SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON III
GOD ENCOURAGES A LEADER
Exodus 3: 13—6: 1.
Printed Text — Exodus 3: 13-16; 4: 10-16; 5: 1.
GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord will give strength unto his people.—Psalm 29 11.

THE LESSON IN ITS SETTING

Place.—The call to Moses occurred near Mount Sinai (or Mount Horeb) on the peninsula of Sinai; when Moses went back to Egypt, he went back to the court which he had fled from forty years before, which was probably at the city of Tanis.

Time.—B.C. 1499.

"And Moses said unto God, Behold, when I come unto the children of Israel, and shall say unto them, The God of your fathers hath sent me unto you; and they shall say to me, what is his name? what shall I say unto them?" The names of God express God's character, God's purposes; to know the full meaning of the names of God is to know the character of God. What Moses now wanted most of all was such a revelation of God, vouchsafed to him in one of God's great names, that the Hebrew people would know for certainty that Moses was God's true messenger in this momentous crisis.

"And God said unto Moses, I am that I am: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I am hath sent me unto you." This name, of course, reveals God as an individual, a person; this person is self-existent, i.e., has life, his life does not depend upon someone else; he is independent of all external forces and of all other beings in the world.

"And God said moreover unto Moses, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, Jehovah." The name Jehovah means the self-existent one, literally, "he that is who he is," and thus we have in this name the full revelation of what God had just told Moses, that he was the I am. The word "Jehovah" occurs hundreds of times in the Old Testament and is not found here for the first time. The first reference is in Gen. 2:4. "The God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Issac, and the God of Jacob, hath sent me unto you." Here the God about to deliver Israel, the God Moses is to follow, the God whom the Israelites are to trust, is not some new deity like one of the many gods of pagan Egypt, but the eternal God of their fathers, who truly led them in ages gone by, who revealed his power, his wisdom, and his love to them, who had made promises to them which were now to be fulfilled.

"This is my name for ever, and this is my memorial unto all generations." "This statement contains a very important truth, a truth which many professing Christians seem to forget, namely, that God's relationship with Israel is an eternal one. He is just as much Israel's God now as when he visited them in the land of Egypt. Moreover, he is just as positively dealing with them now as then, only in a different way."

"Go, and gather the elders of Israel together, and say unto them, Jehovah, the God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, hath appeared unto me, saying, I have surely visited you, and seen that which is done to you in Egypt." The elders of Israel were the older and leading men of the different families among the Hebrew people. We should notice throughout this declaration by God of his purpose for Israel that everything is to be done logically and in order. "Moses is not to appeal to the mob, nor yet to confront Pharaoh without authority to speak for them, nor is he to make the great demand for emancipation abruptly and at once. The mistake of forty years ago must not be repeated now."

4:10. And Moses said unto Jehovah, Oh, Lord, I am not eloquent, neither heretofore, nor since thou hast spoken unto thy servant; for I am slow of speech, and of a slow tongue. It may be that Moses had a natural hesitancy of speech; it may be that he had lost a fluency of speech which once he had, by long years of semi-solitude tending sheep in Midian; it may also be that Moses was exaggerating his own short-comings—that he thought an eloquence was needed for the task greater than the task really called for. "Without God, no amount of human eloquence would have availed; with God, the merest stammerer would have proved an efficient minister."

11. And Jehovah said unto him, Who hath made man's mouth? or who maketh a man dumb, or deaf, or seeing, or blind? is it not I, Jehovah? 12. Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt speak. God never sends any servant of his on any errand unless, at the same time, he fully equips him for the accomplishment of the task which he has given into his hands for doing. If it were words that Moses needed, when the hour came for him to stand before Pharaoh, those words God would certainly give him. What a wonderful comfort to Sunday-school teachers, leaders of missions, workers in the hospital, all who feel that God has placed a certain task upon their hearts, to know that the God who sends is also the God who will adequately and assuredly equip!

13. And he said, Oh, Lord, send, I pray thee, by the hand of him whom thou wilt send. "Moses assents, but unwillingly and ambiguously."

