

# Sunday School Lesson

February 16. Lesson VII—Jesus Healing and Helping—Matthew 9: 1-13. Golden Text—Himself took our infirmities and bare our sickness.—Matthew 8: 17.

### ANALYSIS

I. THE HEALING OF THE MAN WITH PARALYSIS, ch. 9: 1-8.  
II. THE CALL OF MATTHEW, ch. 9: 9-13.

**INTRODUCTION**—The method adopted in Matthew is that of grouping the materials presented to the readers so as to set forth the greatness of the power and personality of Jesus. After the Sermon on the Mount we come to the different stories of his remarkable works of Jesus, revealing his compassion and authority.

I. THE HEALING OF THE MAN WITH PARALYSIS, ch. 9: 1-8.

V. 1. Another of the journeys which Jesus had made through Galilee is over, and he returns to Capernaum, which had been his headquarters. He wishes to find time for rest and for the instruction of his disciples. But the report soon goes abroad that he is back, and there is greater eagerness to see and hear him.

V. 2. The faith which is here mentioned can be better understood by reading the narrative in Mar 2: 11, 12, and Luke 5: 18-26. Several of the sick man's friends had determined to bring him to this new healer, and when the crowd was so great that they could not enter, they had gone to the roof of the house and let down the bed in front of Jesus. This effort was the result of their firm faith that if Jesus could only meet their friend, all would be well. Faith is trusting the goodness and power of Christ.

Jesus looks upon this sick man and tells him not to be afraid, since his sins are forgiven. This was hardly the treatment that was expected, since to all outward appearance the trouble was in the body. However, Jesus had looked deeper, and he saw that the man was troubled about his soul, and that the burden of his sins was resting heavily upon him. His conscience had been stirred, and the longing for a better life had been started. How could there be any peace as long as this inner struggle with sin was continuing? Forgiveness, and the assurance of the divine love, were what the poor man really needed, and so Jesus gives him this greatest of all blessings.

V. 3. But Jesus has his foes, who are ever on the watch, and they now heap scorn upon his words. They evidently suggest that it is a simple thing to tell a man that his sins are forgiven, since no one can test its truthfulness. There is no change in the body to indicate that a change has taken place. Besides that, it is, they say, the special privilege of God to forgive sin, and it is, therefore, blasphemy for a man to assume this power.

V. 5. Jesus reads their sceptical and critical thoughts, and wishes to make everything clear. He asks them whether it is easier to say, "Thy sins are forgiven thee," or to say, "Arise and walk." Of course it is easier to say, "Thy sins are forgiven, since none can tell whether it is fulfilled or not," but if one says, "Arise and walk," then unless the patient does this the healer's reputation is gone.

V. 6. Jesus works the miracle on the man's body in order to convince them that his claim over the spiritual nature is valid. One who can heal thus wonderfully must have been authority to forgive sins.

V. 7. We do not wonder that the people were greatly astonished, but probably they did not realize that the greatest object which Jesus had in view was to give this man, not only a healthy body, but also a pure heart.

II. THE CALL OF MATTHEW, ch. 9: 9-13.

V. 9. This is the call of the man whose name is associated with this gospel, and it shows how unconventional were many of the methods of Jesus. Matthew belonged to a very unpopular class of people. The tax-gatherer is never very much liked. Out in Palestine, at this period, the burden of taxes was very heavy, and the common people were oppressed by grievous exactions. It is no wonder that the publican, or tax-gatherer, were a marked class, and that they were ruled out of most respectable society. The publicans were associated with the sinners, see Matt. 11: 19; Luke 15: 1. When Jesus proposed to select one out of this despised folk for his intimate friend, it called forth the scorn and contempt among the religious classes.

V. 11. It would seem strange to us if uninvited guests were to enter the house of another man and talk familiarly with those who are present, but this was quite common in the east. The Pharisees evidently came in and began to converse with the disciples

of Jesus, bitterly attacking him for this breaking of the social custom of his nation. To eat with outcasts was an unheard-of indignity.

