiers (Mat. 27: 26),
Jewish rulers, and even the felons
crucified beside Him united in mock-
ing at the Saviour in His dying agonies.
There were two felons hanging
there beside the Son of God, but
neither paid for their sin, only for
the "Holy One of God." The world's
bitterest hatred is visited not upon
outcasts, but upon Christ and His
disciples (Jno. 15: 19; 2 Tim. 3: 24).
"Ye saved others: himself he cannot
save." It was said in mockery, but
they speak truer than they know.
The one who would save others
could not save himself. The Good Shep-
herd would lay down His life to save
the sheep (Jno. 10: 11). Their highest
conception of the right use of power
was "have thy will." They would not
have believed if He had come down
from the cross. They still doubted
in the face of the greater work of
the resurrection (Matt. 28: 11-17; A. C.
4: 15-18).

III. Jesus Our Substitute Forsaker
of God, 33-35.
Jesus had been hanging on the
cross three hours exposed to the gaze
and ridicule of the priests, soldiers
and mob, and now God draws a cur-
tain over the scene. When Christ
was born "the glory of the Lord"
shining upon the earth turned night
into day; when He died God veiled
the sun and turned the day into night.
The darkness was supernatural. It
could not have been occasioned by
an eclipse, for the passover moon was
at its full. It was one of the many
illustrations of the sympathy between
nature and man (Rom. 8: 20, 21).
"My God, my God, why hast thou
forsaken me?" Again is the prophetic
picture (Ps. 22: 1) realized. Jesus
has taken the sinner's place (2 Cor.
5: 21; 1 Pet. 2: 24) — forsaken of
God (Mat. 27: 46). There was never a
man that clung to God as Jesus did,
and never one who was so forsaken,
but not for His own sins (Isa. 53: 6).
He is conscious of personal innocence
while suffering for the sinner. It
was soon "finished" (Jno. 19: 30) and
the cloud passes by and faith shines
forth triumphant, and again He cries
out with a loud voice no longer "My
God," but "Father, into thy hands I
commend my spirit," and He "gave
up the ghost." No man took His life
away from Him, but He laid it down
of Himself (Jno. 10: 18) willingly,
gladly for the sake of the sheep.
The way into the holy place was now
made manifest (Heb. 9: 7, 8) even
"through the veil, that is to say, his
flesh" (Heb. 10: 19, 20). No longer
was there access to the High Priest
alone once a year, but the humblest
believer might have boldness to enter
"by the blood of Jesus."

IV. Jesus Recognized as the Son
of God, 39.
The phenomena accompanying the
crucifixion (Matt. 27: 54) and the
bearing of Jesus upon the cross con-
vinced the centurion who had in
charge the crucifixion that the cru-
cified one was the Son of God. He

The Salvage of Human Lives

(Proposed by the Association of
Children's Aid Societies of the Pro-
vince of Ontario)

Let us turn from this almost
incomprehensible paragraph in the social
history of mankind to the feelings and
anxieties that inspired the implement-
ing of the finest piece of legislation
anywhere in the world to protect the
child.

The last article told something of
the compassion that touched the
heart of a reporter on the old Tor-
onto Globe at the suffering and depen-
dency to be found among little child-
ren begging, selling newspapers and
elsewhere in Toronto. No one could
have been in a better position to see
this agonizing, world-wide life than
a newspaperman! These children often
were sought shelter at night around
the stove in the reporters' room; they
lived in the side streets and alleyways
of downtown Toronto; they were dis-
covered daily in the police courts.

What do we find this newspaper-
man, Mr. J. J. Kelton, saying when,
attempting to found the first Child-
ren's Aid Society in Canada in 1891,
he was asked: "Why Another Soci-
ety?"

"Because," replied Mr. Kelton, "up
to the present we have no society to
look after neglected children."

There were before, Mr. Kelton and
a little group he had gathered around
him had succeeded in obtaining from
the Ontario Government in piece of
legislation—very meagre in its scope,
but the seed of what was to follow.
It stated that neglected children
under fourteen (please note that)
could be committed to any society or
institution willing to receive them
and authorized by government, and
for a special commission to youthful
offenders apart from adults.

