Sunday School Lesson

February 23. Lesson VIII. — The Twelve Sent Forth—Matthew 9: 35 to 10: 8, 40-42. Golden Text—The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.—Matthew 9: 37, 38.

ANALYSIS

I. THE HARVEST, ch. 9: 35-38.
II. THE MISSION OF THE TWELVE, ch. 10: 1-8.
III. THE REWARD, ch. 10: 40-42.

INTRODUCTION—One of the great achievements of Jesus was the call and the training of the Twelve. They were to carry on the work which he had begun, and were to lay the foundation o a world mission.

I. THE HARVEST, ch. 9: 35-38.

V. 35. This verse reveals (1) the unceasing activity of Jesus as he goes from place to place with a desire to spread his influence as widely as possible; (2) his eagerness proclaim the divine message of salvation so that he may relieve people of the burden of fear and ignorance, and teach them concerning the love and forgiveness of God; (3) the infinite compassion of his heart in that he cured every case of sickness that was brought to him, thus showing that he was looking forward to a time when the ignorance, sin and sorrow of the world would be all overcome. No one ever had as pure and lofty a hope for the race as Jesus.

V. 36. The tender heart of Jesus was stirred to its depths as he saw how helpless the people were. These hopeless and unhappy conditions reminded him of two things in nature. They are like a flock of sheep that have lost their shepherd, and are at the mercy of every foe that may attack them.

V. 37. The other figure is taken from the corn fields. The harvest is white and ready for the sickle, but there are no reapers, so that this rich grain is going to ruin. See John 4: 35.

V. 38. The only hope rests with God the Father, and they must pray to him that he may send forth laborers into the harvest.

II. THE MISSION OF THE TWELVE, ch. 10: 1-8.

V. 1. The call of the Twelve is mentioned in Mark 3: 13, and there are three reasons assigned there for this choice: (1) That they might be with him. He wished these men to get to know him, so that they might trust him in all the difficult situations that might arise. If only they will keep their faith in him, they will not fail. (2) That he might send them forth to preach. They were to carry forward the great teaching work of their Master. The kingdom of God must have workers who were informed on the principles of Jesus. (3) That they might have power over sickness. They were to be healers as well as preachers, and thus must assure people that it was God's desire that some day all trouble and suffering would vanish from the earth. The mission of the Twelve, therefore, included in its scope both body and soul.

V. 2. These men were sometimes called Apostles. The word was afterward used in a wider sense. Paul was one of the Apostles, also Barabas and others. These twelve are mentioned four times in the New Testament, Matt., Mark 3: 16; Luke 6: 14; Acts 1: 13. They fall into three divisions of four each, but the order is not always the same in each division. Peter is always the first and Judas the last. Some of them, such as Peter and John, are often mentioned, and we know much about them, but there are others of whom we know little except the name.

They were all taken from the common people, and if we wonder why Jesus did not select some from the more educated and noble classes, perhaps the answer would be that Jesus had to choose from those who offered themselves. Not many rich were called. The marvelous fact is that Jesus was able to take such ordinary material and produce such grand results, for these men became the pillars of the church. Only one was an utter failure; though it remains a mystery how Judas came to make so disastrous a fall.

V. 3. Bartholomew is probably to be identified with Nicodemus. Lebbaeus, Thatddeus, and Jude the son of James are all names for the same person.

V. 4. Simon the Canaanite is also called the Zealot.

V. 5. Now comes the address or charge which Jesus gives to these men before they go out on their important task. It is a long discourse, and includes much helpful advice, while it is also filled with the promise of help.

V. 6. He fixes the limit of their labors. They must not go beyond their own people, must not try to evangelize the Samaritans or Gentiles. As yet they are not equipped for the larger and difficult preaching.

V. 7. He tells them what to say. They are not to preach their own thoughts, but to announce that God's kingdom is near at hand, and that the promises of Israel are about to be fulfilled.

V. 8. They must also do all they can to help and heal the sick and the forsaken.

V. 9. He advises them on their equipment. They must not take any extra clothing. They must travel lightly, and must not be very anxious about their board and lodging. As they go from place to place they will receive hospitality.