14. And the anger of Jehovah was kindled against Moses. Only once again in the long life of Moses do we have recorded the fact that God was angry with his prophet, at the waters of Meribah, when Moses arrogantly manifested an undue assumption of power (Num. 20: 19-13; Deut. 1:37). And he said, Is there not Aaron thy brother the Levite? I know that he can speak well. And also, behold, he cometh forth to meet thee: and when he seeth thee, he will be glad in his heart. "As Moses, equally with Aaron, belonged to the tribe of Levi (Ex. 2:1), the term, as applied to Aaron, must denote not ancestry, but profession. It was the official title of one who had received the training of a priest, whose duty it was to give oral direction to the people; hence some power of language might be presupposed in him."

15. And thou shalt speak unto him, and put the words in his mouth: and I will be with thy mouth, and will teach you what ye shall do. 16. And he shall be thy spokesman unto the people; and it shall come to pass, that he shall be to thee a mouth, and thou shalt be to him as God. While it is not wise to say what would have happened if such had not taken place, yet it would appear that Moses' reluctance to assume full leadership at this time had in it consequences more or less harmful to Israel in the days that followed. "Moses lost the possession of high gifts which God was ready to confer upon him. God would have made him eloquent, though he was not so by nature; and had the faith of Moses been sufficiently strong to overcome his self-distrust, he would have added eloquence and persuasive speech to his other splendid endowments."

Ex. 5:1—6:1. 5:1. And afterwards Moses and Aaron came, and said unto Pharaoh, Thus saith Jehovah, the God of Israel, Let my people go, that they may hold a feast unto me in the wilderness. "After forty years of obscurity and silence, Moses re-enters the magnificent halls where he had formerly turned his back upon so great a place. The rod of a shepherd is in his hand and a loyal Hebrew by his side. Men who recognize him shake their heads and pity or despise the fanatic who had thrown away the most dazzling prospects for a dream, but he has long since made his choice, and whatever misgivings now beset him have regard to his success with Pharaoh or with his brethren, not to the wisdom of his decision, nor is be known to repent of it. The pomp of an obsequious court was a poor thing in the eyes of an ambassador of God."

Of course, as God had told Moses, Pharaoh refused to allow the children of Israel to go, asking impertinently who this person might be, the Lord God, of whom Moses spoke, for this God was not included in the vast pantheon of deities in Egypt with which he was acquainted. He did not know this God, and he frankly asked why he should obey the command of such a strange deity. "The point of the reply lies in that word obey. He say that these men did not present him with a request, but with a mandate from one of greater authority than himself. This stung him to the quick. He also was a god. How dare they, a parcel of slaves, speak of their paltry deity in his presence and in the midst of priests, courtiers, and high officers of state!"

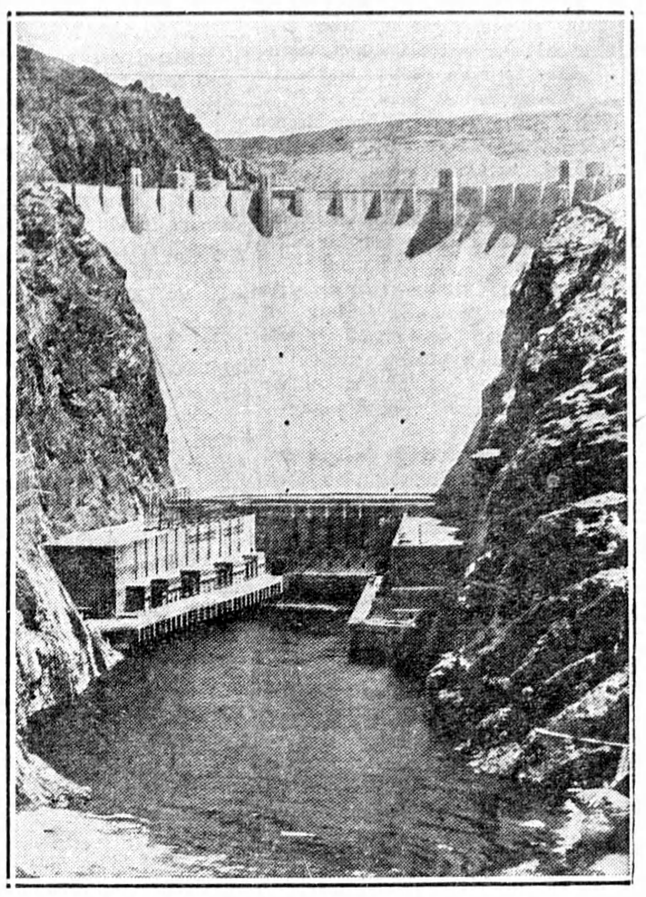
Instead of granting permission to be excused from labor for three days that they might offer sacrifices to their God in the wilderness, the Hebrew people were more bitterly and unmercifully burdened with exhausting toil and demands impossible to meet, by the Egyptian task-masters, as though Pharaoh would say, "If these people do not have enough to keep their minds occupied and to keep them from this mood of rebelliousness, we will se that their very spirits are broken, so that this haughty pride of theirs will be utterly crushed." Those who remained to make the bricks must attempt to make enough bricks day by day to make up for the amount which those out looking for the straw were expected to make themselves. The task, of course, proved too great, and the Hebrew scribes, whose business it was to record the amount of bricks made and the hours every man worked were beaten for their failure to fully meet these increased demands.

