

Sunday School Lesson

October 2, Lesson 1—The Christian's Devotional Life—Matthew 6: 5-15; 2 Timothy 3: 14-17. Golden Text—Grow in grace, and in knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.—2 Peter 3: 18.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE CHRISTIAN AND HIS PRAYING, Matt. 6: 5-15.
II. THE CHRISTIAN AND HIS BIBLE, 2 Tim. 3: 14-17.

INTRODUCTION—How can I be a Christian in these complex and confusing days? Only as I keep the thought of God vivid in my own life. Therefore the Christian needs to pray and study the Bible.

I. THE CHRISTIAN AND HIS PRAYING, Matt. 6: 5-15.
This passage occurs in that section of the Sermon on the Mount which contrasts the new piety with the old. Jesus refers to three types of prayer:

(a) The "Boston Audience" Prayer, v. 5. Jesus warns against making prayer a mere performance. The Jews had stated hours for prayer—morning, noon, evening. Some were careful to be found in some conspicuous place, a crowded street corner, say, when the prayer-hour struck. There, sure to be observed, they prayed. An enthusiastic reporter once described a certain devotional effort as the "finest prayer ever delivered before a Boston audience." Such prayers get what they want, publicity. "Reward" means "paid in full." Verse 6 commands that secret communion with God which was Jesus' own method.

(b) The Mechanical Prayer, v. 7. Vain repetitions—a lot of talk without much behind it. Prayer tends to become a series of conventional requests and set phrases which we rattle off without realizing their meaning, without any serious attempt to live up to them. Is this the reason why so many sincere Christians never go to prayer-meeting?

Prayer is not a merely a "want list." Our Father knows already v. 8. It is cultivating his friendship—living in the radiance of the soul to which the music and message of the eternal. When Jesus prayed, he was somebody. What he got from God, was God himself. His disciples, dull as they were, were wakened to the reality and the power of it. They came to him and asked, "Teach us to pray like that."

(c) The Model Prayer, vs. 9-15. First of all, Jesus would have us think of his Father as one whom we are all dependent, "our Father," v. 9. Not "my, but our," thus reminding us that we are members one of the other. Jesus would have us ask for no blessing for ourselves which does not include our brother, also. "Who art in heaven"—who occupies the position of supreme authority. See Isa. 66: 1. Love is all-powerful. "Hallowed be thy name" means, "reverenced be that which thy name stands for, Beauty, Love, Goodness, Fatherhood." May these characteristics and the relationship of brother which they involve be more sacred to me than anything else in life.

This aim is clearly impossible in a world organized on selfish, individualistic lines where a man is forced to look upon his brother as a rival, even an enemy. Hence the petition, "Thy kingdom come." Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven, v. 10. Jesus wants us to pray for a new era when justice will prevail, when kindness will find expression, when purity will triumph.

From the highest spiritual aspirations the prayer suddenly drops to man's most common physical need, bread, v. 11. Jesus knew that grinding poverty, as well as too much wealth, has soul-destroying power. Hence the prayer—"enough for each day." Bread, not for me alone, nor for some of us, but for all God's children.

The condition for forgiveness in v. 12 is not arbitrary. It is only the attitude that forgives that can accept forgiveness.

"Lead us not into temptation" (v. 13), is probably better rendered, "Let us not enter into temptation." Although character needs testing, the conflict is doubtful, and even desperate until victory is won. When a man realizes the issues involved, it is natural for him to seek to avoid the ordeal.

II. THE CHRISTIAN AND HIS BIBLE, 2 Tim. 3: 14-17.
Paul emphasized the value of the Scriptures for Christian growth, vs. 15-17. Why read them? For the same reason that we read any other books—for what they say to us. The Bible shows us the way of God with men.

Inspired? We know it is inspired by the best of all proofs, because it inspires.

New British Airplanes Displayed at Hendon

Representatives of the military and naval services of nearly every nation in the world and of the chief foreign and imperial civil air transport companies watched at Hendon, airdrome, near London, recently the demonstration of thirty-five different types of United Kingdom airplanes in the course of a display organized by the Society of British Aircraft Constructors.