III. THE REWARD, ch. 10: 40-42.

Here Jesus gives the promise of help. He will not send them on their own charges. He will not leave them alone. Theirs is an honorable calling, since they represent himself. Nor will their work be in vain since the smallest work done, as his disciples, will never be forgotten. To do work for Jesus is to gain eternal joy.

War Inevitable Thinks Woman

British M.P. Says Considerable Pro-War Feeling Abroad

London.—Inevitability of war "under certain circumstances" was stressed by Susan Lawrence, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, when addressing a recent meeting in London on "Women and Peace."

"We are now," said Miss Lawrence, "watching the progress of one of the most practical and hopeful efforts towards peace. The feeling that war is not only wicked but is barbaric and foolish is the sentiment which makes for the success of that conference. But even if the futility of war is coming home to the national conscience there is still in this country considerable pro-war feeling, and I think we must fact the fact that under certain circumstances war is inevitable. I would go so far as to say that there are certain conditions which areworse than war. Any movement which simply argues that war is wrong is doomed to futility.

"It is a horrible fact that there is no great nation in the world that has attained its freedom except by war. The fact that we have passed through that stage ourselves has colored our national consciousness. It is no good for us to say that war has never settle danything. It is not true. It is not true to say that Cromwell and his Ironsides settled nothing, nor is it true to say that America settled nothing with regard to slavery. No. These memories of how we attained our freedom are proud memories, and this, I think, is at the root of the complacency and even the admiration with which people look upon war.

"The great danger of the future is that those infinitely explosive ideas of freedom and liberty have passed into the conscience of the people of the East. What good is it to talk to those people of the pacifism of the upper dog?

"We should do well, therefore, to realize that just as wars have been inevitable in the past, they may also be inevitable in the future. We are more likely to act reasonably and wisely if we realize this, especially in regard to our obligations to the League of Nations."

Mrs. Jones—"I'm never going to play another game of cards. I threw the last pack of cards into the stove this afternoon."

Mr. Jones—"Oh, burning up your bridge behind you, eh?"

What is Right With England

By Lord Beaverbrook

We hear a great deal nowadays about the misfortunes of Great Briain. The war left us damaged if triumphant, and not all of our efforts to repair the damage have been of the happiest.

The pessimist, looking around, can find plenty of causes for lamentation and I am somtimes told that I ought to make use of these as arguments in favor of the great cause of Empire Free Trade which I advocate. I decline, however, to do so, for the simple reason that such arguments would be irrelevant to the essential nature of that cause.

The Empire Crusade is based on a policy of optimism, not pessimism and it calls on the people of this counrty to support it in a mood of hope, not in a mood of fear. It is easy enough but also most dangerous and most unworthy, to play on the fears of the people.

Some Industries Hard Hit

I am willing enough indeed to admit most of what the pessimists declare is in the tough of the wave. Some of our heavy industries have been hard hit. Our shipping is being subject-to fierce competition both from the Americans and from the Germans, who bring new and up-to-date material to fight with ours that is beginning to grow obsolete. Looking further, it is possible to say that Egypt has gone and that India is going—I do not agree. Our Government's policy, however, is foolish, and the pessimists have a right to ask us to face the facts.

The Future is the Thing

And, in spite of all this, I repeat that these are not the arguments adopted by the Empire Crusade. That movement is not concerned with what has been done wrong in the past but with what is going to be done right in the future. What is wrong with England may be a theme capable of indefinite expansion, but what is right with England seems to me to be one on which it is more profitable to expand. And what is right with us is now, as it always has been, quite sufficient to maintain our place in the world.

More than once in the course of our history we have faced misfortunes that seemed to be crushing. If we have so mis-handled things in Egypt and India that our hold there grows slacker, it does not mean that we have entered upon our final decline as an Imperial power. Compare with the present situation that which existed in 1783 when the American Colonies were torn from us, partly by our own bungling.

