

THE STOUFFVILLE TRIBUNE

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Editorials

To The Service of Humanity

Within the metropolitan area the Salvation Army operates 48 centres of services, each one of which is indispensable to a municipality of this size.

The record, statistically, is impressive. Last year, for example, the Army provided free, or at minimum charge, 247,500 meals for 3,866 families. It gave warm clothing to 1,990 families. It gave help, counsel and medical care to 234 unmarried mothers. It provided shelter for the aged and the homeless. It offered comfort and assistance to prisoners and ex-prisoners. It found 71 missing persons. It treated 336 alcoholics. And in other ways it served humanity.

Statistics, however, cannot tell the whole story. No one can measure the good the Salvation Army does. Among the destitute, the abandoned, the lonely, and among those without hope and sick in heart and soul, the fruits of the blessed work of the Army are incalculable.

"Give alms of thy goods, and never turn thy face from any poor man; and then the face of the Lord shall not be turned away from thee."

Pay Hike For Councillors Inevitable

Stouffville ratepayers voted overwhelmingly last year to finance a sewerage system in town and then elected a council on whose shoulders they placed the responsibility of carrying out the task of establishing this system. It was inevitable that these men would and should receive better remuneration for their time than the small annual fee councils had been receiving.

Even without the stupendous job of bringing in the sewer project, ratepayers must expect to be called on for a better stipend for councillors, most of them businessmen, who must give hours and hours of their time to conducting the town's affairs. Municipal business has become increasingly complex. Greater population has brought greater problems and the necessity for more and more meetings. Last week alone the local council required four meetings to deal with all the pressing business. Time was when the local members could meet once a month and have time to spare. These times have gone forever. Council now meets twice a month and as many more times in between. On top of the actual meetings, the only time for which they are paid, councillors must hold committee meetings, must run here and there to deal with one problem and another, all of which goes gratis with the position.

While it is true, these men chose to run for the office of council, but by equal token, those ratepayers who elected them were equally as anxious to have someone shoulder this responsibility, and most preferably anyone but themselves.

The operation of the municipality of Stouffville is a business, a one hundred thousand dollar a year business, and even with the increases voted last week the total payment for the managers is likely to be less than \$2,000.

Canadians Seek Broader Horizons

Following the increasing urge to broaden their personal horizons by travel, more Canadians are on the move around the shrinking globe than ever before.

A Dominion Bureau of Statistics report shown that Canadians last year spent \$441,000,000 on visits to all countries, the greater part of which, \$361,000,000, was spent on visits to the United States. Spent by visitors to Canada during the year was \$329,000,000, less than either figure.

D. Leo Dolan, director of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, claims that Canadians spend more per capita than the people of any other country on pleasure travel outside their own borders.

This is amplified by a survey by one of the world's leading airlines which shown that Europe and the Caribbean were most popular with Canadians last year.