No doubt the action of Zipporah as Moses was about to leave Midian was a great disappointment to him. Now he is about to experience another and far greater one. The very people whom he has come to deliver turn upon him and blame him for the increased severity of the oppression which the Hebrews were suffering.

This is always one of the inevitable experiences of leadership, a price that has been paid by every great leader of every age, namely, that when anything goes wrong, the leader will be blamed. Most men cannot see farther than the day in which they live. They are not willing to suffer a little for ultimate freedom, and any hardships endured by the multitude who groan for deliverance will be immediately blamed upon the leader who has come to lay down his life for such deliverance. The bitter accusations against Moses were experienced in an even greater and deeper way by another who come from heaven to free men, to deliver them from their bondage, and died in executing such a mighty work, the Lord Jesus Christ.

A—3

Power Houses Dwarfed by Dam's Mighty Face



Seen from downstream, the face of Boulder Dam resembles a monstrous sea shell as it dwarfs the power houses in the Nevada wing (left), where four mammoth generators supply about 100,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity to Los Angeles each month. Water for irrigation is released from outlet at lower left.

New Zealand is to spend four years and $900,000 in adding 200 square miles to her agricultural land, reclaiming the great Taupuri bog. Aside from its economic importance the project has great scientific possibilities. Savants at Wellington believe that the bog covers a world of vanished life. While it now exterminates life it is a marvelous preservative of forms that once existed. Scientists are hoping that the remains of ancient man will be found in addition to the dead forests and fossil animals certain to be uncovered during the course of the work.

An explosion on the sun, loud enough to reach the earth, would not be heard by us until about 15 years afterward.

Heads Doctors

Dr. Kenneth A. MacKenzie, of Halifax, N.S., was chosen president-elect of the Canadian Medical Association for 1938-39 at the medical convention now in progress in Ottawa. Dr. MacKenzie is professor of medicine at Dalhousie University, his own Alma Mater.

Farm Problems

Conducted by
PROFESSOR HENRY C. BELL
with the co-operation of the various departments of Ontario Agricultural College

Bot Flies Can Be Controlled

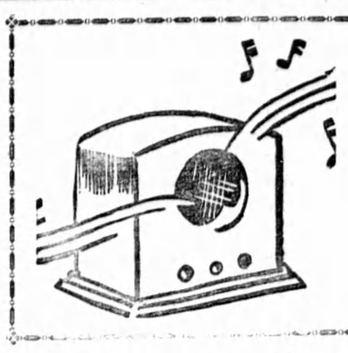
The active horse annoying bot fly of today, came from an egg that was laid on the hair of a horse a year ago. The bot-fly egg hatches after a period of ten or more days on the hair, to become a larva or grub. The grub spends ten or more months in the stomach or intestines of the horse, developing to full larva maturity. Leaving the horse the larva goes through a pupation or development stage, to emerge in about 30 days as a fly capable of reproducing its kind. If those caring for horses would make it a regular practice to remove the hair all bot-fly eggs or destroy them with a wash or spray made of any light oil or disinfecting solution capable of soaking into the egg, there would not be any bot-flies to annoy the horses. The egg-laying period June to October each year is the "weakest link" period in the life of bot-flies. An opportunity to destroy this horse pest is therefore given to horse owners to destroy the eggs, which if allowed to remain alive on the horse produce the bot-flies of the succeeding year. A fine steel comb will remove the eggs. A two per cent. carbolic solution or one made from a good stock dip or fly spray will prevent the eggs from hatching. No hatch, no grub, no fly. Go over the horses and colts, once every ten days this summer to prevent trouble next winter and summer, from bot annoyance.