In the aggregate the aircraft, aero engines and accessory equipment brought to the airdrome were worth nearly \$2,500,000. Aggregate engine power of the thirty-five airplanes was approximately 20,000 horsepower.

The small single-seater aircraft, all of them capable of speeds in level flight considerably exceeding 200 miles an hour, were put through every aerian manoeuvre. One machine made four consecutive upward spins with the tail pointing almost vertically toward the earth and still had sufficient power in hand to climb on to a level keel once more. Another climbed steeply for several seconds upside down and with the engine throttle closed. And each was dived at speeds surpassing 350 miles an hour, falling vertically downward and flattening out barely 100 feet above the airdrome. In sharp contrast the same planes were flown slowly across the flying field providing a demonstration of wide speed range and efficient flying control.

Big new night bombers showed their places in circuits of the airdrome, flying at first slowly and later moving at full speed with thunderous bellows of engines. One of the night bomber pilots made almost a complete circuit of the airdrome with hands held high above his head, not once touching the control lever as the big plane moved around. The performance of a new air liner designed for operation of the African air routes attracted much attention. This is a monoplane with accommodation for seventeen passengers in a cabin said to be roomier than the most luxurious of Pullman rail cars. Driven by four air-cooled engines totalling 1,360 horsepower, the new craft cruises easily at 120 miles per hour and is capable of a maximum velocity in level flight of more than 150 miles an hour.

Marriage and Travel Boomed By Italian Fare Reduction

Rome.—Rome may soon become the honeymoon capital of the world as a consequence of reductions granted by the Italian State Railroads to newly married couples. It is announced that 864 strikes, seventy-six lockouts and fifty-eight instances where the workers stayed on the job, but did as little as possible. The principal causes of disputes were the discharge of workers, reductions of wages and demands for discharge allowances, increases of wages and the payment of wages in arrears. Of the 998 active disputes, 393 ended in failure for the workers, 351 in compromise and 225 in favor of the workers' demands; 23 were reported unsettled, and in six cases the outcome could not be ascertained.

Some months ago the Ministry of Communications granted Italian honeymoon couples, married anywhere in Italy, 70 per cent. reductions for journeys to Rome and return. The experiment was highly successful. Even the Pope entered into the spirit of the thing and made a point of receiving in audience all the couples who came to Rome on their honeymoon.

Paris Is Steadily Replacing Trolley Cars With Buses

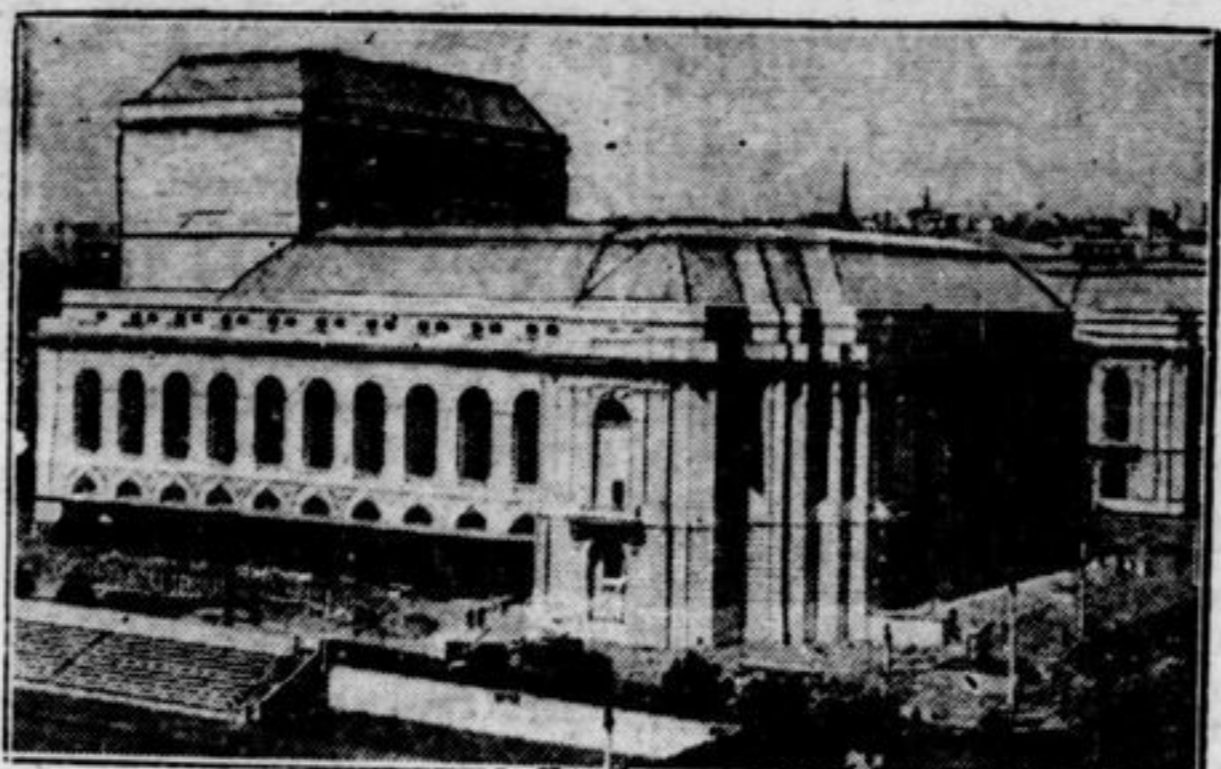
Paris.—The ubiquitous trolley, a few years hence, will be a thing of the past in Paris. Its replacement by autobus is slowly but surely being effected.