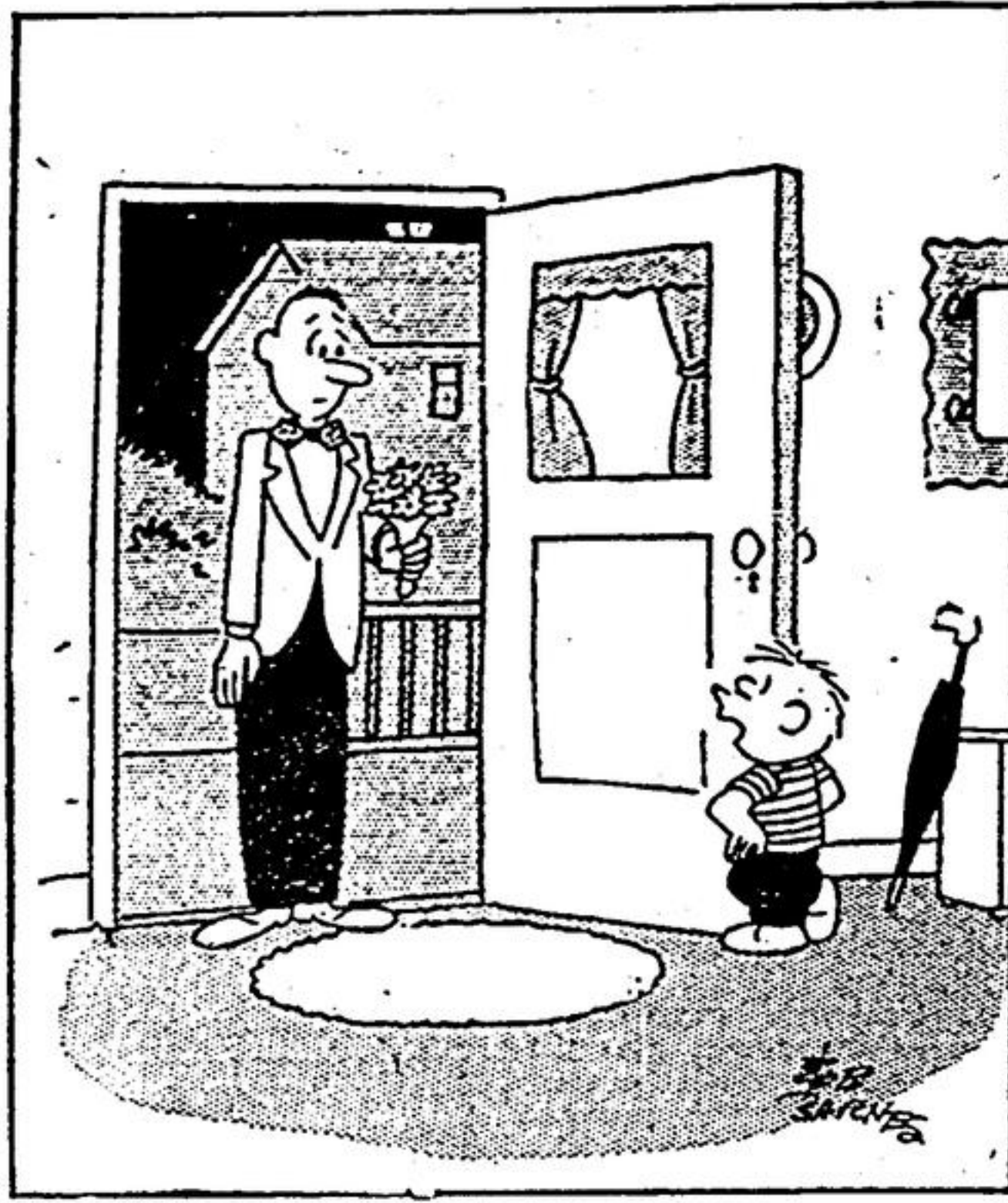
Among the more unusual ports of call for Canadians on business or pleasure were Liberia and the Gold Coast in Africa, the Azores, Iceland, Nicaragua and Guatemala in Central America and Turkey and Lebanon in the Middle East. Rapidly gaining in favor are such South American countries as Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Peru and Chile.

Among the factors increasing travel to South America are business investments there and trade possibilities. Climate lures Canadians to the Caribbean while Hawaii, long a favorite winter resort with well-to-do westerners, is now growing in favor with easterners as well.

There is one disquieting factor in the surveys. The fact that Canadians spend more than other people on travel outside their borders indicates, perhaps, that they don't spend as much on travel in their own country.

Too bad there isn't a survey which would give details on this important aspect of Canadian life.

LAFF OF THE WEEK



"She told me to tell you she went out with Tom... You'll find her out on the back porch with our cat."

BETWEEN OURSELVES BY Archer Wallace

THREE CENTURIES ago the English poet, John Milton, realized that his eyesight was failing rapidly. He continued to perform his official duties, and for a while hoped that Thievenot, an eminent French oculist, might restore his eyesight. In this he was bitterly disappointed, and there are few passages in all literature more thrilling than those in which this valiant heart accepted his fate. Before the final interview with Thievenot, he wrote:

"Whatever ray of hope there may be for me from the famous physician, I prepare and compose myself accordingly. My frequent thought is that since many days of darkness are destined for everyone, my darkness, by the singular kindness of God, will be amid rest and studies, and the voices and greetings of my friends have been much easier to hear because of this."

Verily, God looks out for me, and provides for me, leading me forth with His hand through my whole life. I shall willingly, if it be His will give me eyes their long holiday."

After he knew that there was no hope whatever, and that blindness would be his lot for the remainder of his life, he wrote:

"Yet I argue not Against heaven's hand or will, not bate a jot Of heart or hope, but still bear up, and steer Right onward."