Britain's Great Colonial Empire

That is what historians call the end of "The First Empire,' and foreign contemporaries supposed it to mean the end of British greatness. But from that disaster we went on to create The Second Empire, and the Crusaders recognized the need for "The Third Empire," which will be the economic Empire with the goal of Free Trade within its confines.

Even without the Dominions (though God forbid that we should be obliged to approach the task without their help) we have in the Colonial Empire tracts so wide and wealthy of the earth's surface ready to our modelling hands as to supply the elements of this mighty Third Empire.

It is the same with our concerns at home. Trade in England has before now seemed to be on the verge of death. Throughout the Middle Ages agriculture was our staple occupation, and at the end of the Middle Ages any man would have told you that bad policy and the greed of a few individuals were killing farming and that "the grey-faced sheep" was eating up the husbandman to the country's irretrievable detriment. Yet then the palmiest days of English farming were still to come.

The Qualities Really Count

So it is with us now. What we lose in one direction, we can and shall make up in another. One has only to look at the abandoned lead mines of the Mendips, the abandoned tin mines of Cornwall, that speckle a grand landscape with their melancholy relics, to realize what losses and changes we are capable of taking in our stride.

Even if, say the cotton industry should sink permanently to a lower level than it has enjoyed, that, too, is a loss the nation can repair. If, in the matter of shipping, America and Germany compete with us in material, yet we shall still more than hold our own in the seamen of Britain.

For, in the last resort, it is the qualities of our people that are what is right with England and that, throughout the ages, counter-balance what may be wrong with England—the qualities of courage, will and vision.

There is Still Vision in England

Where there is no vision, it was said of old, the people perish. But there is vision still among us, and the people shall not perish. We have no cause for despair.

Only the other day I read this remarkable sentence: "Although 128,000 emigrated that year the number of paupers was 1,429,089, nearly one-tenth of the population.' The book was Trevelyan's "Life of John Bright," and the year was 1842—when England was on the verge of her greatest period of industrial expansion and prosperity.

It is because of these things that I refuse to present the Free Trade Empire as a policy of refuge from disaster. It is not that. It is not our escape from what has been badly done in the past, it is our opportunity for doing well in the future.

Our tradition has been that difficulties spur us to great actions, and, if we think of our difficulties now, it should be in that light that we think of them, for the greatest actions of the British people still lie ahead. It was written by a young poet of our time, who is now dead:

Awake, awake! The world is young,
For all its weary years of thought!
The starkest fights must yet be fought,
The most surprising songs be sung.

I wish he were still alive, for that is the spirit of the Empire Crusade.—Montreal Standard.

Piracy in China Seas

Hong Kong Press: Nowhere else in the world is piracy on the high seas met with, and no other Government in the world would regard outrages of this character off its coast with such indifferent interest. But in a country where bandits are almost as plentiful as blackberies, and where the kidnapping of prominent people is quite a commonplace incident, an occasional outburst of piratical activity is probably looked upon as a matter of no great importance. . . . China claims to be regarded as the equal in all respects of other Powers. To support that claim she should see to it that the lawless proclivities of some of her citizens are effectively held in check. It was British naval activity which cleaned up the pirates of the Two Kwangs half a century ago, and it is only British activity to-day which prevents the desperadoes of Bias Bay becoming more dangerous than they actually are. China should take this work in hand herself, and do it thoroughly.

The Banks and Industry

New Statesman (London): (Mr. J. H. Thomas has recently stated that the city is now prepared to stand behind, and to provide credits for, approved schemes of rationalization and business reconstruction). We must make what we can of this, until fuller explanations are vouchsafed. One thing, however, is clear. Whatever it may mean in the long run for the reorganization of industry, it can bring no immediate hope for work for the unemployed. For it is more likely to result in closing old works than in opening new ones; and it is generally agreed that rationalization in its earlier stages is more likely to increase than to diminish the numbers of the unemployed. Mr. Thomas' speech, therefore, gives no hint of a solution of his immediate problem; but that this problem remains as urgent as the other no sensible person can doubt.

"Unless justice is impartial and incrruptible it ceases to be justice and becomes luck."—Rupert Hughes.

