Sunday School Lesson

September 2. Lesson X.—Paul in Thessalonica,—Acts 17: 1-12. Golden Text—The entrance of thy words giveth light.—Psalm 119: 130.

ANALYSIS

I. A NEW CHURCH COMMUNITY, 1-4.
II. THE INEVITABLE ATTACKS, 5-9.
III. OFF TO BEREA, 10-12.

INTRODUCTION—The church at Thessalonica is one of great interest, since it is quite likely that Christian literature began with the letters which Paul wrote to this community of suffering believers. This was about the middle of the first century, at a time when Paul had come to Corinth, and was so distressed about the affairs of the little band which he had left behind, that he dispatched Timothy with a letter, in which he tells them of his great love for them, of his anxiety; and of his hope that they will remain steadfast. It was out of such circumstances as these that the earliest of the letters of the New Testament arose.

I. A NEW CHURCH COMMUNITY, 1-4.

V. 1. After traveling for thirty-three miles along the great Roman road, called the Via Egnatia, Paul arrives at Amphipolis, where he probably rested overnight, leaving next morning for Apollonia, another journey of thirty miles. After another thirty-seven miles he comes to Thessalonica, where he makes a longer stay. It would seem as if this distance represented the average for a day's journey, no small feat in the exercise of walking. From the remark that there was a synagogue of the Jews at Thessalonica we may conclude that Paul passed through the other cities, because there were none of his own people there to form the beginning of a church. Thessalonica was named after the daughter of Philip of Macedon and was a seaport of considerable importance. The present name is Saloniki, and it had some prominence in the Great War.

V. 2. Paul follows his usual practice, and his preaching makes so profound an impression that they ask him to return the following Sabbath. His sermon was an exposition of different passages of the Old Testament Scriptures. Further light is thrown on this if we read 1 Thess. 1:5-8; 2:[illegible]

V. 3. The main purpose of his sermon was to show how Christ is revealed to them in the Old Testament. The most difficult fact in this Christian message was the cross, and many were the attacks made on these Christians for having a Saviour who had suffered such shame and indignity. Accordingly, Paul brings out proof passages to show that the prophets had told beforehand of the suffering which the Messiah must suffer.

V. 4. A small number of the Jews joined the new sect, but there was a great response from the Gentiles, while some of the women, likely some of the wives of some of the leaders of the city, were deeply impressed and realized the higher teaching of Paul and Silas.

II. THE INEVITABLE ATTACKS, 5-9.

V. 5. The Jewish leaders, being unable to find any just cause for arresting Paul and Silas, determine to appeal to the lower classes of the city. They go out into the market places where there were crowds of loungers and persuade them, possibly with money, to start a riot by assaulting the house of Jason, in search for the new preachers.

V. 6. The charge brought against them is that they are disturbers of the peace. This is evidence that Paul must have made a considerable impression on the town. The Jews had doubtless heard of the new sect from their friends at Jerusalem and Philippi.

V. 7. See Light from the East. Paul's Jewish enemies pointed out that Paul was preaching about the coming of a new kingdom or rule, suggesting that this new King would be a rival to Caesar.

V. 9. The magistrates were evidently reasonable men, and saw that there was no real cause of offence. Accordingly they take, as we would say, bail of Jason, making him give pledges for the good conduct of himself and his guests.

III. OFF TO BEREA, 10-12.

V. 10. The Christians are anxious to secure Paul and Silas from arrest, and they secretly send them off by night, probably against the wishes of Paul, who desired to remain and share their dangers. The persecution which broke out after his departure caused him great anxiety, and made him very eager to return, as we see from 1 Thess. 2:18.

V. 11. Berea lay south of Thessalonica and is now a town of 20,000. We are told that the inhabitants were more noble, which likely means more generous and open-minded, and many of them were converted and devoted themselves to the careful study of the scriptures.