MILTON'S MAGNIFICENT FORTITUDE in the face of adverse circumstances has encouraged thousands to endure suffering with courage. His blindness, though it must have been a blow at the time, at least gave him leisure to think in solitude about some great subjects which, had his eyesight remained perfect, he might not have felt he had time to study. While he did not live in direct want, it is evident that during the last fourteen years of his life he knew poverty as well as persecution. He had inherited very little from his father, had failed to get the inheritance from his first wife, had lost almost all the money he had loaned to others, and by an accident his house was burned. It seemed as if one calamity heaped upon another until in obscurity and loneliness he produced his great works.

DURING THE FIRST GREAT WAR two young mechanics enlisted in the Canadian army. With all the enthusiasm of youth they were keen to go overseas but weeks and then months passed and they were given work around an airfield making and repairing machines. They saw hundreds of other young men don uniforms and go to the front, while they chafed and bitterly complained.

THEIR RESENTMENT REACHED the ears of a high official, who had them brought before him and listened to their story. He asked them why they had enlisted. They wanted to serve their country; very well then; he told them that their presence overseas could make little difference to the outcome of the war. Two soldiers more or less was not a matter of great consequence, but their unusual mechanical skill was most invaluable at the airfield — of ten times more valuable than their presence at the battlefield could possibly be. In short, if they really wanted to serve their country best, they could do it by doing the less spectacular thing—remaining at home making and repairing airplanes.

SEVERAL YEARS ago a well-known book bore the title: "Ten Pivotal Figures of History." In it the author selected ten persons who towered above all others in their significance. These estimates were at best only guesses. That saying of Jesus: "Many that are first shall be last, and the last first," surely applies here. We must recall Milton's own famous line: "They also serve who only stand and wait."

OUR QUOTATION TODAY is by Jesus: "The greatest of all is the servant of all."

Overseas Letter

London, England, April 29, 1956. There's a big welcome on the mat for all the various overseas visitors who are already beginning to flock to England, and there's a tremendous program of events being prepared for them. More details of them in a later news letter. Sir Winston Churchill is receiving a visit at Chartwell from members of the Royal Sussex Reg. T.A. He is their Hon. Colonel. The Party is to consist of 7 officers and 40 other ranks. Unfortunately, in spite of all efforts, the toll of casualties in the Metropolitan Police District still rises. 59 people being killed in March, 8 more than last year. Total casualties were 4,130 — 613 more than in March 1955. It makes one wonder where it is coming to. The BBC are sending an expedition to Indonesia in an attempt to film and capture the Komodo Dragon, the largest land lizard in the world. The Archbishop of Canterbury has really shocked the Cabinet with his attack on the Government's policy on Cyprus. The government proposal to issue Premium Bonds is meeting a very mixed reception. The film "Carousel" at the Haymarket is certainly drawing the crowds and making a tremendous hit. Spring is really here in London now and it will very shortly be tulip time in the London Parks. This is a sight worth seeing. St. James Park will be a picture! Cheerio! —W.A.L.

civil defence notebook

Civil Defence in Rural Areas

(10th in a series of 24 articles) The airplane is blamed for bringing war to the civilian population of countries. In the past, the cities were considered the only areas in real danger. The hydrogen bomb, however, unimaginable the idea may be, has extended this threat to even the most remote farm.

It is this vast, almost unbelievable new danger that has posed the two main problems before Canada's civil defence planners: how to save the population of the cities and how to save the rest of the population. The only answer for cities is evacuation. The main solution for rural people is to provide adequate shelter.

The farmer's chief danger from an H-Bomb attack arises from its radioactive fallout, the dust of pulverized cities that settles over large areas following the blast. This danger extends not only to the farmer and his family but to his livestock and even his crops as well.

There are ways to guard against this fall-out danger. The first step is to be warned in time that it is coming. This can only be done effectively through a well-organized civil defence setup that takes in every farmer in the district.

It is impossible to predict the size and location of a fall-out area until a bomb is dropped. It is important, therefore, to know every protective measure that can be taken before such a disaster takes place. This is one case in which ignorance would be anything but bliss. That is why civil defence has become as important to the farmer as to any other citizen: civil defence training can provide the farmer with knowledge that is power to protect himself.

