CHILD VOYAGERS

When we were children, many years And knew no other country save our own,

We had a friend who told entrancing Of far-off foreign places he had He talked of Moscow with its minar-

The shimmering gold beneath the leaden sky; We, listening, felt the cold and saw

the snow. passing by. We walked at midnight where a mil-

We felt the shadow of the pyramids, Of the class of sixty, in which Halton

the Rhine, And knew the spell of grim and

Enthralled we listened full of wonder- Wilson; 5th, C. Weeks; carcasses, 1st, the attitudes and operations of the severity (2 Tim. 2: 24-26). The reason are not willing to thus contribute to reaping is a favorite one in the Bible But ever pleaded to be told some

I've marvelled since how he portrayed so well

And still untravelled, tales he needs must tell

Yet, true it is despite the years be-I see these pictures vividly to-day, the position. Perhaps our eager thoughts were poised on wings

That flew to meet him on his stumbling way. -Gwen Castle in C. S. Monitor

THE GIFT CUSTOM

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Some observers of the popular habits of the holiday season have declared that the custom of offering Christmas gifts to relatives and friends is Factories Can't in many cases overdone. They say that many people spend more money Employ Everybody on these presents than they can afford.

Against such an idea, there is the fact that the gift custom does create an enormous amount of happiness. The givers perhaps get the most out employment in factories. The social of it, and they feel deep satisfaction in making this demonstration of love and affection. They feel keen pleasure in finding something that their time goods and everybody now emdear one or friend will like, and re- ployed in these plants would keep joice at the pleasure which the re- right on working at the present cipient manifests.

Then there is the joy in making gifts to the children, in satisfying Harper's Magaine, entitled "Factortheir litle longings, and contributing les Can't Employ Everybody," C. the materials of pleasure and recre- Hartley Gratan reminds us that it gifts. Parents are never so happy as when they see the children dancing

ceive these presents from members of a healthy post-war economy," says of our families and relatives and our Mr. Grattan, "is that our workers friends. In many cases they are be properly distributed among the things which people had secretly various occupations which make up longed for, but which they did not feel that economy; and the best distrithey could afford to buy. So Chist- bution will be one in which a smaller mas brings its joy to all.

that is in true accord with the spirit portion engaged in service industof Christmas. That holiday celebrates ries." the gift which Jesus made to human- The war-time restrictions on the ity in offering his life for the world. manufacture of peace-time goods He gave all that he had, all the hopes have had the effect of diverting hunand aspirations he could ever have dreds of thousands of people from cherished, in order to promote hu- service industries. This has been man Welfare. When in turn we give necessary for the concentration of nice presents to children and those materials and labor upon our indusnear to us, and particularly to those trial war effort. With the realease of who need aid and comfort, we imitate materials and labor from war work in some slight way the great gift they will be concentrated upon an which the Saviour of mankind made industiral peace effort, and this will

they should give as well as receive pansion of peace-time production. on this holiday, and those who are Economic experts who have studied old enough to earn money themselves this question have found that among should be taught to make gifts out all the countries in the world the of the money they have worked to ones with the largest proportion of get. In that way they share the true people engaged in service industries Christmas.

THIS UNION LEVIES TRIBUTE

An outstanding victory of perilous implications to democracy has been populations of our cities, towns and scored by Jabes Caesar Petrillo, dom- villages are made up largely of disineering and cocky head of the Am- tributors and those engaged in sererican Federation of Musicians. By vices and professions which have no following the old strategy of "divide immediate connection with productive and conquer" Petrillo has forced the industries. Yet all these are essentbiggest recording companies in the lal to and actually create the demand United States to sign over to the mus- for more and more products of the ician's union a fee for each record farm and of the factory. If the same produced. The fund resulting, which proportion of our people were to be comes directly under the personal con- employed in manufacture of peacetrol of Petrillo will amount to millions time goods as are now employed in of dollars annually. Exactly how and when it will be spent will be determined by Petrillo and nobody else.