Animal Pests

The animal pests that we speak of as worms, come from eggs that have been deposited in food waste, either before or after such waste left the body of an animal. Hence the danger from the presence of fecal matter that is permitted to accumulate in yards, pens and small pasture areas. The fecal matter containing worm eggs may contaminate food or water and reach the stomach or intestines of trough fed or pastured animals. If those in charge of live stock would keep in mind that the manure of animals is the dangerous source of worm eggs and disease promoting egrms it would be better for the industry generally. It would be better for the live stock, if manure were disposed of in such a way as to remove all responsibility of it contaminating food or water. What sanitation has done for the human race it will do likewise for our domestic animals.

Colts Need Protection

Colts that become worm and bot infested early in life carry a handicap, usually a heavy one. The worm handicap may interfere with general thrift and growth, it may result in violent colic and death. Colts are very susceptable to worm infestation during the first two years and very much so while still taking milk. The new born colt instinctively searches for udder and teat to obtain nourishment. If the teat and udder are contaminated, the colt will unknowingly remove in the act of sucking worm eggs, which it swallows with the milk. Later, infective worm eggs may be picked up while feeding or drinking, when enclosed in contaminated premises. Bot flies pester colts when attempting to deposit their eggs, which they usually succeed in doing. The bot larva invade the tissues and stomach of the colt to cause some distress. The two pests bot larvae and round worms cause unthrift and frequent pain. Colts should be protected against these pests by those responsible for their care. The simple matter of egg destruction will protect the colt, from the invasion of pests.



Around The Dial

RADIO HEADLINERS OF THE WEEK

G. C. MURRAY

Well folks, "Buck Benny rides again, not as in his radio sketch but up to the head of the poles in the annual Radio Guides "Star of Stars Election." Leaving all other competitors far behind Mr. Benny has again ridden into No. 1 spot, ranking every other radio performer for the third successive year.

Benny's hated late rival, Fred Allen showed up in 11th place. Hard on Benny's heels came Nelson Eddy, baritone. Frances Langford topped the feminine entertainers, finshing in fourth position, although Mary Livingston probably shares first place honors with Jack Benny. Jessica Dragonette, a songbird, finished in 10th place in the pole. Don Ameche not listed last year, got under the wire in 12th and last place.

Harry McNaughton, who is known as Phil Baker's "Bottle" on the air, will make his first microphone appearance under his own name later in the summer as a guest on Harry Von Zell's variety program. He used to be a stage comic in his own right before he turned to stooging.

Harry Conn who wrote Jack Benny's material for three and a half years, is scheduled to collaborate with Walter O'Keefe when the latter starts subbing for Fred Allen on Wednesday.

Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen's famous dummy, celebrated his 15th birthday on July 3rd. Sort of a wooden anniversary, what?

Smoking is not permitted, at any time, in NBC studios, which explains why the studio patrol officer keeps a skeptical eye on Joe Laurie, Jr., comedian on Rudy Vallee's variety hour. Joe smokes 12 to 15 cigars a day, and at rehearsal, keeps an unlighted cigar in his mouth. "He's afraid I'm going to light it one of these days," Joe said.

It is rumored around that our old friends Amos and Andy of the toothpaste fame will have a change in programs on the first of the year. It seems that while their sponsors are not tired of the Negro wit and humor they think that some other sketch would at the present time bring them more dividends, so they are on the lookout for a kid show to replace the blackface comedians. Meanwhile it is said, the A and A combination already has a sponsor (name undisclosed) who wants them to sign on the dotted line.

The Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the air, which were so very popular last fall, are planning to return to the air on October 3rd and it is stated that all the preliminary tryouts as well as the station auditions will be handled by Wilfred Pelletier. Wilf, by the way, was just recently married to the opera star Rose Bampton.

And now for sport lovers. There are to be no less than four great sport events broadcast via the radio this month, the most outstanding I think is the Vanderbilt Cup Race, which is run at the Roosevelt Raceway, and will take the air over the WJZ chain; then there is the "All Star" Baseball game and the Anglo-American track meet, and finally the America Cup race which while of quite long duration should be very interesting to all sport fans.

