Sunday School Lesson

October 6. Lesson I—Recognizing Our Debt to Others—Mark 12: 28-34; James 2: 14-17. Golden Text—Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others.—Philippians 2: 4.

ANALYSIS

I. A LESSON IN CO-OPERATION, Neh. 4: 15-23.

II. LAWS OF LOVE AND KINDNESS, Mark 12: 28-34; Rom. 15: 1-7; Col. 3: 12; 4: 1; James 2: 14-17.

III. THE MIND OF CHRIST, Phil. 2:1-8.

INTRODUCTION.—The Bible freely and fully recognizes the duty men owe to their fellows. From the beginning the human race was set in families. Out of the family grew the family group, the clan, the tribe, and, in course of time, the nation. In many a Bible story, and many a law, and custom, is seen the duty of father and mother, of son and daughter, of brother and sister, of kinsman and neighbor, of master and servant, of ruler and people, of priest, prophet, wise man, and judge. There is taught respect for the aged, hospitality for the stranger, fair dealing in the market, consideration for the slave, justice for the suspected evil-doer, fair wages for the employed, loyal service to the state. The men who are held in honor are in practically every case men who render high service to their fellows—the tribal leader, the prime minister who saves a nation from starvation, the veteran law-giver, the captain, the just judge, the king, the prophet, the builder of temple and forts, the maker of music and of song, the wise teacher, the skilful artisan, and the preacher of the gospel. The Bible reaches its highest point of interest and of value in the life and teaching of Jesus, who sought, not his own good but always the good of others, who "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

I. A LESSON IN CO-OPERATION, Neh. 4: 15-23.

The familiar story of the building of the wall of Jerusalem under the resourceful leadership of Nehemiah never loses its interest. Beset by powerful and treacher us enemies, the builders were constantly on the alert, that they might not be taken by surprise. Half of them "wrought in the work." Nehemiah tells us, in his memoirs of those anxious days, and the other half held both the spears, the shields and the bows." The rulers shared the labor and the danger. Beside the governor, Nehemia stood, his trumpeter ready to sound the instant alarm if the enemy should be seen approaching. The whole presents a scene of orderly, courageous and loyal activity and co-operation in rendering a patriotic service of high value indeed, a service necessary at that time for the very existence of the little Jewish community.

II. LAWS OF LOVE AND KINDNESS, Mark 12: 28-34; Rom. 15: 1-7; Col. 3: 12; 4: 1; James 2: 14-17.

For parallels to the first of these lessons, see Matt. 22: 34-40 and Luke 10: 25-28. One of the scribes came to Jesus with a question. It was during the week in which he was arrested and crucified. The shadow of his great sacrifice was already dark upon his path. On Monday and Tuesday of that week he was in the temple and was meeting many adversaries who were stirred to activity by his triumphal entry into the city on Palm Sunday, and his rebuke of the dishonest traffic in the temple courts on the following day. The Jewish scribe, or lawyer, was apparently not unfriendly (v. 28), but, as Matthew puts it, was "tempting him," that is, trying him with a further question, to see whether or not he could really trust and honor Him as a teacher.

Jesus' answer goes directly to the heart of the matter. Love is the highest law, love to God and to one's fellow men. The passage first quoted is in Deut. 6: 4, 5. For the second, see Lev. 19: 18, 34. Both were well known to the Jews. The first was repeated daily by devout Jews. Jesus puts the two together and makes them inseparable. The supreme passion of the soul is love to God, springing out of the revelation of his great love to us. And this love of God binds us to him in inseparable union (Rom. 8: 35-39), and become the law of our life, governing all conduct and all relations with those about us. See further Rom. 13: 8-10; Gal. 5: 14; James 2: 8.

In the story as told in Luke 10: 25-28, Jesus said to the scribe, "This do and thou shalt live." Evidently, to obey the law of love was, in the mind of Jesus, true living. So said the famous missionary to the Moslems, Raymond Lull, "He who loves not lives not; and he who lives by the life (of love) can never die."