Despite formal restraining action by two U.S. Government agencies and a personal plea from President Roosevelt, by various forms of pressure, the interests of the industrial work-Petrillo finally beat down all opposition and forced the recording companies to capitulate. Through subsidiaries Canadian companies are also vic-

cratic countries, it has been recog- convert to peace-time use the ennized that only the government exer- ormous industrial plant we have cise the right to exact taxes and built for war purposes. We should all but the highwaymen has been in no more think of doing that than we agreement. That custom would seem should think of maintaining our presto have been directly challenged by ent military forces after the war is the limelight loving Petrillo. Well won. may the Montreal Gazette ask.

"Are labor unions to be left in a RIO DE JANERIO (CP)-Unconposition to tax employers for the right firmed reports circulating here have to hire workers and freedom to stay it that the United States and Brazil in Business? Must employees, and ev- are soon to sign a new rubber accord entually the public, pay union trea- whereby Brazil increases its shipments suries as well as the national treasury of crude to the United States in exto maintain social security services?" change for a like amount of synthetic -Financial Post.

Twenty Years Ago

Taken From the Edition of The Canadian Champion of Thursday, December 18th, 1924

Mr. Crawford of Toronto was relieving manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia while Mr. Clements was relieved from duty on account of the death of his mother. Mr. Crawford was here last summer while Mr. And heard the sound of sleigh-bells | Clements was on vacation and made

many friends here. The short course in swine at the Cast silver sheen upon the desert Union Stock Yards ended last Friday with an examination in bacon hogs. and York were leading counties, the We climbed the heights to castles on | Halton winners were: judging live | hogs, 2nd R. Croft; 4th M. Gearing; grading, 2nd, A. Dredge; 4th Clare

town, said in Milton yesterday that of us which operates contrary to the 7: 2-5; Jas. 2: 13). When we see will gain anything by their selfish- there is nowhere a more convincing he would be a candidate for the will of God (Rom. 8: 4-9). The Holy other fall into awful sin, we are temp- ness. God rules the world, and and impressive use made of it than These scenes to English children Wardenship for 1925. It is about Spirit, as a principle of grace, cannot ted to say, "I could never commit such through it all has established a law here. Georgetown's turn to get it. Mr. Mc- allow us to do evil with impunity. We an act as that!" The one who is the that a man will reap just what he Intyre has been a member of the are expected by Him to be in full surest he would not is the one who is sows. Men may try to "mock" (i.e., In words that halted on his foreign County Council for two years. With sympathy with His efforts to deliver in the most danger (1 Cor. 10: 12). "sneer at") God and fancy they will

MARRIED COCHRANE-BROCK-At Holy Trin-

DIED

In discussing the question of providing "full employment" after the war we are apt to think in terms of planners tells us that all that is necessary is to turn the war plants into factories for the production of peace-

But is that possible or even desirable? In an article appearing in will be impossible for factories to employ these millions of people in with joy over their Christmas gifts. and he says there is no cause for It is a very fine satisfaction to re- despair in this. "The first essential proportion of Americans is engaged There is something in the custom in manufacturing and a larger pro-

not be confined to factories. Service The children should be taught that industries must expand with the exare Great Britain, the United States, New Zealand and Austrialia, in all of which the standard of living is comparatively high. They say that a high concentration of people in service industries is a sign of a high

standard of living. When one comes to think of it, the war factories we would be producing far more than we could consume or

find a market for abroad. Socialists talk of the "industrial workers" as though their interests alone were to be considered in planning for the future. The fact is that ers are tied up with those of the multitude of people employed in a vast variety of 'occupations, who make up our modern democratic society. There would be no surer way to a post-war Up to the present, in most demo- depression than by attempting to re-

from American war plants.

The Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1944

Gal. 5:25.

Lesson Text,—Gal. 5: 22-6: 10. Time.—A. D. 57.

Place.-Macedonia.

