Sunday School Lesson

November 10. Lesson VI—World Peace Through Mutual Understanding—Isaiah 2: 2-4; Acts 17. 22-28; John 4: 20, 21. Golden Text—They shall, not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. —Isaiah 11: 9.

I. A VISION OF UNIVERSAL PEACE, Isa. 2: 2-4; 11: 6-10; 19: 23-25.

II. THE BROTHERHOOD OF MEN, Acts 17: 22-28; Eph. 4: 4-6; John 4: 20-21.

III. A PERFECT HUMANITY, Eph. 4: 13-19.

INTRODUCTION — There is much about war in the Bible, both in the way of civil strife, and of war between nations. Sometimes engagement in war seems to have been unavoidable, or to have been in response to the highest demands of duty and honor. For example, Abram hears that his kinsman Lot, and his family have been taken captive by bands of raiders from the East, and immediately arms his trained servants, follows hard upon the track of the raiders, and recovers the captives, Gen., chap. 14. The Midianite Arabs invade the cultivated lands of Israel, destroying and plundering so that they leave no sustenance for man or beast. The patriot Gideon gathers a little army of the bravest men and drives them out, Judges, chap. 6. David slays the giant champion of the Philistine invaders, and Saul wages war of defence throught his troubled reign against Ammonites, Arabs, and Philistines.

There were wars of aggression and of conquest, however, for which it is not easy, from the Christian point of view, to find justification. For example there were Joshua's war of conquest, Sampson's raids upon his Philistine neighbors, the murderous attack by the Danites upon the peaceful community of Laish, Judges, chap. 18, and David's subection of the Syrians of Damascus, 2 Sam. 8: 3-8. On these matters we are, perhaps, too far away, and our knowledge of them is too slight, to pass judgment. Our lesson shows us that in the end, both in the Old and in the New Testament, ideals of peace and international good will prevailed. Many of the prophets saw in their visions of the future a golden age of universal peace, and this was the theme of the angels whose song heralded the Saviour's advent.

I. A VISION OF UNIVERSAL PEACE, Isa. 2: 2-4; 11: 6-10; 19: 23-25.

The first of these passages is found also in Micah 4:1-4, with only slight variations. The prophets, or the editors of their books, appear to have inserted it from some other source. It will be worth while to compare other passages of prophecy in which there are similar expectations of a glorious future of service to humanity for Jerusalem and for her people. In Jer. 3: 17, "the nations shall be gathered" to Jerusalem, "to the name of the Lord," and shall do evil no more. In Zech. 2: 11 "Many nations shall be joined to the Lord," and shall be his people, and God will dwell in the midst of them. In Zech. 8: 20-22 "Many people and strong nations shall come to seek the Lord of hosts in Jerusalem, and to pray before the Lord." Compare 14: 16; Isa. 56: 7; 60: 3; 66: 23. In Zech. 9: 10 the Lord "shall speak peace unto the heathen," and his dominion shall be over all the earth. And in Ezek. 40: 2 and Zech. 14: 10, there is the same conception of Jerusalem as being "lifted up" as on "a very high mountain."

All this has been fulfilled in a remarkable way by the spiritual elevation of the holy city, and by the inspired teaching of her scriptures which have gone out to all the world. Jerusalem has become the prophet of the nations, and those who give heed to her teachings learn the ways of peace. For verse 3 compare Luke 24: 47.

In chap. 19: 23-25, there is a remarkable anticipation of a league of nations. The prophet sees in the future a highway out of Egypt to Assyria, passing through the land of Israel, and these three nations together serving the Lord and becoming a blessing in the midst of the earth. Religion will be the bond of this perfect union of nations which hitherto have been at deadly strife.

II. THE BROTHERHOOD OF MEN, Acts 17: 22-28; Eph. 4: 4-6; John 4: 20-21.

Long before the days of Paul this brotherhood had been recognized and declared by far-seeing men of the Hebrew race. In the story of creation God is the maker of all without distinction or difference. All races of men are declared to be descended from a common stock. Compare Amos 9: 7 and Psalm 100. Here Paul, in his address to a group of Athenians, asserts the same truth, and quotes from their own Greek poets in proof of his statement. The quotation (v. 28) is from a poet, Aratus, a Stoic, with whom, no doubt, his hearers were well acquainted.