In Romans 15: 1-7 we have a fine exhortation to unselfish living. The strong should bear the infirmities of the weak. Life is not to be found just in pleasing ourselves. To seek to give pleasure to others is to follow the example of our Master, Jesus Christ. He sought no life of pleasure or repose. He might very well have applied to himself the language of Psalm 69: 9 (see v. 4). "To be like minded one toward another according to Christ Jesus" is surely the prayer of all true Christians. Moffatt renders vs. 5 and 6, "May the God who inspires steadfastness and encouragement grant you such harmony with one another, after Christ Jesus, that you may unite in a chorus of praise and glory to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." And verse 7, "Welcome one another, then, as Christ has welcomed yourselves."

The positive attitude of kindness, gentleness, good will, humility, compassion for others' troubles, forbearance, and forgiveness, with love as "the link (or bond) of the perfect life," is urged in Paul's letter to the Colossians, ch. 3: 12-14. So also is the fair and just treatment of slave or servant, ch. 4: 1.

Faith declaring itself in conduct is the theme of James 2: 14-17. No other profession of faith has in it reality or truth. There is no contradiction between this statement and that of Paul in Rom. 5: 1. See, for example, Paul's insistence upon the good life in Romans 12 and elatians 5 and 6. The illustration used by James makes his argument clear.

III. THE MIND OF CHRIST, Phil. 2:1-8.

Paul exhorts the Philippian Christians to harmony and loving fellowship. This will make his own joy and pride in them complete. This, above all, is the appeal of Christ to them through his apostle. The culminating words of Paul's exhortation are in v. 5. Moffatt renders not very clearly, "Treat one another with the same spirit as you experience in Christ Jesus."

Report is Spread Britain Prepares To Abandon Irak

Government Believed to Contemplate Surrendering Mandate to League

EGYPTIAN EXAMPLE

Support May Be Given King Feisul's Ambitions at Geneva

London.—That the Labor Government has decided to relinquish British control of the Kingdom of Irak is clearly the implication of a report forwarded by the Colonial Office to the mandates commission of the League of Nations, just made public here, and there is inferential confirmation of this in a responsible quarter.

The British report states baldly and without qualification the reasons why King Feisul and all sections of opinion in Irak desire to see the British mandate terminated. No compensating reasons are adduced by the Colonial office as to why the British should remain in Bagdad and continue garrisoning the country against the wish of the inhabitants.

British support will be given to Irak's request for membership in the League of Nations this year. Such membership would automatically terminate the British mandate.

Irak's appeal for membership in the League was refused last year by the Conservative Government, largely for the reason that a similar request by Egypt had been turned down, and it was felt that to support Irak's league membership, while denying Egypt's, would enrage Egyptian nationalists. For the same reason the Egyptian demand for independence could not be refused if Great Britain at the same time was preparing to clear out of Irak.

This situation has been changed by the recently drafted Anglo-Egyptian treaty, still to be ratified, and for these and other reasons it seems clear that Labor has decided to bring the expensive adventure in Mesopotamia to an end and clear out.

It is generally thought here that the British will retain Basra, with troops stationed there as a protection for Anglo-Persian oil fields and pipe lines.

His Majesty Will Pass Quiet Winter

King Will Not Be Permitted to Shoot—Reads Detective Thrillers

London.—The King is fighting his way back to health on a literary diet of detective yarns and thrilling mystery stories. The Daily News reports the health of His Majesty is extraordinarily reassuring after his long siege of illness last winter.

At Sandringham, the royal country estate in Norfolk where he is spending his summer holidays with the Queen, the Daily News says the King's existence is simple. There are none of the great house parties which in former days featred the life at his country seat, and there is no indication the King will be permitted to engage in his favorite pastime of shooting.

His physicians felt it would not be wise to make undue demands on His Majesty's reserve strength and he must prepare to spend the coming winter and future winters living very quietly and carefully.