Some fifty trolley lines have been suspended during the past seven years by the Societe des Transports en Commun. These lines served sections of the capital and the outlying districts. During the first half of this year five lines have been discarded for the more comfortable bus. There is no doubt that with the passing of the trolleys traffic regulation will be simpler, particularly around the Opera and St. Lazare districts and several others where buses and trolleys converge.

Canadians Prefer Tea to Coffee

Ottawa.—Canadians drink more tea than coffee in the proportion of four to three. Statistics show that the annual per capita consumption in the Dominion is four pounds of tea and three pounds of coffee, and use of both seems to be increasing steadily. But Canadians still have a long way to go before they approach the enormous amount of tea consumed in the British Isles. There the per capita consumption is eight pounds a year.

A Practical War Memorial



San Francisco's war memorial is in the form of beautiful twin buildings, recently dedicated. One is a civic opera house, the other a veteran's building.

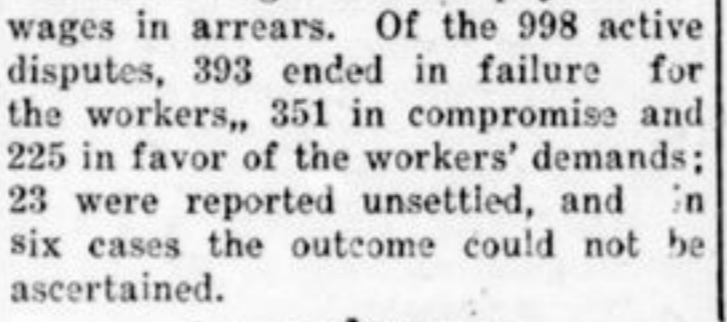
Indian Population Grows

Contrary to a widespread impression that the Indian section of our population was steadily declining, comes a statement from the department of Indian Affairs to the effect that the latest census shows an actual increase of over 14,000 since the previous census ten years ago. We have usually had drawn for us a rather pathetic picture of the passing of a race—a page turned down in the history of the land. In the United States, as an actual matter of fact, the Indian population is increasing rapidly through intermarriage. But it seems that our more stimulating climate and the fact that there is relatively little intermarriage here combine to perpetuate the race. The care devoted to the welfare of all Indian communities in Canada is well known, and the Department may congratulate itself and stick another feather in its cap on the strength of the census return. The noble red man may have vanished as a historic figure from our midst, but his descendants are still virile and still maintain some of the best traditions of their ancestors.—Montreal Daily Star

Small Japanese Industries

That the smaller industrial establishments in Japan have been more adversely affected during the last few years than the big concerns is indicated by a report recently published by the Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs showing an increase in the number of labor disputes from 2,289 in 1929 to 2,456 in 1931, but a decrease in the number of workers involved from 191,805 to 154,528. In 1928 the disputes developed into 864 strikes, seventy-six lockouts and fifty-eight instances where the workers stayed on the job, but did as little as possible. The principal causes of disputes were the discharge of workers, reductions of wages and demands for discharge allowances, increases of wages and the payment of wages in arrears. Of the 998 active disputes, 393 ended in failure for the workers, 351 in compromise and 225 in favor of the workers' demands; 23 were reported unsettled, and in six cases the outcome could not be ascertained.

