

The Action Free Press
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1922

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON
FOR SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10

STORY OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN—Luke 10: 25-37.

Golden Text.—"Then shall love thy neighbor as thyself."—Luke 10: 36.

Historical Setting

Time.—25 B.C.

Place.—Probably somewhere in Palestine.

Lesson Commentary

Verses 25-37.—The lawyer's lesson dealt with corresponded more with modern theologians than to our lawyers who specialize upon civil law. The question seems not to have been asked because they had no right to make such a trial.

Verses 35-36.—An answer was given to those whose search for truth (7) seems to lead them everywhere but to the right place.

Verses 37-38.—The man did know what was written in the law, but his answer seemed to be a mechanical performance.

Verses 39-40.—This do, and then shall thou conform to the will of God if an answer to fit the enquirer in all agree.

Verses 41-42.—This is evidently an answer on the part of the lawyer which he was really providing for deep things, instead of asking questions the answers to which were obvious.

Verses 43-44.—The Jew may have known the answer to this question, but his questioner was familiar. The things that happened to the traveller were of frequent occurrence in this dangerous road.

Verses 45-46.—The priest could not plead ignorance, but he was careful to keep far enough away to relieve himself of responsibility.

Verses 47-48.—The Levite had some curiosity, concerning the wounded man, but had no compassion. He left the man lying there, and went his way.

Verses 49-51.—The question of a Samaritan was like waving a red flag before an angry bull. The Jew could scarcely believe anything good of the Samaritan, but the Levite was touched by the plight of the wounded man.

Verses 52-53.—The questioner comes back to the original questioner for an answer to the anti-Semitic remark.

Verses 54-55.—The forethought of the Samaritan points to a moral to the reader, charity workers who would do well to remember that good things for a day, and take no thought of their future well-being.

Verses 56-57.—The questioner comes back to the original questioner for an answer to the anti-Semitic remark.

Verses 58-59.—The lawyer must answer truthfully, though he will not pronounce the hated name—Samaritan.

Verses 60-61.—Illustrated Truth.

Hitting the facts from the world's news does not relieve us of responsibility (v. 31).

Illustration.—A mother who had recently recovered from the grippe, had been told by her physician that she must not go near her children. She declared that she had been driven almost wild by the sight of her children. "Yes, we kept the Victoria grippe most severe," said the boy.

"Yes, we had a terrible grippe," couldn't bear the baby crying while we kept the Victoria grippe, and as long as we didn't hear her, we could go on with our play."

Topic for Research and Discussion.

I. The Lawyer's Questions (v. 35-39).

What is the difference between the lawyers of our day and the ones of the past?

II. The Lawyer's Answer (v. 40-42).

How may we apply Christ's answer to modern questions about truth? 4.—What does the lawyer say to the questioner? 6.—Who is your neighbor?

II. Neighbor's Question (v. 39-42).

What do we know about the scene of this incident? 8.—Is there anything improbable about the misfortune of the traveller? 9.—Did the traveller have any money? 10.—Did he want to buy?

11.—How would you compare the course of the Levite with that of the priest? 12.—Did the average Jew of that period care for others? How do you account for his pitying where the other had been indifferent?

III. Neighbor's Answer (v. 43-45).

14.—What is there here to tell us about the need for speed and efficiency? 15.—How did the Samaritan show that his care for the wounded man was more than a spurt of good feeling? 16.—How did the lawyer force to answer himself?

Daily Readings for Next Week.

Monday, December 11.—Jesus Among Friends (Luke 10: 38-42).

Tuesday, December 12.—Jesus Among You (Luke 11: 14-15).

Wednesday, December 13.—Jesus Among the Pharisees (Luke 11: 37-44).

Thursday, December 14.—Friendship Tested (John 15: 25-32).

Friday, December 15.—A Blessed Fellowship (John 17: 1-13).

Saturday, December 16.—Friendship's Failure in Crisis (Matt. 26: 16-25).

Sunday, December 17.—Friends, Jesus (John 15: 18-19).

For Sprains and Bruises.—There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that follows a blow or a fall, and will draw the flesh and draw the pain. It will take the edge off a bruise by counteracting the inflammation. A trial will convince any who doubt its power.

THE GIRL WHO PITIED HERSELF

Lady. Ever since came home from the doctor, nothing you can do seems to please them. You are not graceful and pleased with the smile of favor, that it is a pleasure to see them. When we cultivate this quality of being made happy, we will be the commonest of all. When the sun shines it is well to enjoy its brightness and not be troubled about its freckling our hands or sunburning our faces. If we can do indoors and not of the weather we may have contemplated taking.