V. 12. Again we have an account of the different classes who joined the church in Berea, which was evidently very representative. However, the inevitable persecution broke out, and the preachers have to look for new fields of missionary activity. This leads to their departure from Macedonia and their entrance into the land of Greece, of which Paul must have heard, and which no doubt he longed to see.

Painleve Hopes For Ministry of Peace

Paris—As a step in the right direction, leading to the day when ministries of war would be called ministries of peace, Paul Painleve the French War Minister, has now officially announced his intention of introducing a bill when Parliament reassembles to supplant the title of Ministry of War by that of Ministry of the Army.

Recently in a public speech he said he wished his Ministry might be termed the Ministry of Peace. This is apparently impossible now, but at least the word army is less bellicose than war—the term which has been used since the separate government department for this office was created in 1630.

About Gloves

Navy blue gloves have not won popularity and are being ordered only in small numbers for autumn wear. New tailored styles will be seen in capeskin, glace kid, and suede slip-ons. Black will be particularly fashionable in kid and cape-skin. In suedes beaver, beige and brown tones will be seen exclusively.

Main Business Problem Said to be Selling

Must Sell in Volume What Mass Methods Produce, Says Motor Official

Greater production means work; work means wages; wages mean consuming power. Thus is the cycle of business prosperity outlined by Floyd A. Allen, of the General Motors Corporation, discussing "Trends and Policies in Modern Business," before members of the Rotary Club in Boston.

Advocating complete reversal of old methods in business and the unlearning of many old traditions and habits, as the leading factors in the modern revolutionizing of business, Mr. Allen stressed the urgent need of fair play and simple business.

"The old idea to reduce costs and expense of doing business by reducing wages seemed logical," said Mr. Allen, "but now it is the policy to increase wages and the queer thing about it is that it works, for all that it appears paradoxical and inconsistent.

"We believe it pays to promote the individual prosperity of our employees. In that way, we increase their consuming power, and while we cannot solve the problem of mass consumption for the whole country, it still has its effect in increased production.

"Volume must be increased in order to maintain a satisfactory net profit at the end of the year and this idea is back of the epidemic of mergers and combinations and chain store systems that is growing all over the country. So the problem facing business men to-day is largely one of selling and advertising and distribution of goods, because we seem to have whipped the problem of mass production in all lines, but we have not solved the problem of mass consumption. Our job now seems to be to scientifically dispose of these goods that we so scientifically manufacture.

"Five factors contributing to businesses to-day are the employees, the agent in the field, the stockholder, the source of supply and the public. Fair play is the basis. We have to play fair with the public. The old proverb, 'Let the buyer beware,' is obsolete by to-day's code of ethics in business. I say, 'Let the seller beware,' whether he is selling a yard of goods across the counter, whether he is selling agricultural machinery, or real estate or automobiles, because he has more at stake than the buyer."

"Complete knowledge of the business is a fundamental essential to success," continued Mr. Allen, "knowing the facts of our business, the facts of engineering, the facts of production, the facts of sales and advertising and the facts of finance, and we cannot guess on any one of them, because it is not safe nowadays. We can take nothing for granted."

Men at the top of big business to-day, he pointed out, realize that leadership can be maintained only by the most extreme care, by the most watchful vigilance, by getting every point and having the best brains they can in the country to focus their attention on every single angle of every problem, so that they can see it in its entirety. "And so long as that kind of policies continues in big business," he concluded, "so long I think big business is safe."

Beauty for the Sports Girl

At one time the open-air sports girl could usually be singled out of a crowd by her weather-beaten complexion. Sunburnt often with the red, unbecoming sunburn, freckled, and with coarsened skin, she proclaimed to the world that she thought more of games than of beauty.

That is now a thing of the past. Given reasonable care, it is possible to spend the greater part of the day playing games in the hottest sunshine and yet emerge in the evening, for theatre or dance, with a complexion that anybody might envy.

