

Sunday School Lesson

November 18—Lesson VII, Paul's Experiences in Jerusalem, Acts 21: 37 to 22: 1, 22-23. Golden Text—He is strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might.—Ephesians 6: 10.

ANALYSIS.

I. PAUL AND THE ROMAN CAPTAIN, 21: 37 to 22: 1.
II. PAUL AND THE ANGRY MOB, 22: 22-23.

INTRODUCTION.—Paul arrives at Jerusalem in May, A.D. 57, to find the city crowded with pilgrims attending the feast of Pentecost. The teachers of the church realize that the city is a dangerous place for one with the reputation of Paul. He is a marked man among the Jews because of his supposed hostility to the law. Paul is, therefore, urged to put himself right in the eyes of the people by performing a certain religious ceremony which will make it clear that he personally observes the ritual. But this only ends in a riot, for the Jews had noticed him in company with a Gentile, named Trophimus, and they rushed to the conclusion that Paul had admitted this man into the inner temple, which was a criminal offence in their eyes.

I. PAUL AND THE ROMAN CAPTAIN, 21: 37 to 22: 1.

V. 37. Lysias knows that he is responsible for the order of the city, and he naturally decides to arrest Paul. He is surprised to find that he is able to speak Greek, just as a little later the people are surprised that he can speak Aramaic.

V. 38. The captain has supposed that this man was a false prophet from Egypt who a little while before had led a revolution against Rome, and who had escaped to us far. But Paul indignantly denies this statement and with manifest civic pride affirms that he is a citizen of Tarsus.

V. 40. The scene is very memorable, and must have appealed strongly to the memory of the great apostle. Twenty-four years before this he had taken part in a similar riot, or the Christian confession made by Stephen, the first Christian martyr. At that time, Paul had been on the side of the Jews, and had been a leader in the attack on the followers of Jesus. But now everything is reversed. He is back in the familiar city, filled with memories, and now he is pleading the cause of those whom once he persecuted. He wishes to make his defence of Christ. Many of his old Jewish friends would probably be present, and many more were there who had heard of his fame. It was thus a situation fraught with intense emotion. Paul raised his hands to call their attention as he began to speak in the Hebrew, or Aramaic language.

Ch. 22, v. 1. The address opens in the ordinary way and continues to v. 22. The speech was a bold, straightforward talk. Paul mentions his early training in the Jewish law under a great rabbi, Gamaliel, refers to his own zeal in persecuting the Christians, and then tells of the great revolution made in his life by the light that broke upon him on the road to Damascus. In v. 17, he mentions a vision he had in the temple, warning him of impending danger; and at this point the fury of the people breaks out.

II. PAUL AND THE ANGRY MOB, 22: 22-23.

V. 22. As already suggested this scene is much like that which is reported in connection with the death of Stephen. The Jews lose all self-control, shake their garments and cast dust into the air, as signs of their intense abhorrence of the words of Paul. Some think that they threw off their outer garments in order to be free to cast stones at him, as in the Stephen's case.

V. 24. The Roman captain cannot understand the Aramaic, but he sees quite clearly from the actions of the mob that grave danger is at hand and he orders Paul to be taken to the castle of Antonia with him. He proceeds to use scourging in order to force the prisoner to tell the truth. It was illegal to use such torture except where the prisoner had refused to confess, and it was always illegal to scourge a Roman citizen.

V. 25. Paul is accordingly tied to the post with the straps and he was about to receive these fearful blows when he is able to make the soldiers understand that he is a Roman citizen. The circumstances in which Paul claims the privileges of Rome are especially given by Luke. "It was expedient to make the reason for such apparent disloyalty to the nation quite clear."

V. 26. The centurion in charge of the band naturally hesitates to report these circumstances to the captain, and Lysias is filled with even greater surprise at this astonishing prisoner.

V. 28. He cannot refrain from mentioning his astonishment at a poor and apparently unimportant Jew should have received a privilege which he himself had obtained only after a heavy payment. He likely had been an alien, and had bribed some of the Emperor's freedmen who carried on a great traffic in this business. In Paul's case the citizenship had come through his father. Many of the Jews taken to Rome by Pompey as slaves had received freedom and citizenship.

