

## Sunday School Lesson

July 22—Lesson IV.—Saul's Early Ministry—Acts 9: 19b-30; 11: 25, 26. Golden Text—Straightway he preached Christ in the synagogues, that he is the Son of God—Acts 9: 20.

### ANALYSIS:

I. AT BAMSSES, Acts 9: 19b-25.

II. JESALEM 26-39.

III. TARSUS, 11: 25, 26.

INTRODUCTION.—Though the call to Saul was to the Gentiles, it was given in the conversion experience of Saul, yet many years earlier, at Saul's birth, the time made for him to receive this great life work. This is written in Acts 9: 25-27.

V. 19. Certain days . . . at Damascus he received the Spirit of quietness and power after a night spent with the disciples, and he went out into the solitude of the desert that lay east of the city in the great desert of Arabia.

V. 20. Straightway, in the Synagogue. On his return after two or three weeks he began all once to preach the newness of the Jews, which offered a most wonderful opportunity for his work, and which he did not find at all far from his heart.

V. 21. Preached Christ. The love and substance of his preaching was from the first day when he held forth the promised Messiah of Israel and the only Son of God.

V. 22. Took council to kill him, but the plot failed, and he was beaten with many blows until on the 15th. Paul, though hit many religious teachers more attacked and persecuted, and we read of records of his beatings, flogging, serious and sometimes varied, while United States programs have the variety which is considered the spice of life, but in many cases certain too much jazz. Perhaps as a punishment of the world meet Canadian requirements.

Canada is demanding more exclusive claims for Canadian broadcasters, protesting that the United States should not have one to one,

## Canadian Board Considers Control of Radio

Will Make Survey of System in Operation in England; Suggests Public Ownership

Montreal.—Organization of the royal commission to advise the Dominion Government regarding the future of radio broadcasting in Canada will be considered by the Cabinet within the next few weeks. The commission will make a survey of conditions throughout the Dominion, and may possibly go to England to study the system in operation there, where all broadcasting is under government control.

Upon the recommendation of the commission the policy of the Canadian Government will be based, and legislation along this line may possibly come at the next session of Parliament.

It is suggested in some quarters that radio broadcasting in Canada should be under public ownership rather than by private companies as at present. And one suggestion is that present radio stations should be established in each province, with the provincial governments assuming responsibility for the programs that are put on the air.

The Dominion Government would have certain responsibilities, and it is believed that if radio listeners would pay an amount of \$2 worth while, programs could be arranged with a minimum of advertising matter.

British programs are criticized by Canadian experts on the ground that they are tiring, uplifting, serious and sufficiently varied, while United States programs have the variety which is considered the spice of life, but in many cases certain too much jazz. Perhaps as a punishment of the world meet Canadian requirements.

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July 23.—Lesson V.—Paul at Jerusalem. In

Gal. 1: 18-24, we read that after the first year he was up to Gal. 1: 22-24. The next treatment of Paul's labors allows us to depend this account of three years, and in place of the conversion in AD 33, then we may conclude that it was about the end of AD 33 that he came again to the city, which he had left under such different circumstances. With what mixed feelings must he have passed through the Damascus gate!

A noisy crowd followed him to the gates, and the people desired to prostrate themselves before the Christians of the city, but in Galatians he tells us that his chief object was to confer with Peter and James who were the leaders in the new community. He wished to learn more about the earthly life of Jesus and to find out their views of Christ. The visit lasted only two weeks, but these days must have left a permanent impression on his mind.

It is strange to see so strange that the disciples had not given a sufficient account of the conversion and work of Paul at Damascus to convince them. However, they were receptive and only welcomed him when invited to do so by Barnabas.

V. 13. With them coming in and going out. Evidently the result of the conference is that the authorities of the church at Jerusalem recognize Saul as a "faithful servant" of Christ, and they approve of the methods he has been employing.

V. 14. The Grecians. The Jews who belonged to Paul's party were of the Hellenistic Jews, born outside of Palestine, difference often lie between these two classes; Saul was born outside of Palestine and naturally desirous to take the gospel to his own class. But he meets the same fierce hostility which he had encountered at Damascus, and he does not seek a new shelter and sphere of labor.