V. 12. Jesus defends his liberal treatment of this class with an appeal to the example of a physician. It is a professional defence. A doctor does not go to people who are in sound health, and who have no need of his skill. Those only will take his advice who are out of health, and who feel their need of a cure. It is so also with Jesus. These Pharisees think that they are morally and spiritually whole. They do not need any one to help them. Therefore, Jesus must go to those who will appreciate the blessings which he has to give.

V. 13. Jesus further defends himself by reminding them of the scriptures which show that God looks, not for mere ritual service, but for mercy and goodness. The first of all laws is the law of love; and these poor, neglected sinners, are they not most in need of love? To be kind is to win the divine favor.



Roscoe W. Ball  
General Superintendent of the Western Lines, Canadian National Telegraphs, whose appointment as chief of the newly-formed commercial department of the telegraph company has been announced by V. G. Barber, General Manager of the Canadian National Telegraphs. Mr. Ball will have jurisdiction throughout the system in regard to commercial affairs. His headquarters will be at Toronto.

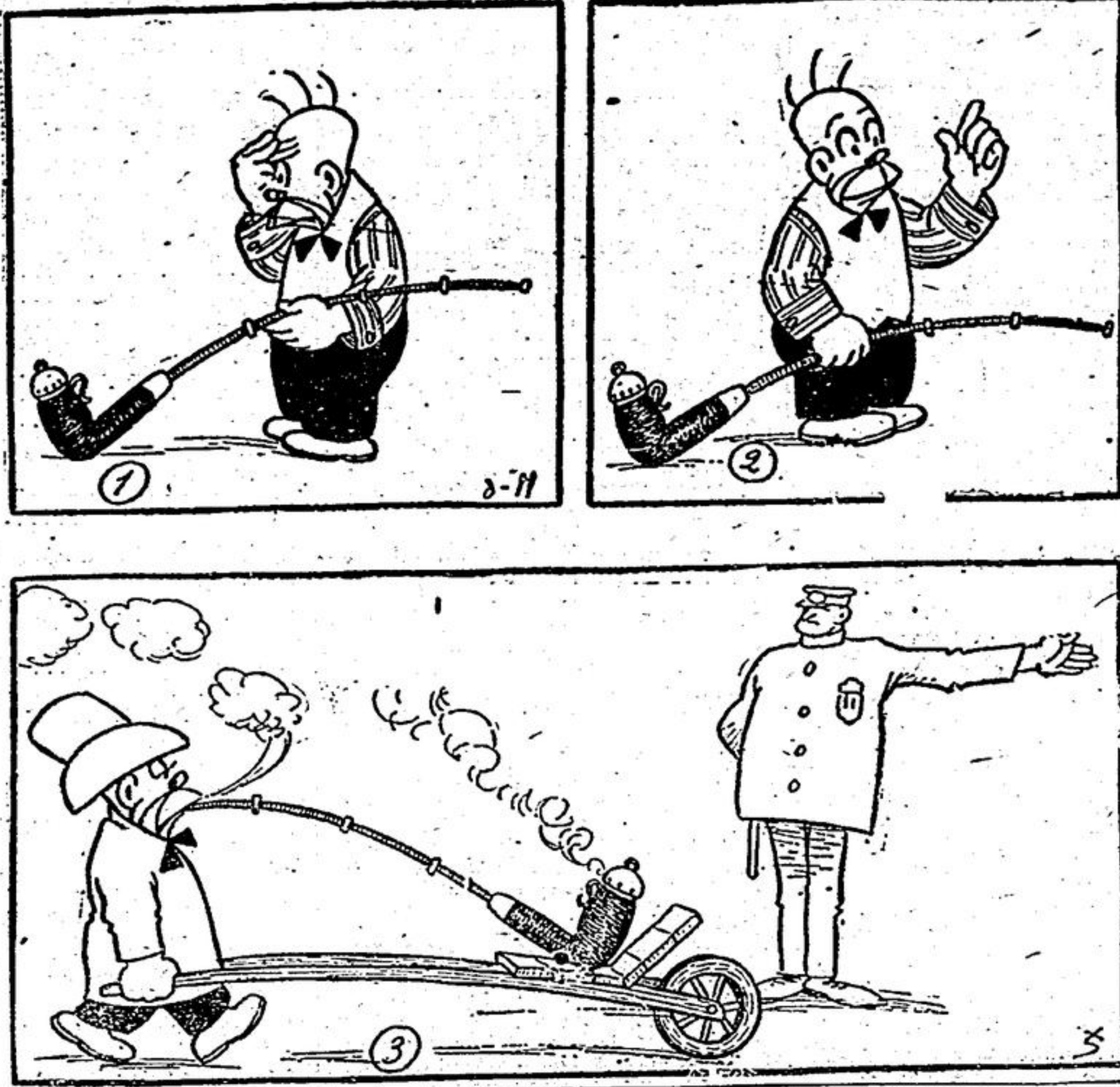
## The Voices of Our Dead

From the depths of the sea there cometh a sigh,  
From the mountains cometh a moan,  
From the forests of France a frantic cry,  
From the sky a shriek, a groan.  
"For what did we die?" these voices ask,  
"Why sacrificed life's emprise?  
Must we forever behind death's mask  
Be mocked by falsehood and lies?"  
"Will never to us come the rest of peace?  
Must Time's fruition be dust?  
Will the day never come when horrors shall cease,  
And swords and spears shall rust?  
Oh, ye who still hold life's emprise,  
And guide humanity's trend,  
Regard our moanings and our sighs,  
So strife and war shall end."  
—Oliver Hezzelwood.



"When one loses a leather grip it's a case of hide and seek."

## ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobsson



## Science Will Save Mankind From War

America's Most Renowned Scientist Says, "It Will Also Keep the Race from Overcrowding and Starvation"

Dr. James Laver, in London Chronicle

A prediction that science will save the world from war and its future inhabitants from starvation, was made by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, world-famed physicist, who, it will be remembered, is a former Nobel Prize winner, in his presidential address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Only a short cabled account was sent to this country and we quote, therefore, the speech as it appears in the New York Times.