Radioactive fall-out can contaminate animals, crops and unpacked foods. It can contaminate houses, cars, yards and fields. It can contaminate water supplies so that they should not be used until they are decontaminated.

The only safe thing to do if fallout occurs is to take shelter. The actual strength of the shelter is not important. The material and the thickness of the walls and roof determine the degree of protection.

A farmer can provide his stock protection by keeping them in the barn. Since the danger from fall-out might last 48 hours or more, this means someone should stay in the barn all this time to avoid walking back and forth from the house for feeding and watering.

It is necessary too, that means of determining the strength of radiation in the fall-out be available. Or that information on its danger be available from radiation detection units in the nearest village or town so that a farm family will know when it is safe to come out again. Civil defence planning before such disaster comes is the only means of assuring the farmer this will be available.

The farmer may be called on to help his city neighbours, too, so that his place in civil defence is not just to learn how he may help himself but also how to help others less fortunate in disaster.

If large cities are wiped out, his crops and livestock, his milk and eggs and butter would become a vital necessity to the life of the whole country. His supplies would be needed to help feed refugees from the cities. His house and even his outbuildings may be needed to help shelter them. Even his machinery, his tractors, trucks and horses, if he has them, could be urgently useful. But they would be useless if he were caught unprepared and all were contaminated. And dead farmers, themselves, are notoriously useless.

Civil defence in Canada, to achieve maximum results, must extend to every community, no matter how small. F. F. Worthington, Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator, has said. It is being organized, as a result, on an area basis comprising a number of towns and communities.

And, said the Co-ordinator, "It must also embrace means of preparing and warning farmers in isolated places."

For Parents Only Traffic Safety Rules

By Nancy Cleaver

"Summer is a-comin' in!" with vacation folk and tourists crowding our highways. Boys and girls delight in holiday plans, but parents realize that they must impress on their children the importance of following safety rules in traffic. With more hours of sunshine, freedom from school, and thousands more trucks and cars on the road, the number of persons injured and killed in traffic accidents increases sharply.

In an average summer in Ontario, five hundred and sixty school age children were killed or injured during July and August. Thirty-one of these youngsters were playing on the street, thirty-five were crossing the street not at the corner and fifty-five ran out from behind a parked car. Country parents may be surprised to learn that forty children were injured or killed crossing a rural highway. Two hundred and four boys and girls, mostly age five to nine, were on foot. Bicyclists were in accidents, too — one hundred and thirty-eight, mostly age ten to fourteen. The rest were hurt or killed riding in a motor vehicle.

What are the chances that your child will be injured in a traffic accident? He may not be as safe as you think! Did you know that in 1953 there were close to three thousand traffic deaths in Canada? Every week fifty-six people die on our roads or streets. In the same year in Ontario alone, a thousand and fifty persons died from accidents on the highways and twenty-five thousand were injured. What if your boy or girl should be hurt this year?

Every responsible citizen must be concerned over the steady growth of road fatalities in Canada since the war. In 1946, there were 1,663 traffic deaths, and in 1954 there were 2,906 deaths! The managing director of the Canadian Good Roads Association, Mr. C. W. Glenister, recently jolted Canadians out of any feeling of complacency about accidents on the highway. He pointed out that the post-war traffic death toll since World War II is greater than all the Canadians killed in the land battles in which our troops fought with the U.N. Forces in Korea. Statistics may seem very cold and impersonal, but what if your son or daughter had been among those suffering or dead from a traffic accident?

Some parents wrongly believe that once a child graduates from a play pen, if he is warned, "Stay off the road!" it is safe to let him play on the street but a pre-school child is too immature to be trusted to keep out of danger. In a recent graph showing fatal injuries to children, age one to four, motor vehicles accounted for over one third (35.8%) of the deaths. The next three grave dangers were fire (28% fatalities), drowning (11%) and poisoning (5%) deaths.

A very little child must have an enclosed place in which to play. Being tethered with a rope is a second best. But he cannot safely be given complete freedom. If his ball rolls out on the road, he is very apt to run after it without looking. An absent-minded neighbour may back swiftly out of his driveway and knock a small child down who is crossing the driveway on his tricycle. A child may be racing his scooter, trip and fall in the path of an oncoming car. There are a dozen common situations in which little children playing on a street are injured!

Example is more effective than scolding or punishment. Insurance experts who have studied the details of hundreds of accidents, point out. By your actions are you demonstrating to your child the ways of safety?