V. 15. Tarsus. Returning to his native home Saul remains there for nearly eleven years in comparative obscurity, though not inactive. He is busy preaching the gospel in all the districts of Syria and Cilicia, he tries out new methods of religion work, so that when he appears in the full light of the church about AD. 45, he has many effective years to his credit. He has had a thorough and prolonged training for the new demands now to be made on him.

V. 15. Barnabas. Already we have seen Barnabas befriending Saul, especially when others hesitated to do so, laying him, and apparently he had kept in touch with the work which Saul had been quietly carrying on during these years. Barnabas is the most important leader after the official apostles. He was a Hellenist, born in Cyprus, a man of means (Acts 4:30), and very generous in his nature. His kindness was equalled by his insight into character, for he first perceives the capacity of Saul, it accordingly comes with a deal of his position that they should join forces in any mission. This was one of the most effective friendships of the early church.

V. 16. Antioch. The place chosen was of great importance. Antioch was a large city—third in the empire, founded by Antiochus, and one of several of the same name. It was on the banks of the Orontes, and two facts are mentioned here: (1) The disciples are called Christians first in Antioch, it being probably not in ridicule, but in nature, for those who followed their leader Christ (2). In v. 20, we read that men came from Cyprus and preached unto the Greeks, that is, to pure Gentiles. This attempt was crowned with success, and was so important that the Jerusalem leaders were consulted and they sent Barnabas who, on his arrival, was so impressed with the new opportunities that he came in great haste to Tarsus for Saul. For a year he stayed on a remarkable mission, including Gentiles as well as Jews in their work.

**Starch Yourself**

Nothing is so effective for removing iron rust stains as the juice of a lemon and some salt. Cover the stain with the juice, then sprinkle on the salt, and put into the sun to dry. If any of the stain is left, repeat the process until it is all gone.

The milk bath will remove ink stains, from any kind of fabric, especially if used right soon after the stains are made. If iodine has been accidentally spilled on clothing, table linen, bed clothes, or even linoleum, apply a paste of flour and cold water. Leave until it dries, then brush it off. This will also remove iodine stains from the skin.

A lemon will yield nearly double the quantity of juice if it is heated thoroughly before squeezing.

### Canada's Future Population

Dublin Irish Times: Throughout the civilized world a falling birthrate is reducing the volume of possible migrants, and some economists expect that Europe soon will have a virtually stationary population. Canada's hope lies in an interior revolution. Settled and virile Canadian families alone can replenish the land and render the Dominion as prosperous as the neighboring Republic.

The big thrill is yet to come. Wait till you see them unloading the elephants from an airplane!

## Belgians Blamed by Germany For Louvain Tragedy

Ever since the Belgian city of Louvain was burned and sacked by the German Army in August, 1914, an embittered international controversy over the question of responsibility has raged between the respective Governments of Belgium and Germany. Professor Christian Meurer of the University of Wurzburg, Germany, whose official report on the episode was recently published in Germany, sets forth in an article contributed specially to the July Current History, the whole German side of the controversy.

Professor Meurer categorically accuses the inhabitants of Louvain of燎原 on Aug. 25, 1914, an insurrection against the Germans, which, he declares, was quelled only after three days' severe repression. In the evening of this day, he charges, the citizens of Louvain, knowing of an impending drive of the Belgian Army from Antwerp, and believing the retreating German soldiers to have been defeated (though they had actually been victorious), opened an attack on the German soldiers after a concerted signal. The Germans hunted down and shot the culprits whom they captured and set the houses on fire.

Bitter fighting between the Belgians and Germans went on through Aug. 26-27, according to Professor Meurer, who describes the measures taken in reprisal as fully justified by this revolt, which he charges, was accompanied by atrocities.

Professor Meurer denies, furthermore, that the Germans were responsible for the burning of the St. Pierre Church and the University Library, asserting on the contrary, that these buildings were set on fire "by sparks from the burning houses in the immediate vicinity."