The Anglo-American track meet which is held at Cambridge, Mass., is to be handled by Bill Stern and his group of announcers who will travel to that city and tell the world of the prowess of the English chaps from Oxford and Cambridge and of the American boys from Harvard and Yale. This meet is scheduled for 3 p.m., July 10th. Then there is the big boat race which is run at Nantucket, Mass., and is between T. O. M. Sopwith, English challenging yacht and the American defender, the time for this great event will be broadcast at a later date.

Annual Poll Radio Favorites

Tabulation of the 1,500,000 votes cast in Radio Guide's annual "Star of Stars" election, just completed, shows that the American radio audience still prefers comedy to everything else on the air. Jack Benny, winner of the "Star of Stars" title, also came out on top in the comedians' division, just ahead of Eddie Cantor and Milton Berle, and he carried Don Wilson to the top of the announcers' bracket. Tiny Ruffner and Jimmy Wallington placed second and third.

The national radio weekly's poll showed increased appreciation of semi-classical music at least as far as songs are concerned. This is indicated by Nelson Eddy's amazingly high vote in several classifications. Second to Benny for the "Star of Stars" honor, Eddy was tops in the classical division, second to Don Ameche among the actors, fourth in the popular singers' rating. And Vick's Open House, which featured Nelson Eddy, ranked second among all musical programs, finishing just behind Showboat!

Wayne King's waltzez floated to the top of the orchestra pool, as usual, with Guy Lombardo second and Shep Fields third. Bing Crosby topped the male popular singers, followed by Lanny Ross and Kenny Baker. Frances Langford took top honors on the feminine side, with Kate Smith second and Jessica Dragonette third.

Boake Carter was first in favor among the commentators, and Deanna Durbin was voted the "most promising star."

Paul Whiteman Feature

Paul Whiteman, dean of modern music and glorifier of jazz, is now heard over the networks of the N. B.C. in a new Summer series of programs presented twice weekly through this month, August and September.

This will be the first time the famed conductor, who set America dancing to the tempo of jazz following the World War and then clothed the "noise" in symphonic dress, has been heard in regular network broadcasts for almost a year.

Jimmy Brealy, Whiteman's sensational high tenor discovery, and the "Swing Wing," the Three T's, is featured. In the "Swing Wing," Jackson Teagarden is the trombonist; Charles Teagarden the trumpeter and Frank Teagarden, the saxophonist.

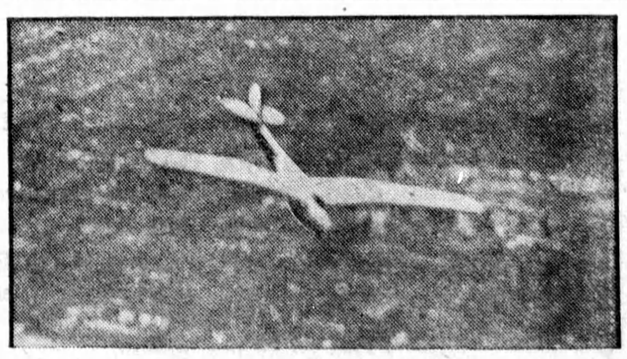
Boake Carter Statistics

Statistics and Boake Carter, CBS news analyst and commentator, are affinities at heart. Boake likes nothing better than juggling with elusive figures, and colossal rows of numerals seem to like Boake, for he has as neat a row of statistics to show for his eight years on the air as any one extant.

Boake Carter figures that if all the words he has used since first facing the stony-faced "mike" were laid end to end in 10 point Caslon they would reach 45 miles, or the distance from New York City to New Brunswick, New Jersey.

In his eight years of dispensing his news comments he has missed only two broadcasts, and during one week's illness in a Philadelphia hospital he broadcast his programme from the bedside.

Because snails have become so troublesome in the gardens of Canberra, Australia, the Government's health officials have imported English thrushes to war on the pest. The birds were obtained in New Zealand, and their presence has resulted in a second war. Those who oppose the plan declare that the thrushes are apt to gecome a greater pest than the snails. Natural history societies have taken up arms against the invaders. Basset Hull, secretary of the Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales, who is leading the attack, believes that the birds, after eradicating the snails, will create havoc in orchards and hasten the extermination of native birds.



Testing his glider for the National Glider Meet at Elmira, N.Y., Peter Riedel, German pilot soared over New York after take-off from Randall's Island. Here's how glider looked from following plane.