Of God the Father of all men no image of gold or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device, can be an adequate representation, v. 29. But though invisible he is not hard to find, he is not far from every one of us. In him we live and move and have our being. If this be true, and we believe it is true, of all men, how great the crime, so prevalent even today, of hatred, contempt, and scorn for men of other lands and races, and of other ways of thought and modes of life! How necessary it is that we should seek a better and closer understanding of our neighbors! That is the way to enduring peace. And the bond of peace will be finally in the common worship of God, whose sanctuary is not in Jerusalem, nor in Mount Gerizim, but wherever men approach him in spirit and in truth, John 4: 20-24. Then will be surely realized Paul's ideal of a redeemed humanity, one body and one spirit, and one Lord, Eph., chap. 4: 4-6.

III. A PERFECT HUMANITY, Eph. 4: 13-19.

This is the task of the church of Christ, and of all its workmen, to build the body of Christ (vs. 11, 12), the perfect man . . . the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ, a new humanity (ch. 2: 15), cleansed from all evil ways of thought and conduct, truly Christlike.

658—Dress ensemble, one-piece dress with lap closing below round collar, long or short sleeves, separate belt, coat with raglan sleeves and turn-back cuffs, convertible collar and patch pockets. For girls. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by an early mail.

The "Small Investor"

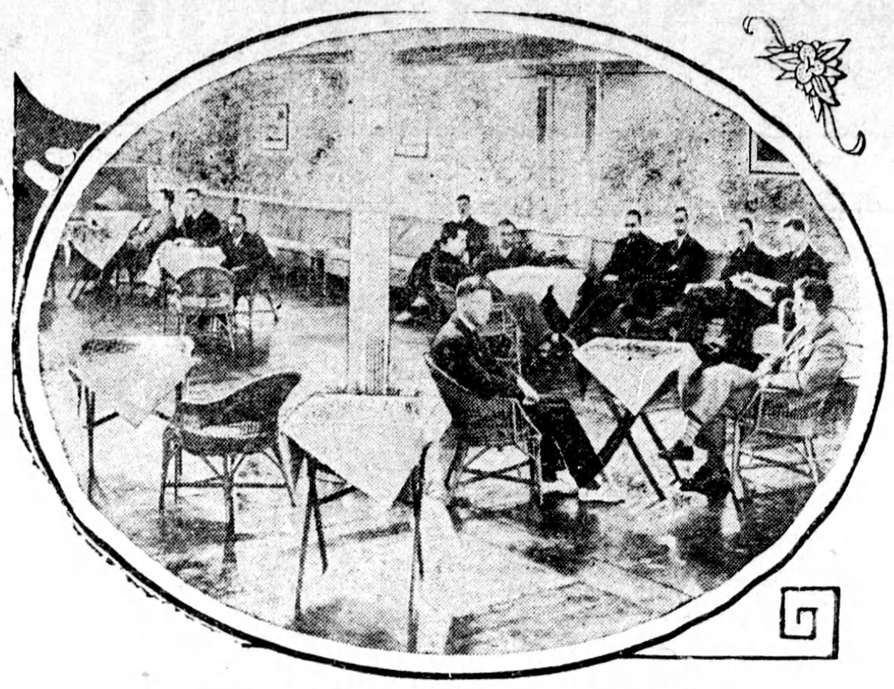
Truth (London): Though it may be an unpopular thing to say, the plain truth is that a good many so-called small investors are not investors at all in the strict sense of the word, but speculators, and reckless speculators into the bargain. Safety first securities do not appeal to them, nor are they satisfied with the yields of any investment that can be regarded as reasonably sound. They go out for big gains, and when they come to grief throw all the blame on the law and the Stock Exchange.

Culture

Culture is activity of thought, and receptiveness to beauty, and humane feeling. . . . In training a child to activity of thought, above all things we must beware of what I will call "inert ideas"—ideas merely received into the mind without being utilized, or tested, or thrown into fresh combinations. Education with inert ideas is not only useless: it is, above all things, harmful.—A. N. Whitehead in The New Republic.

See the commercial traveller,
How blithely doth he roam!
And he is never homesick, for
He's never long at home.