Speaking on the alleged sins of science, Dr. Millikan took up one by one the outstanding accusations against scientific research, and to each of them, on behalf of science, pleaded not guilty. He denied that science is materialistic.

To the charge that science has multiplied the tools of destruction, that she has made war more deadly, more horrible and less heroic than it used to be, Dr. Millikan replied that every scientific advance "finds times as many new, peaceful and constructive uses as it finds destructive ones."

"Explosives and fertilizers are basically the same, and even explosives find a dozen peaceful uses to one warlike one," he said. "Public thinking is misled by the fact that a horror makes better news than a wheat crop. One man blows painlessly to atoms gets more news space than a thousand men dying by inches from disease."

**Peaceful Arts Exceed Warlike**  
"Steel does indeed make bayonets, but it also makes plowshares and railroads and automobiles and sewing machines and threshers and a thousand other things whose uses constitute the strongest existing deterrent of human energies from the destructive to the peaceful arts."

"In my judgment, war is now in process of being abolished, chiefly by this relentless advance of science, its most powerful enemy. It has existed in spite of religion, and in spite of philosophy, and in spite of social ethics, and in spite of the Golden Rule, since the days of the cave man because in accordance with the evolutionary philosophy of modern

science and simply because it has had available evidence is in."

"Now the new evidence born of new scientific students is to the effect that it is highly improbable that there is any appreciable amount of available sub-atomic energy for man to tap anyway; in other words, that henceforth men who are living in fear lest some bad boy among the scientists may some day touch off the fuse and blow this comfortable earth of ours to star-dust, may go home and henceforth sleep in peace with the consciousness that the Creator has put some fool-proof elements into His handiwork, and that man is powerless to do it any tantic physical damage anyway."

Regrets "Craze for the New"  
"Dr. Millikan admitted that there is, however, one regrettable tendency in modern life for which science is probably to some extent at least, responsible."

"I refer to the craze for the new regardless of the true, to the demand for change for the sake of change, regardless of consequences, to the present-day widespread worship of the bizarre, to the cheap extravagance and sensationalism that surround us on every side, as evidenced by our newspapers, our magazines, our novels, our drama, our art in many of its forms, our advertising and even our education."