Unemployment in Britain

Manchester "The Policy-Holder": Unemployment as an industrial disease is not confined to this country nor to any country, not excepting Russia. Unemployment is world-wide. It is a sign that either we are dissipating capital already created, or else we are failing to reate sufficient new capital. In England, we do both. The unproductive expenditure of all classes forms an initial check on the creation of new capital. An das fast as new capital is created, too large a proportion of it goes down the sewer of bogus or ill-managed enterprises. The capital surviving this risk is swooped upon by state authorities who levy death duties without the slightest enquiry as to whether the heir to the capital is going to squander it or conserve it—indeed, the state promptly sets the example of squandering all it can collar from him. To use a trenchant expression of Mr. Willis of Norwich, there is no problem in unemployment: there is only ignorance.

Wife—"This dress is too small—it's not a-fit!".

Hubby—"Seems to give you convulsions trying to get in it though."

More English Tour Germany

Berlin.—London travel bureaus report indications of an increase of 30 per cent. over 1928 in the number of English tourists visiting Germany. The number of group trips already announced is 20 per cent greater than last year. The first month of the Berlin season attracted 3,512 American visitors.

LABOR

The labor of the body relieves us from the fatigues of the mind; and this it is which forms the happiness of the poor.—Rochefoucauld.

Everyone Wishes Him a Speedy Recovery

AGRICULTURAL HEAD DURING CONVALESCENCE

During convalescence after recent illness, Hon. John S. Martin, Ontario's minister of agriculture, enjoys feeding his prize Wyandottes, of which he has several thousand on his farm. He can't participate in election campaign.

September Storm Is Almost Fatal

Australian Boys Caught in Blizzard Are Almost Frozen—Reads Like Northern Canada Story

Melbourne, Australia.—Caught in a blizzard that covered the ground with a mantle of snow two feet deep, two brothers, Albert and William Mills, aged respectively 17 and 11 years, wandered for four days among the foothills of the Australian Alps in the Mitta Mitta district before they found their way back to their camp. Owing to the intense cold and their plodding hour after hour through snow and water, the boys' feet began to show signs of frostbite, but with great fortitude they kept on walking. It took them almost a day to cover a mile on the last stage of their struggle to reach safety.

They are now in the Melbourne hospital suffering from frostbitten feet. Those of the younger boy are the more severely affected and it is thought possible that he may lose one or more of his toes.

The boys, who had been staying with an uncle at Lightning Creek, in the Tallangatta district, travelled on horseback to a spot known as Wombat Creek, 12 miles from Lightning Creek, where they pitched their camp for a holiday, spent in shooting and walking over the hills. After a few days snow began to fall, and, afraid of being snowed in the boys decided to return to their uncle's place. Their horses, however, had wandered off and could not be found. They set out on foot for a point six miles from the camp, where they were to have been picked up by a friend in his motor car. Nightfall came and found them "bushed." The blizzard had ceased, but it was followed by a thick hill fog which blotted out everything. Cold and weary the boys gave up hope of continuing the journey and snuggled into the shelter of a hollow tree.

Three more days of wandering and suffering from hunger, cold and exposure were spent by the boys in search of a camp, which they finally found, though it was deserted and contained no food. They were found the fourth day by the friend who was to have picked them up in his motor car their first day out from the camp.

Explorer of Arctic Tells of Recession Of Great Ice Cap

Newagen, Me.—Discovery of the ice cap which now covers an area of 700 square miles, with a maximum depth of 3000 feet between Frobisher's Bay and Hudson Strait, long sought by natural scientists, was recounted by Lieutenant Commander Donald B. MacMillan, on his return from his summer's arctic trip on the schooner Bowdoin. The cap was estimated to have at one time extended over 4,000,000 square miles.

Commander MacMillan said this was believed to be the last of the ice caps of the Pleistocene period, which covered all of New England, except the tip of what is now Mt. Washington, to a depth of 5000 feet, over a period of 35,000 years. He said the ice cap actually consisted of two caps, one of approximately 400 square miles and the other of 300 square miles. Four glaciers were discharging from its into the bay, all flowing north.