Night-Club Habitue (staggering out of dive at 4 a.m.—"Good Lord, what is that strange odor around here?" Doorman—"That, sir, is fresh air."

Happy Silhouette

Ever Popular Slenderizing Movement

By ANNETTE

195

The problem of slenderness is one of serious study. It is more so today than ever with new silhouette with moulded bodice and hips.

The Princess model illustrated is a work of art with its unique flat hip-line. Pointed seaming treatment at either sire of front minimizes width, thus making it suitable for the larger woman as well as young slim type.

The skirt widens toward hem that shows fluttering circular movement.

The vestee in deep V-shape rolled into revers is interesting idea to detract from width.

Style No. 195 comes in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

This dress is just charming in black silk crepe all the smart young things are wearing, with the vest and cuffs of Alencon lace.

Dahlia-purple silk crepe with egg-shell silk crepe is decidedly youthful and flattering.

Crepe satin, crepe marocain and wool crepe appropriate.

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.

Australia and Singapore

Melbourne Australasian: We are happily situated in occupying an island continent, and the chief advantage which the situation gives to us is that we are enabled to make use of the sea as a frontier. We run no risks of attack from the south and west. The danger on the east is remote and slight. Our weakness is in the north, and our best means defence in that direction is not near to our own shores, but as far away from them as safety will permit. Singapore is our Verdun. It is the height of folly to think of the defence of Australia being conducted from our own shores, with the "three-mile limit" as a fringe. We do not, of course, overlook the consideration that a naval base at Singapore would be of very great importance for the defence of other parts of the British Empire likewise. It is not merely an Australian question. Our concern for it, however, is increased, not limited, by the fact that it is required for the defence of India, the British possessions in Africa, the East Indies, and the China seas, as well as for Australia and the Pacific; for we are part of the political system to which these possessions pertain, and their security is ours.

Canada Leads in Wealth Growth

Railway Official Gives Interesting Talk on Advertising Canada

"The rate of growth of wealth per capita of the population of Canada, during the past 20 years has never been achieved by an other nation," Charles Price-Green, commissioner, department of natural resources, Canadian National Railways, said in his address on "Advertising Canada," at Montreal recently.

Mr. Price-Green traced the development of Canada, and revealed the enormous natural resources which contribute to its wealth. During the last 20 years Canada's trade has multiplied eight times, leads all others in favorable trade balance per head of population and, with the exception of New Zealand, in exports, per capita, the average of the last 12 years is $150—more than three times that of the United States.

"One of the main contributing causes to Canada's prosperity has been the development of hydro electricity on a very large scale," Mr. Price-Green said. "I have a vision of a future in which this power will make Canada one of the greatest industrial countries in the world. Already it has enabled us to rise to leadership in the manufacture of pulp and paper; contributed to the upbuilding of a great mining industry! and in general manufacturing."

"It might be pointed out that the development of water power has a most pronounced effect on the consumption of coal; that one installed horse power is capable of saving six tons of coal. This means that the present water power installation is capable of saving thirty-four million tons of coal in the course of a single year.

"Closely allied with water powers is the great pulp and paper industry which has grown with phenomenal rapidity. The industry has made remarkable strides in chemical and mechanical development. The latter is well illustrated by a new newsprint machine installed at the Head of the Great Lakes capable of making a roll of paper twenty-five feet wide at the rate of three thousand feet a minute.

"The story of the rise of the mining industry in this country is well known to all and has been heralded all over the world and has possibly been Canada's greatest advertisement, being of more domantic interest than the remarkable grain production of the West.

"The mining industry of Canada has risen in twenty years from eighty-five million dollars to three hundred and five million dollars in 1929. In a few years from now we will look back at this production as only a small beginning.

"From the dawn of civilization the lure of mineral wealth has attracted the explorer and prospector, and now comes the aeroplane to assist him in this work. The great incentive is that there is an almost unbelievably increasing demand for minerals."

"A sheik wouldn't give a fig for a harem, but he's heavy on the dates."

"I predict satisfactory television in general use within five years."—Lee De Forest.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

Mutt Denies Everything.