Do you go to the corner to cross the road? When you are walking along a street do you stop at the curb at the corner, and look both ways to see if it is safe? Do you obey the traffic policeman and cross on the green light at an intersection?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

PREACHING TO THE GENTILES (Lesson for May 15)

Golden Text — Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him.—Acts 10:34, 35

THE LESSON AS A WHOLE

Approach to the Lesson Two Caesareae are mentioned in the New Testament. There is Caesarea Philippi, north of the Sea of Galilee, in the tetrarchy of Philip, whose wife Herod his brother stole. It was to the region of this Caesarea Philippi that our Lord went with His disciples on one of His retreats, and it was here that Peter made his great confession. The other Caesarea was on the shore of the Mediterranean about midway between Joppa and Mount Carmel. The Herods had a home here, and it was here, too, that Herod Antipas died a horrible death after he had killed James, the brother of John, and attempted to bring Peter to judgment. At Caesarea also, Paul and his company landed on their way to Jerusalem, and here Agabus warned him of the imprisonment which awaited him in the Holy City. Caesarea was also the home of Philip, one of the seven appointed to the ministrations of the church's benevolences in Jerusalem, but who developed into a noted evangelist. This was the Caesarea to which Peter was called from Joppa to minister the Word of life to a seeking soul, Cornelius, the Roman centurion.

A centurion in the Roman army held rank somewhat equivalent to captain in the American army. Several of them are mentioned in the New Testament, and they are presented as men of high caliber. We think of the centurion of Capernaum who sought from Jesus the healing of his servant; the centurion who supervised the crucifixion of our Lord, and who recognized the unique character and nature of the one crucified; the centurion to whom was entrusted the care of Paul on his journey to Rome, and who treated the apostle with such deference and respect. The centurion of our lesson well sustains the record of his fellow captains, but goes beyond them all in personal allegiance to Jesus Christ.

Verse 11:—"And the apostles and brethren... heard that the Gentiles had also received the word of God." To those Hebrew believers it really was startling news that the Gospel had been preached to and accepted by Gentiles. To some it may have been good news, but to others it was utterly shocking. They had not been delivered from their exclusiveness.

Verse 2—"And they that were of the circumcision contended with him." The phrase "they that were of the circumcision," indicates the stricter group, who insisted that Gentiles must come by way of circumcision and obedience to the Law into the benefits of the Gospel.

Verse 3—"Thou wenterest in to men uncircumcised, and didst eat with them." See 10:28. Peter found himself in a hornets' nest!

Verse 4—"But Peter rehearsed... and expounded..." Here is the chief of the apostles having to answer for his conduct to the ordinary members of the church!

Verse 5—"I was praying... I saw a vision... a great sheet." This was in the home of his namesake, Simon the tanner. His prayer room was the roof. He was hungry, but stayed at prayer while waiting for dinner. The trance state was not unconsciousness, but rather superconsciousness.

Verse 6—"Fourfooted beasts, wild beasts, and creeping things and fowls..." A good representation of the various zoological categories! This was a vision, presented to his inward consciousness.

If in doubt or if a car is turning a corner, do you wait? Do you refuse to get on or off a moving vehicle? Do you look left and right when leaving a bus or streetcar? In wet, slippery weather do you wear suitable footwear and cross the street with extra care? If there is no sidewalk, do you walk facing oncoming traffic? If possible, after dark do you wear light colored clothing or carry a white object?

There is scarcely a newspaper that does not have an account of a traffic mishap. Do you read this aloud, or better still, have your child read it to you? Discuss how this particular accident might have been avoided.

Far too many lives are being lost and far too many people injured in traffic accidents. Teachers do a splendid job in safety education. But during the long summer months, this training is a holiday extra which parents must look after. Your child is too precious to be killed or injured on the highway. Do your part in keeping him safe!

Verse 7—"Arise, Peter; slay and eat." His state of hunger was an appropriate occasion for this command.

Verse 8—"Not so, Lord; for nothing common or unclean hath entered into my mouth." Here Peter is really telling on himself: Was there ever a more contradictory statement than "Not so, Lord"? He is not Lord to whom you say "No." Religious scruples were more to Peter at this point than obedience.

Verse 9—"What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common." This is the big point. What the Law marked as unclean (Lev. 11) was to be rejected, but when God sanctified them they were no longer in the category given them under the Law.