Value of Olive Oil

Very strong sunshine, if allowed to come into direct contact with the skin, has a very drying effect on it. It not only causes sunburn and freckles, but is often responsible for the little lines and wrinkles which form around the eyes and mouth so prematurely on the face of the open air sports girl.

A little olive oil, applied to the skin before that touch of vanishing cream, which most girls use, will act as a protection against these blemishes. Before applying the oil add a few drops of simple tincture of benzoin (ten drops to each ounce of the oil). The addition of the benzoin helps to whiten the skin and prevents any possibility of the oil giving it a yellowish tinge.

To Remove Freckles

Light-colored freckles, which have only recently appeared, can generally be removed by painting them with a mixture of equal parts of peroxide of hydrogen (10 vol.), strained lemon juice, rosewater, and glycerine. This should be applied, with a fine camel's hair brush, to each individual freckle and allowed to dry on.

If you burn and freckle easily don't use hot water for washing the face. Lukewarm water is better, and after drying the skin dab with a mixture of equal parts of elderflower water and rosewater. Neither soap nor water should be applied when there is any sign of the red, painful type of sunburn. Warm milk and water or orangeflower water should be dabbed on after the skin has been cleaned with a good witch hazel cream.

Honey, I'm not a quitter.—Texas Guinan.

Mistress—"Mary, did I hear you use the expression 'you little brat!' just now?" Nurse—"Yes, madam, but Miss Nancy is so contrary to-day." Mistress—"Oh, that's all right, Mary, I thought you were talking to Fido!"

British Delegates' Program Here

Empire Parliamentary Association Due Aug. 24 at Quebec

SIX WEEKS' TOUR

Provincial Governments Will be Hosts From Coast to Coast

Ottawa.—With visits, meetings, receptions, dinners, lunches and a tour across the nine Provinces, delegates of the British Empire Parliamentary Association will spend six strenuous weeks in Canada. The day of their arrival in Quebec on Aug. 24, they have free.

At 10.30 the next morning, they visit the Quebec Citadel, the Parliament buildings and the old city. In the afternoon they see the Quebec bridge and Montmorency Falls. The day closes with a reception by the Lieut.-Governor at Spencerwood and a dinner by the Provincial Government.

They remain in Quebec over the week-end. On the Monday they visit the Montreal harbor and in the evening will be the guests of the city at dinner. The following day the delegates hold a meeting with the Board of Trade and there will be a Canadian Club lunch.

Wednesday, Aug. 29, and the next day will be spent at Ottawa. The Canadian Club will give a lunch; there will be a garden party at Rideau Hall and a dinner by the Dominion Government.

TORONTO EXHIBITION

Toronto is reached on August 31. The next four days' program comprises meetings with members of the Provincial Government; luncheon by Canadian Club; short motor tour en route to exhibition grounds; reception with dinner at the exhibition; visit to London; dinner at Toronto by the Ontario Government; motor trip to Hamilton and Niagara Falls, then back again to Toronto for lunch at the Yacht Club and afternoon tea at Government House.

From Toronto the delegates proceed to Timmins where they will visit the Hollinger mine. Thence to Minaki and Winnipeg, where dinner will be given by the Provincial Government and there will be a meeting with the board of trade.

Across the Prairies, the program continues. At Saskatoon, the board of trade and city will give a lunch and with the Canadian Club will also give a dinner. At Edmonton, on the next day, the city will entertain at lunch. At night, the Provincial Government of Alberta will give a dinner.

SEE JASPER PARK

At Jasper, on Sunday, Sept. 9, the delegates will have one whole day free from official lunches and dinners. At Vancouver they spend only a couple of hours before leaving for Victoria. The Victoria program includes reception at the Lieutenant-Governor's, dinner by Canadian Club and a meeting with the members of the Provincial Government.

On the eastward trip the round continues. Vancouver will see meetings with the board of trade and a Canadian Club lunch. At Kamloops and Kelowna, there will be luncheons and motor drives. From Field to Banff, the delegates motor. Thence to Calgary, Moose Jaw, Regina and Winnipeg for more civic and government functions.