On the Boards



Jack Dempsey looks worried but he's not behind the bars—only studying his act. He declares five shows a day as hard work.

A Poet's Vision

He toiled for daily bread. His soiled hands Bear witness to his toil. Yet, undetected, The poet's soul within him, harkening, heard. Not the harsh noises of the marketplace Wherein men barter body, mind and soul, for paltry peace, But from the dusty counter-land through open door, And high above the clamour of the street, The mystic music of a lovely land, Sun-kissed, and bearing evermore The soft, sweet murmur of a singing sea, And harpers, harping on a song-filled shore. —Gilbert Rae, in Chambers' Journal.



"That machinist is the most thorough man at his trade I know."
"What makes you think so?"
"He not only works all day, but everybody's attention and hammers every new idea advanced."

The Little World

By Jan Struther in "London Spectator" Though God in seven days The world and all its ways Once for his own delight did fashion truly, Yet every man alive Must through his senses five Create it nowly.

No beauty dwells on earth Till eyes do give it birth; No rock, no stone, till a hand's touch bring concreteness; Fragrance, till breath be near; Music, till listening ear Draw forth its sweetness.

And you, my little God, Whose rosy feet have trod But seven days' distance from your own day's breaking, You, in my arms close curled, Tell me, what kind of world Have you been making?

These things you treasures be— Low voices' harmony; The comfortable rhythm of the hours; Kind warmth, surprising light, Food, and the nodding, bright, Blurred shapes of flowers.

Here dwells no hurt nor harm, Nor any worse alarm, Than the small stuporous sound of your own sneezing; Wise though he be, and great, Could God himself create A word more pleasing?

Size of Trout No Guide To Age, Experts Reveal

The size of a trout is not necessarily a guide to its age, officials of the U.S. Fish Division of the Dept. of Conservation say. This, they point out, is frequently proved in rearing stations where it often happens that trout raised from the same batch of fry will range in length from two to seven inches when the ponds are seined in September.

The explanation of this is that here and there an especially vigorous trout has managed to obtain a little more food than the others or to live near the head of the pond where the water is fresher and contains more living organisms on which to feed.

The fortunate individuals grow more rapidly than the rest and early learn to use their superior strength to keep the others away from the most desirable feeding areas, themselves lying near the head screens ready to seize the choice flies, bugs and small organisms carried down the stream.

The smaller trout must content themselves with the artificial food given them by the station attendant, and, as a result, it is not long before they are in danger of being consumed by their brothers, who have grown to such a superior size.

Miniature Store Built By Grocer for Children

A miniature grocer, store along the same lines as the large one in which he conducts his business has been built and stocked by a northern grocer for the exclusive use of kindergarten pupils of the local school.

The children, the grocer discovered, had played store for some time in the school room, using a few old boxes and calling their "store" by the name that the grocer used. He conceived the idea of giving them a real, up-to-date store to play in and proceeded to build it in the school. He wrote to manufacturers for empty sample boxes of miniature editions of their products and stocked the small shelves in the usual way.

A formal opening day was held when the store was completed and the parents of the children were invited to attend. Moving pictures were taken and candy favors distributed to the children.

Each day during class the children are allowed to play "store" for one hour. A "manager" and his "assistant" are chosen by the teacher, and the class buys groceries in the same manner in which they have seen their mothers buy at the real store.

English Traders Trying To Curtail Mill Retailing

Ashton-Under-Lyns, England.—The Chamber of Commerce here is approaching cotton mill employers with a view to ending the practice of retail trading in mills in the Ashton district. Trading in chocolates, biscuits, and other commodities has developed so greatly in the mills that the chamber has been prompted to take action.

