Sunday School Lesson

April 20. Lesson III—Jesus Teaching Forgiveness—Matthew 18: 21-35. Golden Text—Forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors.—Matthew 6: 12.

ANALYSIS

I. PETER'S ESTIMATE OF FORGIVENESS, v. 21.

II. JESUS' ESTIMATE OF FORGIVENESS, vs. 22-35.

INTRODUCTION—One of the articles in the Apostles' Creed is, "I believe in the forgiveness of sins," and it is from Jesus that we gain most of our knowledge concerning this very important subject. John the Baptist described Jesus as "The Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world"; and in the background of the New Testament lies this great fact, that man has sinned against God and requires to be forgiven. The gospel is the announcement of the good news that God freely forgives the sins of those who come in sorrow and repentance to him. There is no teacher on forgiveness so original as Jesus. In this chapter he mentions the human side, and says that if we are to receive the forgiveness of God, we must forgive those who have injured us. The lesson is a commentary on the words, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive or debtors."

I. PETER'S ESTIMATE OF FORGIVENESS v. 21.

V. 21. The subject of offences done to others naturally leads to the problem of offences done to oneself; and Peter wonders what is to be the rule on this matter in the new kingdom. According to the rabbis no one should ask for forgiveness more than thrice. Peter doubles this and adds one, and no doubt feels that he has made a very generous estimate. Like most of us, his views of kindness and compassion were very limited.

II. JESUS' ESTIMATE OF FORGIVENESS, vs. 22-35.

V. 22. The statement of Jesus must have overwhelmed Peter with amazement. Seventy times seven means that there is to e no limit to forgiveness. If a friend has injured us and asks to be forgiven, then it is the duty of a Christian to grant his request, always, of course, on the assumption that he has shown genuine regret and readiness to make compensation where possible. For there can be no fellowship among those who have been estranged, unless the wrongdoer repents,

V. 23. The parable that follows is meant to illustrated the gravity of the fault of those who refuse to forgive. The image is drawn from an Oriental court where the king in his supreme command has his servants who carry on his business. The injustice and cruelty of the eastern rule come out in the wrong-doing o the chief servant.

V. 24. Two officials are introduced, one in a very responsible position which gave him great opportunity for fraud and falsehood. The amount of his defaulting is fabulously large, in the millions.

V. 25. By the law of the land this man, his family and all his possessions were at the entire disposal of the king.

V. 27. But the lord is moved with compassion, and forgives him all.

V. 28. Now we are introduced to the contrast: for this same servant is owed the small sum of twenty-five dollars, and though the same plea is made which he himself had made, yet there is no pity.

V. 34. No wonder the king is angry. The parable is meant to point out (1) that those who refuse to forgive others need not hope to be forgiven. The heart that is hard and resentful cannot welcome the loving mercy of God. Only those who are compassionate can really enjoy the compassion of the heavenly Father. But (2) we notice that this forgiveness of the king is a type of the full love of the heavenly Father, who is waiting to grant us his blessing.

Co-operation with the U.S.A.

Montreal Patrie (Ind.): (Mr. King has announced a treaty with the United States to prevent smuggling on both sides). What would be vastly more interesting to us would be an announcement that the Government of Canada were negotiating a commercial treaty with our neighbors in accordance with their stated program of looking for new markets for export. Actually, by its nature and its volume, our exchange of goods with the United States favours our neighbours at our expense. The United States, therefore, may well desire no change in existing conditions, but we have arguments which should carry considerable weight with her.

Farm Notes

Poultry Congress Receive Royal Patronage

World's Poultry Congress have from the beginning received the support and patronage of royalty. The first Congress, which was held at The Hague in 1921 under the Honorary Presidency of His Royal Highness, Prince Henry of Holland, enjoyed the Honorary Presidency of Her Majesty Queen Wilhemina. Three years later His Majesty King Alfonso occupied the office of President of the Congress which was held in Barcelona. At the third Congress in Ottawa in 1927 His Excellency Viscount Willingdon, the Governor General of Canada, expressed great pride in opening the Congress as the personal representative of His Majesty King George. Visitors to this Congress included Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George.