Spirit, 5: 22-26. that there is in us all a constant falls into sin is a dislocated member Spirit (v. 17). The works of the flesh store it to its place. They should do by contributing unto his need "in all other path if "life eternal", i.e., life seek to hinder us in all spiritual aims, this with meekness, gentleness and and, likewise, the Holy Spirit opposes tenderness, not with gruffness and Cor. 9: 11, 14). Paul warns those who quality. The figure of sowing and flesh. By the term "flesh" is meant given for this should lay the pride of the support of their teachers against (Ps. 126: 6; Prov. 11:18; 22: 8; Hos. Mr. McIntyre, Reeve of George- the Adamic nature, the natural part each one of us in the dust (v. 1; Matt. being deceived into thinking that they 10: 21; Jas. 5: 7; Matt. 13 3-30), but this experience and his ability as a us from the evils of the flesh and to The "burdens" (or "weights") to bear escape the operations of His laws, but business man he is well qualified for bring forth in our lives the fruit of are not those of unnecessary ordin- they will find in the issue that they the Spirit. This 'fruit' is wholly the ances of the Mosaic law (Matt. 23: 4; mock themselves, not God (v. 7). In work of the Spirit as the fruit of a Ac. 15: 10), but "one another's bur- spite of all their contempt of Him, ity Church, Toronto, on Wednesday tree proceeds from its root. There are dens" of temptation, weakness, fail- His laws will work, and they will December 17th, by Rev. Cannon nine ingredients in this "fruit" (vs. ure and sin. In bearing these we ful- reap what they sow. The primary Naftel, Mrs. Elva J. Brock, of Tor- 22, 23). We have not obtained com- fill the law of Christ (cf. ch. 5: 14, application of this principle, suggestonto, to Mr. F. S. Cochrane, of Mil-plete victory until they become the 15: 12; Rom. 15: 3). It is called the ed by the context, is its application to normal condition of our lives. If we NAYLOR-In Milton, on Wednesday, wish to prove ourselves to be Christ's, December 17th, 1924, Eula Naylor we must live in the Spirit. To "walk It is self conceit or spiritual pride this: in all our actions we shall reap youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. in the Spirit" (v. 25) means to regu- which most stands in the way of gen- just what we sow; if we sow honor, late all conduct by the Holy Spirit's the forebearance in dealing with of- we shall reap honor; if we sow truth, control (Rom. 8: 14). A proper rela- fenders (v. 3). Most of our glorying we shall reap truth; if we sow deceit

ant factor in a Christian's life (1 Cor. actually done, but over something our we shall reap love. The principle is Thes. 1: 5, 6).

Brother, 6: 1-5.

If a man be caught in the very act of transgression, so there can be absolutely no doubt of his guilt, those who are spiritual, i.e., guided and gov-Golden Text.—If we live by the erned by the Spirit (ch. 5: 16-25), Spirit, by the Spirit let us also walk. should prove that they are really "spiritual" not by tramping him down or casting him off, but by restoring him. The word translated "restore" is used for reducing a dislocated limb Exposition.—I. The Fruit of the or member to its place; each believer is a member of the body of Christ 6-10. The context of these verses teaches (1 Cor. 12: 2, 14, 27), and one who struggle between the flesh and the and the strong members should relaw of Christ because He perfectly giving (2 Cor. 9: 5, 6), but the prinexemplified it (Phil. 2: 5-8).

but for our own (Rom. 14: 12).

III. What to Sow and What to Reap,

ciple has far wider application than tion to the Spirit is the most import- is not over something that we have we shall reap deceit; if we sow love.

12: 3-5; Phil. 2: 15; 3-18, 20, 21; 1 neighbour has failed to do (v. 4). This as true of nations as of individuals: lies at the root of our criticism of one the nations that grossly wrongs an-II How to Deal with an Erring another: there is nothing we oursel- other will be grossly wronged. Every ves have really done to glory in, so act is a sowing, and therefore every we dwell on the faults of others. The act necessitates a reaping. If we act only thing to really glory in is the with the gratification of our appetites cross of Christ (v. 14). The reason and ambitions in view, we are sowing why we should prove our own work to our "own flesh," and of the flesh rather than that of others is that each (which is corrupt), and we "shall man "shall bear his own burden (or reap corruption" (Phil. 3: 19). The load)." i.e., we shall face our own re- loss we suffer is not an arbitary punsponsibility. We are not to be held ishment but the natural fruit of carresponsible for the failure of others, nal-mindedness. If we act under the leading of the Spirit (cf. ch. 5: 16, 25), we are sowing to the Spirit, and of the Spirit (who is Himself Life, cf. Jno. 6: 63; 2 Cor.. 3: 6), we shall While each is to bear his own bur- reap "life eternal." In one path is den, the one who is taught should "corruption," i.e., moral, spiritual, help the teacher to bear his burden eternal decay and destruction: in the good things" (v. 6; Rom. 15: 27; 1 endless in duration and divine in its