'31 Record Year In Dairy Products

Creamery Butter Production Sets New High Record—Ontario Lead in Cheese Output

The production of creamery butter in Canada last year established a new high record for the industry. The previous record had been set up in 1930, but even that figure was exceeded last year by over 20 per cent. The output of factory cheese showed a decline in 1931, but both cheese and butter scored an advance in exports. On the other hand, imports of dairy products, not normally high, sank to very low proportions.

The production of creamery butter in Canada in 1931 amounted to 225,802,635 pounds valued at \$50,168,738, the output in 1930 being 185,751,061 pounds with a value of \$36,670,504. Ontario and Quebec ranked fairly close in volume of production in 1931, the former province producing 77,367,710 pounds and the latter 69,653,510 pounds. Alberta ranked third among the provinces in regard to production with 10 per cent. of the Dominion output, and was followed in order by Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Ontario produced 34 per cent. and Quebec 31 per cent. of the Dominion total. All the provinces showed increased output when compared with 1930.

The factory output of cheese in the Dominion for 1931 was 113,704,109 pounds valued at \$12,796,616. In the previous year production was 119,167,203 pounds and the value \$18,089,870. Ontario was a big producer among the provinces in 1931, her output being 84,229,045 pounds or 74 per cent. of the total for Canada. Quebec was second in importance with a production of 25,907,691 pounds. Ontario showed an increase over 1930 of nearly 3,000,000 pounds, but the Quebec output fell off by a little over 8,000,000 pounds. There were increases in production in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Germany Lists Newspapers

Leipzig.—Germany has 4,547 daily newspapers. Of these, the German Newspaper Manual lists 1,814 as "non-partisan"—by far the largest single group.

Among the papers with definite party affiliations, the largest number 596, belongs to the Centre party and it Bavarian offshoot, the Bavarian People's party, both Catholic. The Social-Democrats contr' 197 papers, the Nazis 121 and the Communists 50. Eighty-one dailies avow allegiance to the German Nationalist party, which has not half the voting strength of the Communists, and fifty-eight describe themselves as "democratic," that is, representative of the State party, though this is almost extinct.

There are 363 "buergerlich," 562 "national," 212 "official" dailies. No information concerning their political tone.

Berlin, with 147 dailies, has more newspapers than the whole province of Pommern.

New Trade Opportunities

(From "Canada.")
The Canadian market is now opened wider than ever to goods from the Mother Country. On 220 tariff items new preferences are granted to British manufacturers. These will help to provide employment for thousands of British workers and pave the way back to prosperity.

In return the Mother Country grants preferences to the products of Canada's farms and orchards. Canadian produce has always been as good as any in the world. Now it should be cheaper than foreign produce. It is practical business to buy Canadian goods. See that the shops supply them.



Bill—"My vacation starts next week."
Tom—"Going away?"
Bill—"No, but my wife is."

Ramblings

London's 142 hospitals had a total income of \$19,811,000 last year.

Out of about 55,000 qualified doctors on the medical register, there are about 5,000 women.

Most of London's big government departments have their own libraries, that of the War Office containing over 100,000 books.

Lister, who received a title in 1897, was the first man in the British Empire to be raised, to the peerage purely for his services to medical science.

Although there are 1,900 girls born in England for every 1,045 boys, there are twice as many women as men over the age of 86.

Eighty per cent. of the world's motor cycles are in Europe, where Germany has 760,380, the United Kingdom 640,152, France 469,100, and Italy 95,518.

Great Britain does not consume as much margarine as other countries. Denmark uses annually 49 lbs. per head of the population, Holland 29 lbs., Germany 17 lbs., and Britain 15 lbs.

A Canadian motorist recently came abreast of a deer and accelerated to fifty-five miles an hour, but the animal kept ahead of him and then turned off in the undergrowth.

Some of England's registered flocks of sheep are old institutions; one which has been in existence 140 years is being dispersed this month, but an older one still exists.

Eyelashes should match the frock, according to a "freak" Paris fashion. The lashes, which are either dyed or covered with artificial ones, are said to make the eyes themselves change color.

Lighted cigarette were recently dropped in England from aeroplanes flying at a height of 1,000 feet. Out of six dropped, the official making the test found three on the ground, all still burning.