The forthcoming Congress to be held in London in July this year will take place under the distinguished patronage of His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

International Standardization of Poultry Industry

The poultry industry, perhaps more than any other, is becoming standardized in a universal sense through the instrumentality of the World's Poultry Science Association. This organization will this year bring together at the World's Poultry Congress seriously minded men and women from many countries who are concerned with the development of the poultry industry and incidentally with the promoting of international friendship.

The fourth Congress, which takes place at the Crystal Palace in Old London, in July this year, promises to exceed any of the previous ones. At that meeting there will be pooled the best and most recent knowledge concerning the various aspects of the poultry industry in all parts of the world. Modern poultry research, education and economics will be revealed through papers and discussions and national exhibits from half a hundred countries.

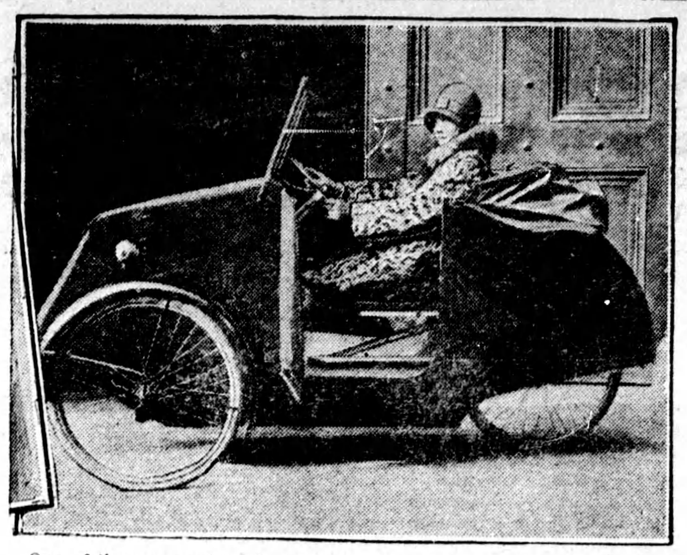
Displays, on an international basis, of pure-bred poultry, will bring out the best that has been achieved in poultry improvement. Commercial exhibits at that great show will reveal what the trade has accomplished in providing the requirements of the poultry industry, and of carrying it on in a profitable way.—Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dom. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Vanished Millions

Quebec Soleil (Lib.): According to federal statistics recently published, 554 stocks pertaining to a dozen different branches of commenrce and industry depreciated during the market crash $4,653,000,000 out of a total of $9,535,000,000. And as a number of shares were not included in the calculation, the figure was greatly exceeded by the reality. Does this mean that the country was impoverished to the tune of five billions? As a matter of fact the loss did not mean the least decrease in national wealth. . . For this reason the market crash can only have the most ephemeral effect. Individuals may feel the effects for a long time; but the people of Canada will come through the ordeal easily enough and in a little time they will only have the recollection of it. This is what comes of living in a country whose wealth is of such a real character.

The Liquor Clearance Bill

Three Rivers Nouvelliste (Cons.): The Central Council of National Catholic Syndicates is opposed to this bill. The liquor industry—perfectly legal in itself—will be seriously attacked. Its production will be reduced 60 per cent. Associated industries will also suffer. There will be a reduction of work in the glass industry, and in the making of boxes and labels. Less work in these industries and more unemployment. Besides losing her excise rights, Canada will find herself under the necessity, if she wishes to have this law kept, of doing the police work for her neighbour. She will do it at her own expense and not at that of the United States. What on earth can be the compelling influence which has forced Mr. King to adopt such a policy?



One of the cars up for sale at the London, Eng., repository, recently, was this wee car-cycle which is engineless and embodies all latest equipment for cycling deluxe.