The ice caps "receding" according to Commander MacMillan thus settling a long disputed question. Photographs of the ice cap were made by the expedition for comparison with other photographs to be made on next summer's expedition to definitely establish that the ice cap is growing smaller.

Next year the party will "stake" out with rock cairns the outermost edge of the ice cap, so that explorers in future years can determine with accuracy the rate of recession or advancement.

Reputation

How many people live on the reputation of the reputation they might have made.—C. W. Holmes.

A German View

See New Alliance Forming in MacDonald's Trips

Britain's Labor Government will throw both France and Fascist Italy overboard and start a violent flirtation with America, according to some German editors, who declare that Britain can no longer bear "the load of French imperialism," and believe that the key to world politics in the immediate future lies in harmony between Britain and the United States. Rival naval strength, however, is not the critical factor in this matter, says the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, but business rivalry, and it adds:

"The bitter fight of the pound against the dollar rages in all the world markets. Everywhere the influence of the pound declines while that of the dollar rises. Even in the British Dominions London shrinks before the financial power of New York.

"Is an accord possible here, or is this antithesis leading to open warfare? At the burning center of this battle any accord seems most difficult if not impossible. This center is made up of South America and the Far East.

"The Anglo-American harmony sentiment may be left out of consideration. Far more intense in effect is the interlocking of capital between New York and London. In England it is now so close that the electrical, the chemical, and a portion of the metal industry work with American capital. On the other hand, English loans to America, which before the World War stood at 751 million pounds, are now some 170 millions only.

"Moreover, both countries for a hundred years and more have had the same economic structure. Both are conscious of facing an impending world-market crisis does to the declining loan capacity of Europe and the closely knit resources of America. So there has long been an eagerness on both sides to forestall and obviate any open conflict between London and New York financially. Neither land can afford to keep up the costly struggle for supremacy."

Parity

Ottawa Journal (Cons.): In two years Great Britain has reduced military bills by $23,000,000; the United States has increased hers by $117,000,000. This year the United States is spending $194,000,000 more than Britain on her army and navy—"at a time," to quote Mr. Hoover, "when there is less real danger of extensive disturbances to peace than at any time in more than half a century." The most sceptical Congressman will find it difficult to prove from these figures that Britain needs to be watched closely for fear that she might grab the Panama Canal and seize New York and San Francisco some dark night.

Britain Renews Soviet Overtures

Note Sent to Norwegian Government for Moscow Delivery

LONDON TAKES LEAD

London.—Great Britain took new steps toward resuming commercial and diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. The British Government sent to the Norwegian Government for transmission to the Rusian Government, a note expressing the view that the time had come when it would be desirable to resume the conversations interrupted several months ago by the departure of the Soviet Plenipotentiary, M. Dovgalevsky.

It is thought possible a meeting may be arranged between Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, and a representative of the Soviet Government while Mr. Henderson is at Gneva.

Deadlocked on August 1

Mr. Henderson and Ambassador Dovgalevsky, who came to London from Paris for the purpose, began preliminary conversations to rthe resumption of trade and commercial relations and the renewal of diplomatic services on July 29.

They reached a deadlock on August 1, when Great Britain refused to accede to the Russian desire for immediate appointment of ambassadors before questions in dispute were taken up. The Russian ambassador returned to his post in Paris.

The question has been in abeyance since then. A note handed by M. Dovgalevsky to Mr. Henderson said that Mr. Henderson's declaration that immediate resumption of diplomatic services was impossible showed that the British Government was unwilling or unable to agree to the restoration of normal relations between the two countries.

Referred to Soviet Chiefs

The note added that Russia would have to devote special new consideration to the question and that the commissariat for foreign affairs would apply for instructions to the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Nothing has been heard on the Russian side since then.