The delegates will go down the lakes to Port McNicholl by boat and then, via Toronto and Montreal, will go to Sherbrooke and the Maritimes. At Fredericton, the new Brunswick Government will give a dinner and reception. Down the Saint John River to Saint John, the delegates go by boat. A banquet will be given by the City of St. John to be followed by movie films of wild animal life. At Moncton the Canadian Club gives a lunch. They spend Sunday in Charlottetown and will be free all day. The next afternoon, Oct. 1, delegates will meet federal and provincial members of parliament at Halifax.

Following Halifax, there are no more official functions till the delegates reach Sydney whence they sail for home.

Says Prosperity Sweeping Canada

Dr. J. H. Grisdale Points to Huge Increase in B.C. Egg Trade

Victoria, B.C.—"Canada's crop will this year give her farmers a $2,000,000,000 yield and the wave of prosperity and progress which is sweeping from coast to coast across the Dominion will give a tremendous impetus to the country's trade and business generally," declared Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, who was in Victoria recently.

"Three years ago, British Columbia was importing eggs," said Dr. Grisdale. "Then she exported two cars in one year. Last year she sent between 60 and 70 cars to other parts of Canada and to England. This year British Columbia has already exported between 200 and 225 cars, and all in a period of about six months."

The Parasite Zoo

London Daily Herald: During the past year the Imperial Bureau of Entomology had employed a grant from the Empire Marketing Fund to establish in a Buckinghamshire country house a central laboratory, which had come to be known as the "Parasite Zoo." Here were bred parasites that had proved their capacities to destroy certain types of insects, and here experiments were being planned for the testing of parasites of yet unproved capacity. Already among other shipments from this new station parasites of the blow-fly had been shipped to Australia, New Zealand and the Falkland Islands, and parasites of the earwig to Canada.

EVER POPULAR PRINCE

The Prince of Wales at the opening of the Cadogan playing field at Tunbridge Wells.

Prospector Tells His Experiences

Andrew Taylor Rescued Just in Time—Food Exhausted

LOST FOR 48 DAYS

Black Flies and Mosquitoes Nearly Drove Him Crazy

Winnipeg, Man.—Andrew Taylor, well known prospector who was rescued after wandering lost in Northern Manitoba for 48 days, told his story from a hospital cot here recently.

Help came just in time. Taylor had exhausted his available food supply, even the dead fish and frogs, and he had no more strength to hunt for the elusive trail he had lost more than a month previously.

Three matches, a pail, a penknife and an axe were the only things in his possession when he became lost. He tried to light a beacon fire and exhausted his meagre match supply. Then he got hungry and saw a partridge and threw his axe at it. The handle of the axe snapped near the blade and the bird escaped.

Taylor did everything within his power to get food. He ate dead fish, white grubs and once robbed a nest of young birds. He did not find many berries, but what he got tasted like "strawberries and cream."

"I seemed to travel hundreds of miles the first day," said Taylor, with a smile. "I crossed lakes and rivers and took off my clothes, placing them on a pole, swam with them before me."

His boots did not last long. When the soles gave out he cut off the uppers and made them into moccasins.

Constructed Raft

Arriving at Burntwood Lake after wandering nearly a month, the prospector built himself a raft with only a penknife and his bare hands for tools. After days of labor the ramshackle raft was completed and he paddled across the lake, thence pushed eastward. His hopes were soon shattered, however, for ever before him was the unending forest tracts with no "big waters" to carry him safely to civilization. Black flies and mosquitoes nearly drove him crazy.

Taylor was not going to give up without an effort. Everywhere he went he left notes and indications of his whereabouts. As time went on his courage was slowly snapped and he began to write farewell letters on birchbark. One of these was addressed to his wife, residing in Timmins, Ont. It asked her to bury him wherever his body was found. Another shortly before his rescue gave instructions for getting in touch with his relatives.