Verse 10—"And this was done three times..." God was making the truth very emphatic to Peter, for he was entrenched in that prejudice from which God would deliver him.

Verse 11—"And behold, three men sent from Caesarea unto me." The three men were two household servants and a soldier, sent by Cornelius the centurion of Caesarea at the command of the angel to call Peter (10:5-8).

Verse 12—"And the spirit bade me go with them..." these six brethren accompanied me." This was the application of the vision. Peter must have expected that his going would be challenged, so his taking six fellow believers with him as witnesses was a wise precaution.

Verse 13—"... he had seen an angel..." Send me to Joppa and call for Simon, whose surname is Peter." The experience of Cornelius was God's working at the other end of the line. God is never at cross purposes, but knows how to make things fit.

Verse 14—"Who shall tell the words, whereby thou and all thy house shall be saved." The word of salvation was with Peter. He came as God's evangelist to a seeker who was conscious of his need.

Verse 15—"And as I began to speak, the Holy Ghost fell on them." The Holy Ghost does not need a complete sermon with which to do His work. When He breaks in, the sermon can stop. It was that "as on us at the beginning" that really shook Peter. Here was the "Shoote Pentecost!"

Verse 16—"Then remembered I..." John indeed baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost." See Acts 1:5. Now Peter sees the extension of this promise to the Gentiles.

Verse 17—"What was I, that I could withstand God?" This is firm ground. Jewish scruples (or Gentile scruples) cannot stand before the universality of God.

Verse 18—"When they heard these things, they glorified God, saying, Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life." They may find fault with Peter, but they must bow to the manifest work of God. Here was evidence that God, in Christ, was gathering in the Gentiles. The wall of partition is broken down (Eph. 2:14). The Heart of the Lesson

It is not surprising to find the apostles halted before Jewish and Gentile courts to answer for their doctrine and practice, for they were preaching the message which challenged Jewish unbelief and Gentile paganism. It is surprising, however, to find apostles taken to task by the church. Such was the situation in which Peter found himself. What had he done to be called on the carpet? He had acted in keeping with the last instructions given by the Lord before His ascension to glory—"Ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." In taking the Gospel to the Roman centurion he was obeying the Spirit of that injunction. Incidentally, he had not done it too willingly. The Lord had to deal with him in a unique fashion in order to overcome that Jewish exclusiveness which made him avoid all Gentile contact. It was no natural impulse then, that sent him to the Gentile home, but definite leading which he could not mistake and dare not resist. Now the church in Jerusalem with its strong legal element calls him to answer for his "disgraceful" conduct in entering a Gentile home and actually eating with Gentiles. How will Peter defend his action?

He offers a threefold defence: a vision, a co-incidence, and a demonstration. First he recounts the vision that God had given him on the roof of the home of Simon the tanner in Joppa, in which, by the illustration of animals reckoned unclean under the Law, God taught him that what He sanctified was no more in the category of the unclean. This was a preparation for what followed.

The second argument was a divinely ordered co-incidence. For indeed it was a co-incidence that Peter had only time to give himself to the contemplation of the vision when the servants request that he go to Caesarea to the home of the centurion. But it was a co-incidence wrought by God Himself in order to have Peter from his imprisonment. Urged, then, by the voice of the Spirit, he accompanied

(Copyright) (Continued on Page 4)

TEN TIPS FOR SAFE HOLIDAYS

- 1. Remove dead trees or broken limbs from the cottage site; they might fall during high winds.
2. Make certain that the stove pipes and chimney are clean and sound. Better still, install a spark arrester on the chimney.
3. Check the dock for broken planks.
4. Check water craft for weak points that might fail in rough waters.
5. Use a safe gasoline can and avoid spilling this highly inflammable fuel in the boat where a spark might ignite it when you're a long way from shore.
6. Know the safe carrying capacity of your boat or canoe and don't overload. Keep plenty of freeboard for, while it may be calm when you leave shore, large waves from a storm or other boats could wash over and swamp your craft.
7. Don't stand up in a small boat or canoe.
8. Carry sufficient life preservers for all aboard.
9. Don't travel at night without lights.
10. Don't leave the boat if it upsets. Hang on until you drift to shore or until help comes.
The value of Canada's primary textile production is greater than the value of the country's annual wheat crop.