Fair Flowers

God hath made many fair flowers, but the fairest of them all is heaven, and the flower of all flowers is Christ.—Samuel Rutherford.

TRUE GLORY

True glory consists in doing what deserves to be written, in writing what deserves to be read, and so living as to make the world happier and better for our living.—Pliny.

Keeping Up the Friendly Relations

INTERESTING FIGURES IN EUROPEAN POLITICS

Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain and Aristide Briand, French premier, photographed at the Quai d'Arsay, French foreign office in Paris, recently.

Rhineland is Sorry to Lose British Troops

Many Affecting Scenes at Railway Stations When Tommies Entrain for Home

Wiesbaden, Germany.—The powers that move the soldiers of the world have made Germany rejoice and Gretchen weep. English "Tommies," who for three years have been stationed in this quaint old German city and have now started their trek homeward, are leaving behind many frauleins with heavy hearts.

Three years have fostered many romances. There have not been many marriages because the authorities have frowned upon the soldiers marrying while on duty. Fifty-two British soldiers, however, will return to England with German wives, many of whom cannot speak English.

When Mark Was Cheap

In the early days of the occupation when the mark was heavily inflated and Tommy's wages represented a princely income the champagne flowed freely and the soldiers ate of the fat of the land. Many of them married and supported their wives in a lavish scale while the inflation lasted.

Disapproval of such marriages by the military authorities did not lessen the rush to the marriage altar half so fast as the mark's return to a solid footing and Tommy's sad realization that he could not afford a wife on his wages.

The tearful scenes at the station as each contingent departs demonstrates the affection in which the residents of Wiesbaden and especially the frauleins hold their former enemy. Some of the last scenes between sweethearts recall the departure of the soldiers to fight in the recent war.

The Germans are glad to have the Rhineland evacuated but they regret that the evacuation takes away the friendly Tommies with whom they have had such pleasant associations.

Life Less Colored

The troops, likewise, have grown fond of Wiesbaden with its charming open-air cafes, its bands, cabarets and gardens. They realize that back in Aldershot they will miss the warm, entertaining life of Wiesbaden.

A young Scottish artilleryman summed up the situation admirably from his angle. He said:

"It is much cheaper to have a sweetheart here than back home. They make you save more money, and when you take a German girl out she always wants to pay her share."

First Canadian Air Map Issued

Published By Geographical Section of Defence Department

Ottawa.—The first air map ever compiled in Canada was published by the geographical section of the Department of National Defence recently.

The map, drafted for the use of air pilots and navigators, covers that section of the air mail route extending from Montreal as far west as Morrisburg, Ont., and is the first sheet of a series which will eventually cover the entire route from Rimouski, Que., to Windsor, Ont.

All detail which is of no importance to the pilot has been omitted, and only those features included which will aid him in finding his way about the country from the air.

The first draft, an experimental map, shows airports, emergency landing fields, ground elevations wooded and cultivated areas, power lines, wireless stations, and magnetic variation. On the back of the sheet appear plans of the airports and seaplane bases occurring along the route.

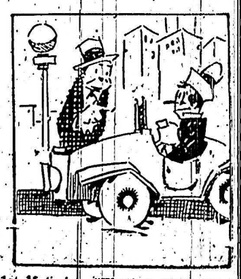
Cancer Treating Centres Proposed

Dr. Gordon Richards Suggests Five Establishments Across Canada

Winnipeg.—Placing of four or five centres across Canada devoted exclusively to treatment of cancer, was advocated by Dr. Gordon Richards, of Toronto, before the Manitoba Medical Association convention here recently. He said these centres are specially needed as the life of a patient depended almost entirely upon the degree of skill exercised in the first treatment by radium.

Such centres should be staffed with men who could be trusted to do work of high standard. He declared that the greatest danger attending use of radium now was that it might be used by someone lacking the necessary skill and experience, with consequent direct harm; or, what was worse, failure to obtain success where success was possible.