As the days wore into weeks, he got back his "nerve" and set about trying to make himself comfortable. At night he slept in the lee of a tree clump, and in the daytime he would plunge through the forest and muskeg.

One day he saw an airplane overhead and tried to attract its attention. "God, it was awful when I realized they hadn't seen me," he said.

"But I'm back now," he continued with a grin. "I'm away from those black flies. They still have chunks of me back in the unknown. But there is still enough of me to finish what I started. The north country is a great place if you know how to treat her."

Britain Denies Significance in Rhine Maneuvres

Regiment's Participation With French Said to Be for "Exercise" Only

London—Whitehall minimizes the German complaints about the co-operation of the British cavalry regiment with the French in the military maneuvers in the Rhineland. The word "maneuvres" is a misnomer. All that is happening, it is averred, is that "exercises" are taking place on a small scale. The British desire to withdraw all troops from the Rhineland remains unabated, it was declared, but while they are still there obviously they must be kept as efficient as possible. Seeing that the regiment in question is the only British mounted unit among the occupying troops the easiest way for it to receive its training is in co-operation with the French.

It is asserted that the invitation issued by the French authorities is merely illustrative of the good comradeship existing between the British and French forces and has no deeper significance, and it is particularly emphasized that it is not the outcome of some sinister secret agreement arranged in connection with the recent Anglo-French naval compromise.

Reich Observes 9th Birthday of the Republic

Few Refrain in Celebration, Even Big Berlin Hotels Showing National Colors

Munich Lone Exception

Hindenburg "First Soldier of Old, Citizen of New"

Berlin, Aug. 11.—Although not a legal holiday, August 11, the anniversary of the adoption of the republican constitution, is coming more and more to assume the characteristics of a national holiday throughout Germany. To-day, the ninth birthday of the Weimar Constitution was observed on a more impressive scale than ever before, and only a steadily dwindling minority of malcontents whose hearts belong to the old regime, refrained from participating in the celebration.

The principal streets of Berlin were gay with republican black, red and gold flags, hung out not only from public buildings, private homes, street cars and buses, but, significantly, for the first time, raised by the big hotels, which have heretofore scrupulously avoided honoring the national colors. The embassies and legations displayed their national flags.

Celebration at Reichstag

The principal celebration in Berlin took place recently in the Reichstag Building in the presence of President von Hindenburg, all of the members of the Reich Cabinet except Foreign Minister Stresemann, [illegible] members of the Prussian Ministry, [illegible] of the City of Berlin [illegible] and navy officers. The [illegible] of the day was delivered by [illegible] bruch, professor of [illegible] Heidelberg, whose [illegible] course was brightened by a [illegible] tribute he paid to President [illegible] enburg as "the first soldier of the old Reich and the first citizen of the new Germany." Afterward [illegible] inspected a guard of [illegible] of Reichswehr troops drawn up before the Parliament Building.

Munich Alone Refrains

In the evening a [illegible] was held in the Kroll Opera [illegible] and addressed by Mayor [illegible] of Berlin. This culminated [illegible] torchlight parade [illegible] Linden of some 25,000 [illegible] from various republican organizations.

One of the most interesting [illegible] tions was held in St. Paul's Church at Frankfort-on-Main—Germany's [illegible] Hall which attracted [illegible] from all over the Reich [illegible] of the National Assembly [illegible] Similar demonstrations [illegible] the new state were [illegible] cities of Germany, with the exception of Munich—the home of [illegible] Ludendorff, and now [illegible] political reaction in Germany [illegible] the city authorities [illegible] to hoist the Republican [illegible] buildings.

Scots Youth Seek Canadian Mine Lore

Edinburgh—As the [illegible] paid to Scotland by [illegible] Canadian mining [illegible] rangement has been [illegible] Edinburgh mining students [illegible] versity and Heriot-Watt [illegible] gain practical experience in Canadian mines.