It Hardly Seems Possible That This Can be an Airship



SPACIOUS LOUNGE ROOM IN ENGLISH DIRIGIBLE

General view of commodious lounge room of the R-101, recently constructed one-hundred-passenger British dirigible.

Important Data On Ice is Found

Van Horne Expedition Under Dr. Barnes Carries On Successful Study

ICEBERG DETECTION

Findings Expected Materially to Aid in Fight to Clear River Channel

Details of the Van Horne Iceberg Expedition in the vicinity of Newfoundland last August when Dd. Howard T.Barnes, internationally-known ice engineer of McGill University, conducted a series of experiments in an attempt to free the St. Lawrence route from the iceberg menace were made known for the first time recently. Dr. Barnes gave a resume of the expedition and the results obtained before a meeting of the McGill Physical Society.

The Uvira, the boat with which the experiments were carried out, left New York on July 25 for Halifax where the Canadian equipment was taken on before the two-masted schooner with auxiliary engine left for St. Johns, Newfoundland. The actual experiments to make icebergs visible at nights or during fogs were carried out in Notre Dame Bay on the northeast of Newfoundland.

Important Discoveries

In opening his talk which was illustrated with a film of the trip and numerous slides Dr. Barnes stated that perhaps the most important discoveries yet made in regard to icebergs were disclosed during the expedition, which was made possible in such an extended scale through the generosity of Mr. Van Horne, a former Montrealer.

The object of the trip briefly was to find a means of detecting and thus avoiding icebergs at night or during a fog. The St. Lawrence route to Europe, the speaker said, was becoming more popular year by year by reason of its beauty. If the iceberg menace were removed, it would possibly be the most popular, and so bring great advantage to Canada.

The scene where the ill-fated Titanic went down, after striking an iceberg, was shown in a slide in which was also illustrated the north and south routes by way of the St. Lawrence to Europe. The only great disadvantage with the northern route through the Strait of Belle Isle, which was from two of three hundred miles shorter to Europe, was the cold Arctic current bringing down dangerous icebergs at certain seasons of the year when shipping schedules must be maintained, he said.

The route to the south of Newfoundland had also its dangers from icebergs and fogs, sometimes the more so as icebergs tended to break up on reaching warmer waters and so present the danger of collision with several icebergs where before only one existed.

Methods of Detection

Three different methods of detecting icebergs were tested as the opportunity granted. The first described was that afforded through the peculiar phenomena of warmer water in the vicinity of an iceberg. Contrary to general belief, Dr. Barnes pointed out, when tests are made with a microthermometer, as a ship comes in the vicinity of an iceberg, the temperature of the water is found to rise, while on approaching land the temperature is found to fall. Explanations of this seemingly contradiction were given.

The ship's navigator might, by taking the temperature of the water at the proper intervals and recording these findings on a curve or chart, be enabled to avoid shoals and icebergs by noting any unexpected fall or rise in the temperature in the water, the speaker said.

The second method of detecting icebergs at night or during fogs was to shoot thermit flares forward in the path of the ship's course and to watch for shadows of icebergs. The flare on the opposite side of the iceberg silhouetted it against the skyline and the ship's course could then be altered to avoid a collision.

The obvious weaknesses in such a method of detection with apparatus at present known were pointed out. These flares were subject to the caprice of the wind and were often carried far from their objective during stormy weather. They were most effective in calm weather, the speaker said.

Chance Discovery

The third method of iceberg detection, which was hailed by physicists and scientists present as being perhaps most portentous in possible applications and future results, was discovered to some extent by chance.

Dr. Barnes explained that icebergs in disintegrating give forth an irregular series of explosive sounds. Attempts were made to pick up these sounds, carried by the medium of the water, on the ordinary ship's submarine microphone but nothing was heard.

An improvised microphone consisting of a rubber hose with a funnel attached to one end and a sheet of rubber placed over the funnel to make the apparatus waterproof was then utilized.

Within a dstance of six miles of an icebery the explosive sounds were picked up. At five miles these "distinctive" sounds could be plainly heard, while at three miles distance they were quite loud.

This later finding is now receiving the attention of research workers and shipping men and it is expected that with mre suitable apparatus, but using the same principle, icebergs will be detected at a distance of five miles or more and thir position located quickly by means of the differential between two microphones placed at different positions on the bow of the ship. Ships will then be able to make full speed, or nearly full speed, and avoid collisions by knowing the location of icebergs in their paths.