The City of Westminster, in the County of London, contains four square miles, valued at about \$15,000,000. This works out at \$15,000 per head for Westminster's entire population.

Lipsticks and other cosmetics were produced 3,500 years ago in a factory recently unearthed on the River Danube. There was a regular trade with Egypt in these aids to beauty in 1609 B.C.

A book containing 56,000 words was recently transmitted by wireless from the Dutch Government station to the Dutch West Indies. The word—four transmitters for seven hours each.

Last year was a good one for London hospitals financially. There were eighty-five with a cash surplus against seventy-two the previous year, while only fifty-seven had deficits as compared with seventy in 1930.

A stained glass window has been put up in the Church of St. Ann, Soho, London, in memory of animals—rabbits, cows, donkeys, sheep and fowls, which will appear in it. This is believed to be the first window of its kind in the country.

Pilgrimage Made to Cavern For Guacharo Birds Annually
Once a year a pilgrimage is made to the Great Guacharo cavern in the valley of Caripe, near Cumana, Venezuela, S.A., for the sake of obtaining quantities of the birds from which the cavern takes its name. Here the guacharos or oil birds nest in the darkness where they spend their days, venturing forth only at night to obtain the fruits upon which they feed.

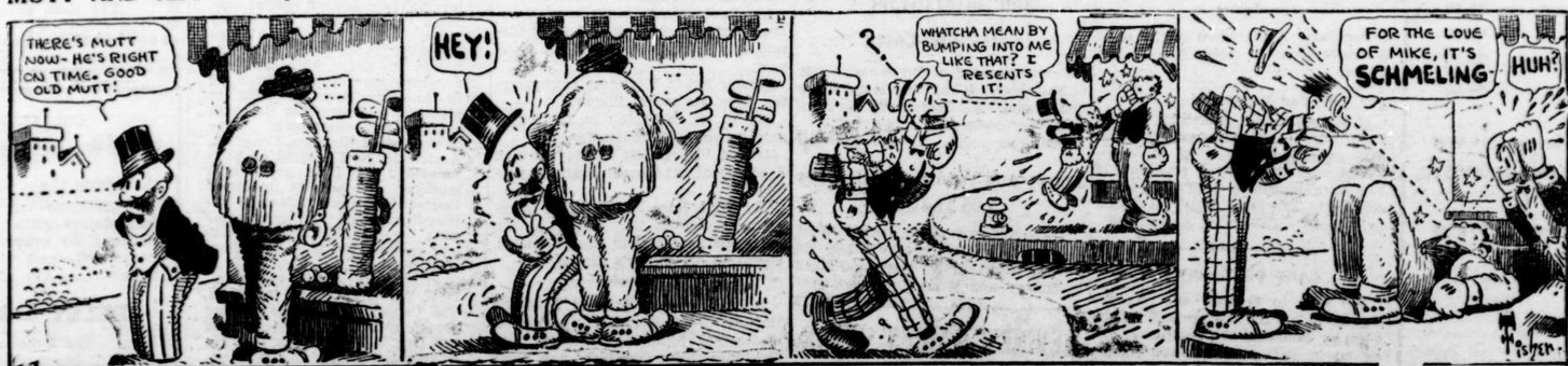
Soon after they are hatched the young birds become exceedingly fat and it is because of this they are sought. They are slaughtered in great numbers, their fat being melted and stored for use as butter or oil. When clarified it is said this fat will keep for a year without becoming rancid. —Detroit News.

Burned Home to Get Nails
Nails were so costly in Colonial days that people often set fire to their homes when leaving them to secure enough nails to build again. To prevent this practice the government of Virginia gave each planter the estimated number of nails in the frame of the house.

More Physicians in Britain
London.—The British Medical Journal states that on Dec. 31 last there were 55,604 names on the Medical Register, compared with 23,801 half a century ago. This means that there is now a physician for every 1,900 of the population. In the United States it is estimated that there is a physician to every 800 people.

At a point 100 miles north of the Arctic Circle, in Sweden, is an "electric hotbed" used for growing spinach, parsley, dill, lettuce, cucumbers, radishes and cauliflower.

MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER



The Uncrowned Champ

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