Possible location for the cancer institutes would be Vancouver, Calgary or Edmonton, Regina or Saskatoon Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax.



1st Motorist—"That's a great car o mine—you can't stop it on the hills."

2nd Motorist—"Why don't you get your brakes relined?"

Canada's Immense Nickel Deposits

Mines Contribute 90 per Cent. of World's Production

...ally known that the Sudbury district of On... to about 9 per cent of ...oduction in nickel, and ...ent during the past few ...oved the existence of ... carrying high values in ... metals of the platinum ... as in nickel.

... two years there has ... increase in the use of ... and mill nickel products. ... the International Nickel ... Canada, sales of nickel ... the United States during ...roximately 97 per cent. ... those of the previous ...ld sales of nickel, exclu... United States, increased ... 52 per cent. Coinci... is large increase in the ... of metallic nickel, the ...kel products from the ...works (principally monel ...lled nickel) increased 35 ... The company attributes ... not only to generally ...s conditions, but largely ...ications of nickel introd... the efforts of its techni... organizations. Also a ... of nickel steel scrap ac... during the world war has ...ed, and steelmakers are ... increasing their pur... metallic nickel.

...r in 1928 of the Interna... Company and of the ... Company has resulted in ...ad smelters of both com... Sudbury district coming ...ntrol. Extensive plans ...ease of mining, smelting ... operations are being ...ed forward, and the ca... smelters near Sudbury ...kel refinery at Port Col... is are being increased. A ...ery and sulphuric acid ... being erected at the ... completion of the pres... result in a further large ... the Canadian output of ... copper and nickel, of ... group.

... to these operations, ... and development work is ... in the Sudbury district by ...ndent operators. Three ... these are the op... ...ations of Cobalt Nickel Mines ...pbridge Nickel Mines ...oved the existence of its large ore bodies and is ...apidly with the erection of ... for and a 200-ton mill ... is also being carried on ...olidated Mining and ... company on its ... ...p in ... at Rottenstone Lake in ... district, where ... important discoveries ...

...han production of nickel ... quarter" to about 24,199 ... gaining 33,200 lbs. ... these figures were ... by exceeded by the 1928 ... duction for the first ... 929 being about 3,... tons ... for the corresponding ... 928.—Prepared at the direc... of Charles Camsell, ... Mines, Canada, by Dr. A... ..., Mines Branch.

...ual Sampler ...d Among Rags

...old Bit of Fine ...ng Bears Family Register

A sampler, done ... ...ress ...aring the family ... ...ister of Sally Murdock, ...d, 1819, was the ... ...ichal made by George ...ders, the East Windsor hydro ... a bale of rags ... ...chenry. Absorbed ... to use a rag from the ...se blob of oil on it ... ...e noticed it was ... ... His curiosity was ... he continued ... ...ing Murdock who was born ... of Sally Murdock, who ...ber 16, 1779; ... Mary ... another Mary, ...d of ... who was born in 1810; of ... Sarah B. Murdock, of ... of two Elizabeth ... ...om of the cloth he read: ...se names in Heaven be ... this canvas I have set. ... Sarah E. Murdock, aged ...

... is about 24 inches long ... wide and is of heavy ... was probably originally ... shade. The names and ... done in the fine cross ... some in green and some ...wn. The fancy frames ... around each name are in ...hat must been a gold ...ugh now it is yellow ...ower edge is some inch. ... It was evidently put ...th later date, for it is ...otion.—Mail and Empire.

The Cotton Crisis

...server (Ind.): The mon... Lancashire enjoyed for a ...finitely at an end, so ...erser counts are concern... re herself admits that ...er supremacy are over. ... reckons on an undis... ...y of the finer branches ... It is a false reckoning. ... upon the inherited apti... Lancashire worker com... ...e peculiar humidity of ...re climate. These ad... no longer proof against ...man perseverance is pro... ...quire the one, German ...plicate the other, and ... ...y enough to reiterate a ...engo.

...ous stone is like a door!