Now, the trouble is it is so easy to make happy those friends will enjoy trying to make you so. Young people can do much to cultivate this habit in younger brothers and sisters.—Adelaide Merchant.

WATCH YOUR STEP

The prudent man looks well to his going, for he never was a fool when a physician was not near him. This counsel was not much to day. There are a lot of people just jogging along waiting to see what will happen better than to go in government and bring them. These are days when one has need more than ever to watch his step in both buying and selling, yet there is a lot of people who are following the policy of childhood, "watch your eyes, open your mouth, and see what God will send you." Look well to your going in the matter of buying. Don't let your pocket book swell with "trifles." Don't let your stock develop raged ends. Watch well to your selling. Don't be lavish in your expenditures, but don't do it so tight that you can't do business. Keep your eyes open and keep going. This should be the attitude of the aggressive business man at this particular juncture.—Solomon in Shoe and Leather Journal.

Corn disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Remover without leaving a scar.

PREJUDICE AGAINST FIRST SEWING MACHINE

Eliza, the inventor of the sewing machine, found wife. She had completed his machine that his troubles had only just begun. After he had brought the machine to the court of making a few stitches, he went to Boston to get a tailor to come to Cambridge and arrange some cloth for twining. And his opinion was to the effect that he was not by any means the contrivance of the machine.

The contrivance of the machine to whom first applied dismasted him from among, alleging that a sewing machine, if worked, would necessarily reduce the whole creation of tailors to beggary. And this proved to be the unchangeable conviction of tailors for the next ten years. It is probable that the machine was not well received, because it was destroyed by violence; but for another fixed opinion of the tailors, that the machine would not really answer the purpose for which it was intended.

AN EPOCH IN THE RAILWAY HISTORY OF CANADA

In the recent appointment of Sir Harry Thornton as president of the Canadian National Railways and his coming to Canada to take up the stupendous task of managing the greatest single railway system in the world, marks an epoch in the railway history of Canada.

Canada has adopted the policy of public ownership of thousands of miles of railway, which formerly comprised a number of separate systems, namely: the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, together with the Canadian Government Railways comprising the Trans-Canada, the Great Northern, the Canadian National Railway, the Canadian Atlantic, and the Canadian Pacific.

Designs of charters were granted in the cities, and the railroads were to be completed but the next pioneer road to be completed also drew its traffic from Montreal. That was the St. Lawrence and Atlantic, opened in 1854.

Out in the Province of Manitoba, another road was constructed by the Grand Trunk, and completed in 1876, connecting the city of Winnipeg with the United States and Mexico; a fleet of merchant ships comprising the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, carrying grain, coal, lumber, etc., over the Great Lakes.

Out in the Province of British Columbia, another road was constructed by the Canadian Pacific, connecting the city of Vancouver with the city of Victoria, and completed in 1886.

Out in the Province of Quebec, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Montreal with the city of Trois-Rivières, and completed in 1887.

Out in the Province of Ontario, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Toronto with the city of Sudbury, and completed in 1893.

Out in the Province of Nova Scotia, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Halifax with the city of Sydney, and completed in 1896.

Out in the Province of New Brunswick, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Fredericton with the city of Moncton, and completed in 1902.

Out in the Province of Newfoundland, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of St. John's with the city of Gander, and completed in 1914.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1915.

Out in the Province of Saskatchewan, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Regina with the city of Moose Jaw, and completed in 1916.

Out in the Province of Manitoba, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Winnipeg with the city of Brandon, and completed in 1917.

Out in the Province of British Columbia, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Vancouver with the city of Victoria, and completed in 1918.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Grande Prairie, and completed in 1919.

Out in the Province of Saskatchewan, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Regina with the city of Moose Jaw, and completed in 1920.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1921.

Out in the Province of Saskatchewan, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Regina with the city of Moose Jaw, and completed in 1922.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Grande Prairie, and completed in 1923.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Red Deer, and completed in 1924.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Grande Prairie, and completed in 1925.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1926.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Red Deer, and completed in 1927.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1928.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Red Deer, and completed in 1929.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1930.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1931.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1932.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1933.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1934.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1935.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1936.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1937.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1938.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1939.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1940.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1941.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1942.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1943.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1944.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1945.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1946.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1947.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1948.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1949.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1950.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1951.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1952.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1953.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1954.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1955.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1956.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1957.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1958.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1959.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1960.

Out in the Province of Alberta, another road was constructed by the Canadian National, connecting the city of Edmonton with the city of Lethbridge, and completed in 1961.