The Royal Commission on Liquor

New Statesman (London): It is reported that the Commission will visit Canada and the United States to study Amerian liquor conditions on the spot. If this is true, we trust that they will also visit France and Italy and Germany, and seek to disover why the liquor problem in those countries is almost non-existent. Surely our aim should be to attain that happy combination of freedom and sobriety which rules practically all over France. We anticipate, however, that the proceedings of the Commission will turn out to be merely the old dreary farce of a conflict between fanatics, leading to nothing at all but a waste of public money.

"Her money is her only attraction."
"Then time will surely add interest to her charms."

The Unemployment Problem

Kappa in the Nation and Athenaeum (London): Mr. Thomas is uncannily asute; but neither his training nor his habit of mind are such as to give the public much confidence in his power to tackle this formidable task . . . . He is, in fact, a lightweight in politics. There is grave doubt whether . . . . in Mr. Thomas we have the strong man we need for the job. His first step, the holiday visit to Canada, and its ludicrous results, have left a bad impression. There was no need for Mr. Thomas to go to Canada, but the lure of Empire was too much for him. He would have been far better employed at home, where, if at all, the job must be tackled and done.

PROTECTING TREES FROM RABBITS

Rabbits have in past winters done considerable damage to trees planted in shelter-belts on prairie farms. An effective method of protecting the trees from the pest has been found in lightly smearing the trees to a sufficient height with axle grease.

BLESSINGS

Great blessings that are won by prayer should be worn with thankfulness.—Goodwin.

The deepest depth of vurgarism is that of setting up money as the ark of the covenant.—Thomas Carlyle.

Two Tools Devised That Will Pierce Best Bank Vaults

"Fluxing Rod" and "Oxygen Lance" Can Be Used By But One Dozen Safe Experts

Not even a million-dollar vault would be proof against burglars armed with the latest and most powerful scientific cutting tools—the "fluxing rod" or the "oxygen lance"—with either one a criminal could cut through a steel wall a foot thick in five minutes.

Against these potential tools of safe breakers no absolute defence is known. The financial world is waiting to see what super-criminal will use them, for to date none has dared to employ either.

So expert must be the men behind these insruments, writes Henry Morton Robinson in the November "Popular Science Monthly," that only a dozen men in the world are capable of breaking into a vault with them. Fortunately these men are not criminals. They are vault experts who have gained their "dangerous" knowledge by exhaustive experiments with torch, rod and lance upon metal targets, and their names are wel known. But so cautious is the financial world that it must even take account of the possibility that one of these men may turn criminal.

A torch and a "fluxing rod" can cut through any known combination of elements. Solid granite a foot thick can be pierced in ten minutes and crumbles under the rapid heating. Armor plate burns up in half that time. This magic rod is simply a stick of soft steel which the expert operator holds against the metal to be burned. Then he applies the oxyacetylene flame to the tip of the fluxing rod, which oxidizes so rapidly that the temperature can be raised to unbelievable heights.

The "ogygen lance" has been known for fifteen or twenty years to a few blast furnace experts. It consists of a long pipe about a quarter of an inch in diameter, through which axygen gas is forced under pressure. The business end of the pipe is heated red-hot by a cutter-burner. The hot iron ignites in the oxygen stream and flares fiercely. Held against any object it burns its way straight through Blast furnace men use the oxygen lance to free "rozen" tap holes in furnaces.

The best types of vaults now in existence are not designed to be proof against the fluxing rod and the oxygen lance, for that is impossible. They are engineered simply to delay entrance by an arch thief as long as possible. Every hour spent in vault breaking increases a criminal's risk of eing caught. One of he strongest vaults in this country might be proof for six hours against the attack of any one of the world's dozen super-criminals. And although vault men fear the potentialities of the new scientific tools, there are practical objections to their widespread use. They require an immense amount of equipment and expert technical knowledge. Moreover, the oxygen lance generates such intense heat as to be dangerous to use without cumbersome shields. It generates billows of black smoke when it meets cast iron, leading to probable detection—a risk that few criminals would care to run.

Wifie—"Do you like my new coat?"
Hubby—"Yes, but I'll bet I won't be able to say the same for the bill."

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

The Queen's English Is What Jeff Desires.