Fight Money

Contrary to Usual Opinion, Most of Boxers are Careful and Saving Citizens

The general notion of the professional "pug" in retirement seems to be that he is a large gentleman with a cauliflower ear and lurid taste in liquor, who has rapidly amassed a considerable and most undeserved fortune, and is now in the happy process of dissipating it with equal celerity. Such, however, is very far from the case, writes Geoffrey Simpson in the London Daily Mail; it is true that fortunes are made at lighning speed in the ring, but boxers as a general rule are pretty close customers with their cash.

"Primo Carnera, the Italian boxing giant who less than sixteen months ago was a penniless carpenter," writes Mr. Simpson, "has just been paid $30,000 for two fights in the United States.

"He drew over $10,000 for two contests with Young Stribling in Europe, and by next April, when he wil have had six matches in the United States, his ring earnings may amount to $80,000. Phil Scott was paid $32,000 for boxing Jack Sharkey.

"People who read with amazement of the big sums to be earned in the ring sometimes wonder what fighters do with their money. The impression prevails that most of them dissipate it. This unfortunately is true in many cases, but for every boxer who does not put by for a rainy day there are at least three who safeguard their future.

"Jack Dempsey, a former laborer and tramp, earned $4,000,000 and has invested most of it in hotels and real estate. Gene Tunney, an ex-clerk in a New York store, retired with $2,000,000 and is living on his income.

"Jimmy Wilde, a Welsh pit boy, made a fortune in spite of the fact that he weighed only a hundred pounds; he was paid $65,000 for one fight in New York. His money is invested in house property and cinemas.

"Joe Beckett earned $125,000, married a publican's daughter, and is in affluent circumstances; Bombardier Wells, who made approximately $150,000, runs a hotel; Frank Goddard, a farmer, used his ring earnings to revert to farming; Tommy Burns, a former lacrosse player, opened a clothing store in Canada and a public house in Newcastle.

"Now for the other side of the picture. Jack Johnson made a fortune and lost it, and is now conducting a jazz band for a living. Jack Britton, former welterweight champion of the world, was once one of the richest men in boxing. He lost his savings in land investments in Florida, and at the age of forty-one was compelled to return to the ring.

"Ted (Kid) Lewis, who had seventeen fights with Britton, each time for a big purse, came back from New York seven years ago worth $100,000. He must have earned $250,000 during his fifteen years in boxing, yet not so long ago a benefit tournament was organized by his friends to help him out of difficulties.

The late John Driscoll, the greatest of all champions, had little to show for his skill; Cerpentier is not as rich as he was, and has had to turn to film and stage work; Jim Jeffries, although purses were not high in his day, made sufficient to retire in comfortagle circumstances as a farmer, but a few years later he was tempted to return to the ring to fight Jack Johnson.

"But there are hundreds of boxers in the first class who, having accumulated considerable bank balance, quietly retire to enjoy middle age."

Imperial Legislation

Brisbane Courier. There is in existence and in full operation legislation passed by the Parliament of Britain and applying to the whole Empire. The Merchant Shipping Act is an example. Possibly it may have been felt that it would be more convenient if one Legislature passed the necessary uniform legislation to govern British shipping. Now even this last restraint on the self-governing overseas Dominions' power of legislation is too go, and those Dominions are to achieve complete legislative independence. If each self-governing Dominion were to legislate just as it liked in regard to shipping great confusion might result. Obviously, this independence will entail the need for the closest co-operation between all Legislatures in British Dominions.

Hours of Industry

Montreal Monde Ouvrier (Ind.): (Quebec legislation will reduce the working week in industrial establishments for women and boys from 60 to 55 hours). It is true that the majority of the western provinces have adopted the 48-hour week for women, girls and young boys; but we must not forget that these provinces are agricultural and not industrial, and that the number of women working in industrial establishments is relatively few. On the other hand, the Province of Ontario—the closest to Quebec and its most serious competitor in the industrial market—has retained on its statute book the sixty-hour week. Once again our province is in the van of progress.

Gabby Gortie

"When two people get together on any proposition it's generally shady."

"Progress toward peace can be attained only as the result of realistic, practical conduct amongst nations."—Herbert Hoover.