A party of five students [illegible] sailed to Canada to work [illegible] ing the summer [illegible] the number will [illegible] mines in the gold mining [illegible] Ontario while the [illegible] to take part in oil [illegible] tions. The mines [illegible] facilities for the students [illegible] ough to pay their expenses [illegible] Canada. It is believed [illegible] portunity of gaining [illegible] edge of some of the [illegible] ferous mines in the world [illegible] creasingly taken advantage [illegible] ture.

A Soft Answer

"Waiter, I've been waiting [illegible] ly a whole half hour [illegible]"

"Yes, sir, I know [illegible] worth livin', sir, if everyone [illegible] patient as you."—Passing Show.

France Doubts Sincerity of Soviet Russia

Peace Pack Talk Arouses Comment in Paris—Propaganda a Bar

Paris—In connection with the peace pact Russian pretensions continue to arouse French comment. It would certainly be an excellent thing from the French viewpoint if Russia could be invited to subscribe to a universal pledge against war, but it is impossible to be sure of the sincerity of the Soviet Government. Obviously, unless pacifist Russia becomes an impregnable fact, the European situation cannot be considered altogether solid.

Several countries are particularly susceptible about potential Russian attacks. Notably, there is Rumania, against which Russia has territorial claims. There is likewise Poland. Russia is blamed for fomenting the Polish-Lithuanian quarrel, and is suspected of stirring up strife in various other parts of the continent. The outside Europe the relations of Russia with Turkey and Persia are thought to be unsatisfactory, while Great Britain is not without anxiety regarding Russian maneuvers in eastern parts and regions of vital interest to the empire.

While the avowed purpose of Moscow is to pursue propaganda not only among the natives of colonies, but among the working classes, with a view to the destruction of capitalist society, it is difficult to invite Georgi Tchitcherin to come into the concert of peace-pledged powers. Mr. Tchitcherin's argument appears to be that the exclusion of Russia indicates a desire to isolate that country, but the conservative French view is that Russia itself has elected to stand outside the existing civilization.

[illegible]

HE INHERITS $2,000,000

Claude R. Link, New York, has fallen heir to a $2,000,000 estate left him by his grandfather I. A. Bigger of Kansas.

When You Travel

When going on a motor trip take a bunch of straws with you to drink comfortably at springs and brooks.

A little vinegar will come in handy in case of rain. A capful poured over the outside of the wind shield from the top and, letting it run to the bottom will insure the chauffeur clear vision even in a downpour.

Of course you will carry a flashlight but these have been known to fail to ignite. For this emergency have a newspaper handy in the automobile pocket. Then just get some one to hold this in front of the turned on headlights while you hunt for the trouble or make needed repairs.

When you go camping or motoring dip the sulphur end of matches into melted paraffin. This will not interfere with their lighting and they will burn even in the rain because the heated wax runs down and keeps them from going out.

The Forgiving British

Lieut.-Col. Newman Craig in the National Review (London): The large-minded and generous attitude of Great Britain towards ex-enemies, who, not so long since, would have ruthlessly dismembered the Empire, and who, in fact, came within an ace of doing so, would be difficult to parallel in the history of civilized nations. No one desires that the old hatreds, the rancor and suspicion of the war-period and years immediately succeeding should be perpetuated. No one desires that bitter memories and evil experience should inspire or color our present foreign policy! But before being swept off their feet by picturesque accounts of the sad plight of former enemies, the British public should remember the claims of our former friends and allies.

The Westerner

In my hands is the pleasure
Of the helm wheel;
Of plow and hoe and harrow;
Of hammer, square and tape;
Of cant hook, ax and peavy;
Of saw and brush and pen;
But the greatest pleasure of all
Is the feel of reins,
Of guiding reins.

—Pierre J. Sandberg.

Mauve is the most miserable color in the world.—Sir Charles Allom.

Princess Mary Visits Babies

PRINCESS MARY PAYS A VISIT TO THE BABIES

Her Royal Highness visiting a new London nursery.