"Regarding these as 'transient accompaniments of the stupendous rate of change that modern science and its applications have forced on modern life,' and believing that what he termed the present spirit of revolt 'is in part an inevitable reflex of the rapid changes taking place in our times because of the rapid growth of science,' Dr. Millikan said he was 'not greatly disturbed by this.'

"The actual method by which science makes its changes is becoming better understood," he said.  
"The demand for the saner popular books upon it is continually increasing. The remedy is, in part at least, in understanding it better."

"As soon as the public learns, as it is slowly learning, that science, universally recognized as the basis of our civilization, knows no such thing as change for the sake of change; as soon as the public learns that the method of science is not to discard the past, but always to build upon it; as soon as it discovers that in science truth once discovered always remains truth; in a word, that evolution, growth, not revolution, is its method, it will, I hope, begin to banish its craze for the sensational, for the new regardless of the true, and thereby atone for one of the sins into which the very rapid growth of science may have tempted it."

**"Sub-Atomic" Forces Denied**  
"The charge that science is 'giving children matches to play with' by preparing to tap 'enormous stores of sub-atomic energy which weak, ignorant, confused, sometimes vicious man has not the moral qualities to control and direct to useful ends,' a charge, as he admitted made by scientists themselves, was declared by Dr. Millikan to be without foundation."

"Science regards it as her chief function to deter men from over-hasty conclusions, though she does not always succeed even with her devotees; her influence, nevertheless, is always to constrain men to replace panicky, emotional acting by reflective, informed, rational acting. The great world explosions, including the World War, have been mental, not physical. She would ask you then to withhold your judgment until all the available evidence is in."

## Tasty Recipes

**Artichoke Soup**  
Required: Two pounds of artichokes, three onions, one pint of milk, and one pint of water. Wash well, peel and cut up the artichokes, then boil for one hour with three thinly sliced onions. Season with peppercorn and salt to taste, add one teaspoonful of sugar, then put through a sieve. Add then the pint of milk, a little whipped cream or a knob of butter. Heat up again in readiness to serve and add some chopped parsley before serving.

**Celery Soup**  
Required: One good head of celery (only use the outer sticks, keeping the heart for table use with cheese), three small onions chopped up fine, about a teaspoonful of cold potatoes, one pint of milk, and one pint of water. Boil the potatoes and celery till tender enough to put through a sieve. Add some celery salt, pepper, and about a teaspoonful of sugar when you add the milk.

**Potato Soup**  
Required: Six onions, six large potatoes, one pint of milk, one pint of water. Cut the onions and potatoes into slices and boil together until they are well pulped, so that they are tender enough to put through a sieve. Add the pint of milk just before they are put through the sieve, then season with parsley, pepper, salt, and sugar.

Last of all, as an admirable supper dish or nightcap on a cold winter's night, comes the onion soup. For this boil your onions in salted water, strain and cut up. Save half the water they have been boiled in, add as much milk again. Thicken with a dessertspoonful of cornflour and a knob of butter. Season with pepper and salt to taste and serve piping hot.

**To Prepare Crumpets**  
There are two essentials to observe. One is that the buttering must be done before heating, and the other that while they are getting hot in the oven they must be completely covered so that none of their own steam can escape. Never toast crumpets. Place them in little piles of three or four, with the allowance of butter on each one, upon large buttered saucers. Cover with grease-proof paper and put other saucers on the top of each pile. The moisture thus kept in will keep them soft and the butter will soak in evenly.

**TRY TURPENTINE**  
A little turpentine mixed with whitening will remove dirt and grease from marble. Allow the paste to remain on the marble for a few minutes, then wash off with a warm, soapy lather. Rinse with clear cold water.  
A few drops of turpentine added to the rinsing water when washing china or glass will give it a brilliant polish.

Black stockings will not lose any of their color in the wash if they are allowed to soak for several hours in warm water to which a little turpentine has been added.

**A Useful Polisher**  
Get an old broom, cut away any hairs that may remain, and bind several pieces of old cloth round the broom head.  
Finally, finish with a covering of old, soft velvet, and fasten into place with headed nails. This saves you a lot of back aching moments.