A shelter was established as a tempo-
rary refuge for destitute and neg-
lected children in 1890. The follow-
ing year the Toronto Children's Aid
Society was founded. In 1893 the
foundation stone of all that we have
today in Ontario for child protection
was laid when Hon. John Gibson,
later Sir John Gibson, Provincial Sec-
retary, introduced the Children's Pro-
tection Act.

From this Act, with subsequent
amendments and additions over the
past half century, has stemmed in
vigorous and beautiful growth the
whole effort and undertaking—govern-
ed by statute, but given its life
and spirit by communities of people—
famously known as "Children's Aid."
Let us never forget J. J. Kelton and
Sir John Gibson. From an action of
individual compassion and patriotism
grew a great oak tree that shelters
the children who have no normal
roof-tree of their own.

Let us see with what vision founda-
tions were laid. It is especially
interesting to note that the original
intentions embodied in Sir John Gib-
son's Act corresponds exactly with
the most enlightened attitude today
in regard to what is best, the most
normal and most successful way of
caring for boys and girls deprived of
their own homes.

The highest concept today all over
the world is to provide the child with
the nearest possible approach to what
should be a normal home life. Not
to institutionalize him, but to place
him in a natural family setting, shar-
ing both the privileges and the dis-
ciplines of the normal child.

There will be something to say
later about boarding or foster home
care and what thousands of foster
homes in this province have done for
Children's Aid Society wards; how
these homes are selected and super-
vised; how foster parents are assisted
and made part of the great family of
Children's Aid. You will be told
something about the magnificent,
often selfless service of thousands of
foster parents.

But listen to what Mr. Adam Brown,
Hamilton's "grand old man" had to
say about his friend Hon. John Gib-
son's Act at the founding of Hamil-
ton's Children's Aid Society in 1894:

"The first principle of the Child-
ren's Protection Act is the improve-
ment of the home and the second to
place homeless children in good foster
homes."

Every day throughout Ontario,
trained, experienced, humane social
service workers of the Children's Aid
are striving first to rehabilitate the
home; to introduce into it, by kindly,
patient, understanding service, higher
standards and more intelligent con-
cepts of homemaking. Never lose
sight of this big part of Children's Aid
Work.

"It has always been my view," con-
tinued Mr. Adam Brown, "that the
voluntary administration, the volun-
tary working in local communities
should be a principal to be adopted.
I have always felt that this should
not be allowed to become an ordinary
governmental department of admin-
istration—that it should be carried on
for the love of the work by the good
men and women in the various com-
munities where the act is being ap-
plied."

Yes, this was designed to be and has
saw the divinity of Jesus in the hour
of seeming defeat that others could
not recognize in the hour of victory.
His faith was born when that of the
apostles was dying.

steadily become an unique service to
the children—legislated for and pro-
vided by Government, but kept a liv-
ing, breathing, human organization
by the people in the community—
your Children's Aid Society.
(To be Continued)

DO NOT BEY DEPRESSION COO-
PERATION ARE WARNED

Depression and bread lines follow
in the wake of inflation, warned Com-
ptroller Oscar Farnow Ebersmann at
the official opening of the Hamilton
Public Library price control exhibit
yesterday.

"Unnecessary buying threatens the
price ceiling which has been placed
on goods for the protection of con-
sumers," said Controller Ebersmann.
"Although a shortage of goods and an
abnormally large volume of money
in circulation, we must all think
twice before we spend."

NEW ZEALAND NEEDS
POST-WAR MIGRANTS

LONDON (CP)—New Zealand like
Ontario, wants immigrants after the
war. W. J. Jordan, High Commis-
sioner for New Zealand in London,
said here that the Dominion needed
more people and it was their hope
that after their servicemen and
women had returned home an immigra-
tion scheme would be established.

He said New Zealand was deter-
mined to provide comfort and securi-
ty for post-war immigrants "with
sympathy and humanity of purpose."

New Zealand, he continued, desired
to take her place in the councils of
the nations, believing that no nation
could satisfactorily live while others
held back, or were held back. To
that end she had made agreements
with Australia to their mutual ad-
vantage.

BRITAIN PROTECTS
SOLDIERS' RIGHTS

LONDON (CP)—Labour Minister
Bevin told the House of Commons
that as soon as the German air
force is destroyed after the battle,
civil defence workers will receive de-
mobilization priority, "long before we
could begin releasing any troops at
all."