### Belgium's Reply.

"The sack of Louvain constituted one of the tragically celebrated episodes of the invasion of Belgium by the German Army in 1914," declares Fernand Mayence, professor at the University of Louvain, Belgium, in July Current History in reply to the Louvain were themselves responsible. German, charge that the citizens of the Louvain tragedy, "On Aug. 25 and the following days the German Imperial troops at the order of their commanders put to death 200 inhabitants among whom were eight old men."

\* \* twenty-one women \* \* and eleven children they burned the St. Pierre Church, the university hall, and the large library which it contained, the Palais de Justice, the Academy of Fine Arts and over 1,100 private houses; they deported to Germany 600 inhabitants of Louvain, 100 of whom were women and children; finally they expelled all the population of Louvain (about 40,000 people) from their homes, leaving what remained of the old Belgian city to the mercy of their soldiers."

The cause for these atrocities Professor Mayence attributes, from the results of the Belgian investigations to shots fired by mistake by German troops. He dismisses as absurd the German charge that the citizens had begun the shooting. The whole city, he points out, had been terrorized by the "iron discipline" held on the population since Aug. 19 when the German troops occupied Louvain. But the Germans, seeing "the dead and wounded, who lay scattered on the ground," immediately decided that they had been the victims of the Belgian franc-tireurs (irregular sharpshooters). "Whereupon the German soldiers and officers burst suddenly into the houses \* \* Men, women, old men, children were all driven out of their homes; some were assassinated; others were led, under a strong guard, amidst shouts and insults of every kind, to different places of confinement. Meanwhile companies of soldiers began their sinister work of incendiarism, setting fire to the houses, to public buildings, to the library of the university.

Customer (entering shopbook)—

"That pair of patent shoes I bought from you last week—Salesman (beaming)—"Yes, sir." Customer—Well, the patent has expired."

Haskins—"By the way, who was the best man at your wedding?" Willowby—"The parson, I think. You see, it was all profit for him, and no risk whatever."

**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, Patterners of mail order wear.

### SOFTLY-FLARING YET SLENDER SILHOUETTE

The styling of pointed silk on tailored lines is a feature in its expression that is lacking with the apparel of the mediaeval woman. Cut from fastening round neck to hem in an unbelted line, this clever frock presents a slenderizing silhouette altogether flattering to the woman of larger proportions. The upper part of the frock molds the figure to the hip line, where it springs into a graceful flare at the sides and back, the front being perfectly flat. A long collar of contrasting color material is wrapped about the throat, but the collar is adjustable and may be worn open with the ties hanging in front. The long set-in sleeves are trimmed with tailored cuffs matching the material of the pointed patch pocket and tie collar. No. 1333 is in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 40 bust requires 4 yards 39-inch figured, and 3½ yard plain material. Price 20 cents.

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### Lemon Juice Destroys Rust

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Chlorophyll, some of which are very beautiful specimens of the King's family. When he came to the 1st dynasty, he explained all the different varieties showing how well informed he was on this subject.

London—Recently the King and Queen, together with Princess Louise, visited the Exhibition of Art Treasures at the Grafton Galleries, held under the auspices of the British Antique Dealers Association. They were shown round the galleries to know that over 20,000 people visited the exhibition, and asked what he came to learn from Mr. Partridge, that half was given to the National Art Collections Fund and one-half to the benevolent fund of the association.

Their Majesties took a very great interest in the exhibits. The King was specially interested in a model of a ship made in about 1700. It was sent there specially for His Majesty to see, as it was only recently sold in one of the London auction rooms and realized 3,600 guineas. Price 20 cents.

His Majesty spent quite 10 minutes explaining all the details of this ship to the party.

The King was also interested in

the gold enameled French snuff boxes of the eighteenth century, and in the

porcelain, some of which are very beautiful specimens of the King's family. When he came to the 1st dynasty, he explained all the different varieties showing how well informed he was on this subject.

The Queen took a great interest in all the old English furniture, this being her second visit to the exhibition.

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