**Cooking Cakes**  
When cooking small buns or cakes in the gas oven, you will find them less likely to burn if the tins are well sprinkled with ground rice instead of being greased.

## For the Woman Reader

### Home Finance

"A penny saved is twopenny dear," A plan a day's groat a year."  
This is a good time to check up on your financial status. Hold a family council, and consider the following questions:

What members of the family can contribute to the family income?  
How can persons not earning money contribute to the welfare of the family?

Has health any bearing on thrift?  
How would you estimate the value of the services you render your household?

Should the members take part in a council which makes the budget?  
Should they help keep the household account? Should they keep account of their own expenditures?

Is it of any service for the family to keep the cost of their living?

If the child is given an allowance, what items should it cover?  
Should the wife know more about the income and the husband about household expenses?

Are the standards of living in your home enough to make for wholesome development? Are they extravagant and wasteful and likely to make "spoiled" and discontented people; or are they wise, yet adequate?

### The Perfect Cake

The perfect cake is attractive in appearance; is of uniform thickness; has a crust which is a delicate brown and is thin and tender and daintily crisp; is light; tender; agreeably moist; even-grained in texture; and has a delicate flavor.

The five necessary steps in the making of a perfect cake are: 1. Use good ingredients; 2. Measure accurately; 3. Mix carefully; 4. Bake carefully; 5. Handle carefully after baking.

The ingredients should be fresh and of the best quality. To guess at measurements is taking risks. You may have good "luck," and you may not. In measuring flour, lift it lightly and level it off with a knife. Do the same thing with other measurements.

In mixing, use the beating or folding motion. In beating, the under part of the batter is continually lifted to the surface and this incorporates air into the mixture. To stir a cake batter, with a circular motion, breaks the cells so that the air which has been carefully beaten in is lost.

The temperature of the oven should be even, in baking, not continually rising and falling. To frequently open the door is one cause of temperature fluctuation. To bake yell, the cake should begin rising in the first quarter of its baking period. In the second quarter, it should continue rising and begin to brown. In the third, it finishes rising and continues browning. In the fourth, it finishes baking and shrinks from the sides of the pan.

The cake is done when it has risen to its full height and has a delicate brown crust; when it stops "springing"; when it has shrunk slightly from the sides of the pan; when it springs back if touched lightly with the finger; when a tooth-pick, if inserted into the middle of the cake, comes out dry. At the end of each baking quarter, the door should be opened to see if the cake is baking properly. Regulate the heat to make it bake according to rule. If it is baking unevenly turn the cake around. It may be safely moved after the first ten minutes in the oven.

Set the cake to cool, where there will be a circulation of air around it. This will prevent soggy crusts. Let it cool gradually, in a place slightly warm.

### Canada and Trinidad

Trinidad Guardian: Now is a fitting moment to plan more reciprocity. Both peoples need a new and still more amicable agreement. If Great Britain has too many tropical outlets, Canada has not. And if the volume of our imports from Great Britain are an unappreciable drop in the ocean of English exports, it is a drop that progressive Canada will not despise. ... Though public opinion is slow in forming, and though it is not easy always to see just where our steps are leading us, it is becoming increasingly plain, that if Mr. Snowden rejects the earnest plea not only of West Indian colonists, but of all the other partners in the Empire, then we, who have no direct representation in the Imperial Parliament, must look to each other for mutual aid and support. The War showed that the word British still means something.

### Australia's Defence

Brisbane Queensland: Mr. Scullin's announcement that steps will be taken to suspend compulsory training and the holding of military camps by the beginning of the end of Australia's preparations for defence. ... Once the compulsory system has gone there is only the voluntary system to take its place, and the Labor Government is not likely to offer much encouragement to volunteers. Labor is decidedly weak where national defence is concerned. It thinks of internationalism, of the days when war shall be no more. It whittles down expenditure on defence and makes ridiculous "gestures" of peace to foreign countries, who merely laugh.



"Yes, my daughter eloped."  
"I suppose you will forgive the young couple?"  
"Not until they have located a place to board."

## MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER



## An Hour of Classical Static

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