The civil defence workers would
reach the employment market at a
moment when it was "hungry for
supplies," he added in explanation of
why all civil defence workers were
not being brought under the Civil
Employment Bill. The bill provides
that members of the armed forces
shall get their civilian jobs back.

The bill, he said, was aimed at pro-
tecting the rights of people "who
must go on fighting until the final
shot is fired."

Twenty Years Ago

From the issue of the Free Press
of Thursday March 23, 1924.

The "17th of March" was beauti-
ful spring weather.

There is quite a movement on in
town to secure an uptown park for
the benefit of the children. Several
projects are under consideration.
About seventy Action Mousers and
friends attended the current in
Church by Toronto Mousic Male
choir of one hundred voices.

Mr. John Altmire and family of
Chesham's Church moved to Weston's
last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sager of
Bathurst, Man. arrived in town last
week. They have decided to leave
the west and settle here.

Rev. Samuel Sager, B. A. mission-
ary to China was the special speaker
in the Methodist Church on Sunday
and at the Young People's meeting
on Monday.

LASSEY—On Saturday, March 15, 1924
at Bathurst, to Mr. and Mrs. C.
W. Lassey, a son.

Rationing
Information

Typical questions consumers have
asked the Wartime Prices and Trade
Board this week are answered by the
Central Ontario Consumer Branch
Committee.

Q.—Are people allowed to use their
homes to sell furniture and house-
hold furnishings? I want to use a
chambermaid which had been adver-
tised in the papers and found the
woman was running a business from
her home.

A.—In order to start a new busi-
ness it is necessary to secure a permit
and license from the Business Per-
mits section of the W.P.T.B. It would
be illegal to carry on such a business
without a permit and license. How-
ever, people may sell their own
personal effects in this manner.

Q.—My grocer will not sell me a
can of pork and beans unless I also
purchase dehydrated beans which I
do not like or want. He says he has
to get rid of this stock. Is this legal?

A.—No, it certainly is not. Con-
ditional sales such as you mention are
prohibited by law. The fact that he
offered the pork and beans if you
made another purchase is illegal.
Thank you for giving us the location
of your dealer. The matter is being
investigated.

Q.—I paid 47c for 4 pounds of corn
beef in a delicatessen. I feel I was
overcharged. All prices at this store
are very high. Is there no ceiling
price at these stores?

A.—Definitely yes. You should not
pay more for the same merchandise
in the same store than you did during
the basic period, September 15 to Oc-
tober 1, 1941. . . you see, each
store has its own ceiling price on
food items depending on what the
particular store charged during the
basic period . . . however 47c
seems a little high for this type of
meat. . . as you gave us the name
and address of the store we are hav-
ing their prices checked.

Q.—A local storekeeper refused to
sell sugar on the special preserves
"D" Coupons. Is this lawful?

A.—No . . . you may purchase
sugar with "D" coupons from any
storekeeper . . . you must sur-
render one "D" coupon for each half
pound of sugar.

Q.—Sometime ago I purchased a
house for my own use. I gave the
tenants six months' notice which ex-
pires in May. They inform me they
must be given nine months' notice as
they are war guests. Is their in-
formation correct?

A.—No, their information is not
correct. . . under the Board
Order there are no special privileges
granted to war guests. . . they
are entitled to six months' notice the
same as other tenants. . . if they
refuse to move you should consult a
solicitor.

SHOCKED BY BARRAGE

LONDON (CP)—The London or-
ganizer of the Domestic Poultry Keep-
ers Council, H. Egan, said that
young hens stop laying after a Lon-
don anti-aircraft barrage. The rea-
son? Shock.

You Don't Have to be an Oldtimer
To Remember
When . . .
You could buy gasoline at any time of the day or
night and coupons were unheard of.
You could get all the Butter, Jam, Meat, Tea, Coffee
you wanted and have it charged.
Credit of indefinite length would be extended by
your local merchants if you kept paying a little
on the account.
You could get an extra delivery of a spool of thread
or a loaf of bread if it had been forgotten from
your first order.
And you wouldn't expect a dealer to break any of
these regulations for your accommodation.
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