Toronto's "Seven" Not "Wild" Artists

Montreal.—"Canadian artists cannot afford to experiment, but must follow well-tried lines or they will starve," declared Prof. Ramsay Traquair, in an address on "New Trends in Pictorial and Sculptural Art," at the People's Forum.

Canada was a long way behind artistically, though this did not mean that the Dominion did not possess some artists of merit.

Referring to the "Toronto Group of Seven," Professor Traquair said that although they were "advanced" they were not the "wild" men the Canadian public considered them to be, for what they were doing had been done many years before in England. Their weakest point, he felt, lay in the realm of pure technique, while their best features were their feeling for the Canadian North Country, their sense of design and their imaginative qualities.

Professor Traquair expressed the opinion that in the field of painting at the present time the neoclassic school in England was far in advance of any other and he regretted that as yet England had had no influence on modern Canadian painting.

What New York Is Wearing

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Big Air Victory

French Flyer Reaches Bogota in 50,000-Mile Tour of World

Bogota, Columbia.—A trip of 50,000 miles, to be accomplished within three months, all of which, with the exception of less than 5,000 miles, is being covered by airplane, is the program upon which Count Henri de la Vaulx, president of the International Aeronautical Conference, has embarked. Count de la Vaulx, who arrived here recently after flying through Argentina, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, is proceeding northward through Central America to California.

From San Francisco he will make a series of flights in the United States, leaving the country after an air trip by way of Washington to Miami, Fla. Count de la Vaulx plans to visit the West Indies, the northeastern countries of South America, thence going to Natal, Brazil, where he will take the fast packet boat to Dakar, on the African coast, where he will again board an airplane on the return trip to Paris.

"It is my intention," Count de la Vaulx said, "to utilize the national air services of commercial lines of each country I visit, whenever possible. Although a Frenchman by nationality, I am making this trip in the capacity of president of the International Aeronautical Federation, the purpose of which is to encourage flying."

Count de la Vaulx said indications were that the federation would hold its 1931 International Aviation Congress in Buenos Ayres.

"While in the United States it is likely that I shall visit Orville Wright, at Dayton, Ohio, with whom I am acquainted," said Count de la Vaulx. "I have a great wish to fly with Colonel Lindbergh, and if a short flight can be arranged it will give me great pleasure. My flying plans in the United States are in the hands of Senator Hiram Bingham, president of the branch of the federation in the United States."

Canadian Railway Plans Elaborate Train Radio Set

Montreal.—With the completion of twelve new observation lounge cars, at present under construction for the Canadian National Railways, a new feature in radio train equipment will be introduced, it was announced here recently. The new cars will be "trainlined," by which means radio programs received on sets installed in these new cars will be received in the compartment cars operated on the same train.

The new observation-lounge cars in course of construction will have built-in alternating current radio and gramophone equipment, and in the compartment cars with which they will be operated provision has been made for an outlet phone circuit from the radio-gramophone which will be entirely independent o fthe lounge car circuit. Twenty-two jack outlets for headsets will be provided in the compartment car and thirty-six in the lounge car. This installation will require the use of only one radio set to serve both cars. In the compartment cars provision is made for two headsets in each compartment or chambrette, and three headsets in each drawing room.

The American Tariff

Montreal Presse (Ind.): (The American Senate has finally adopted the revised Hawley-Smott tariff by 53 votes to 31). The bill, in its present state, affects a great number of Canadian products, especially agricultural. It is going to be more expensive to find an American market for our cattle on the hoof, our carcasses of beef, mutton, lamb and veal, cream, butter, cheese and milk. Poultry, both alive and slaughtered, and eggs are also on the increased tariff list. Our exporters of clover seed of all kinds, of hay and straw, of potatoes and fish will have to face heavier duties. It remains to be seen how much they will suffer in consequence. It is not impossible that the Americans will bear a heavier burden. Experience shows that very heavy tariffs often turn against their authors.

"There is such a thing as the fascination of ugliness." — Salvador de Madariaga.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

Cupid Goes into the Junk Business.