V. 29. Lysias realized the danger of this action and ordered them to give consideration to Paul.

Two men, waiting on the corner for the lights to change, got into a conversation. "See that man over there? I owe my fortune to him," remarked one of them. "Who is he?" remarked the other. "He is a pie-maker who supplies 95 per cent. of the restaurants in town." "Huh! And who are you?" "I am the millionaire dyspepsia tablet manufacturer."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Canadian Girl Works Island Chain as Miner

College Graduate 15 Years on Northern Venture; Lives in Pioneer's Cabin

Toronto—Women are "sitting on top of the world" in many fields of activity, but to Miss Kathleen Rice, graduate of the University of Toronto, goes the unusual distinction of active operations as a mining prospector.

Mining is one of the chief topics of conversation in Canada at present but while the home woman, the business woman and the professional woman discuss how many shares of this or that they own, Miss Rice is working her claim. Her part in the romance of mining is a definite one. At present her base camp is on an island in Herb Lake, or to use the shore melodious Indian name, Wabasko Lake, northern Manitoba. From this base she lives in a log cabin that harks back to the days of the pioneers, and here she pioneers on one of her most promising claims, a copper and nickel vein on an island within a stone's throw of her cabin. Hard work has been tangled up in the romance, and Miss Rice had considerable difficulty in proving the claim. Now, however, she is receiving encouragement, for engineers on the ground have pronounced the prospects good.

Kathleen Rice is one of those "girls of the great open spaces who tote guns," seen often on the screen as being typical of Canada, but very rare indeed in the Canada of real life. Most women would be satisfied to gain distinction in man's field by prospecting in the summer, but Miss Rice adds further laurels to her outdoor reputation by trapping in the winter. In this way she actually is successful enough to make her stake for summer operations. While she uses a gun like a veteran, she never shoots for sport. Once, when a moose fell to her rifle she preserved the meat for future use.

Devotion to animals is one of Miss Rice's outstanding characteristics. Always, in the north, she is seen with and known by her famous dogs. Despite the unwritten law of the north country, she ignores and never uses the lash. In this matter she has the full approval of the dogs, who not only shower her with devotion but repay her by being the best trained dogs within hundreds of miles.

It is now fifteen years since Miss Rice, daughter of Henry Lincoln Rice, B.A., of Toronto, went north on a lone venture. The spirit of adventure was financed by a college chum from Chicago, who staked her when she homesteaded in the name of her brother, Lincoln Rice, of St. Mary's, Ontario. The young Canadian girl was tired of cities and classrooms. She longed for the north; felt "the call of windswept places," so she left her position as a mathematics specialist in an Ontario high school and allied to an unknown land. The rest of the story is teeming with adventure; her richest gold quartz claim is on the shore of Herb Lake, in the line of strike with the Bings, Rex and Kinski mines. Because Starr is a family name, she calls it the Starr claim. The name connects the Rice family with the earliest New England settlement. This claim shows not only gold but other high mineral values. She was one of the first prospectors in the north to find vanadium.—N.Y. Herald-Tribune.



"Jack says he'd go to the ends of the earth with me."
"Don't you go unless he can produce a round-trip ticket."

Behind the Times

Australian Air Chief Criticizes Equipment—Asserts State's Planes are Obsolete

Canberra.—The Australian air force is not fit to undertake war operations owing to the obsolete type of service machines in use, says Air Marshal Sir John Salmond in his report to the Australian government.

Sir John states that the force has been established on a firm basis and developed on sound lines, but owing to the obsolete type of service machines in use and the entire absence of reserve equipment he does not consider the force fit to undertake war operations in cooperation with the army and navy.

L. G. Lusk Had and Hunt



LYON GEORGE LUSK WITH THE STATIONMASTER
This picture was taken as he was leaving Paddington Station, London, for Tavistock to address a meeting for Lieut. Commander Fletcher, Liberal candidate in a by-election.

Britain Places Hugest Guns in Gibraltar Base

Cannon Fringing the Rock Can Fire Into Continent of Africa, 14 Miles Away

Population Now 25,000
Promontory Off Spain Popular as Health Resort

Gibraltar.—While statesmen and reformers have been discussing world disarmament, Great Britain has made this rocky promontory at the southern extremity of Spain one of the most powerful fortresses in the world.

Gigantic guns of the latest and most deadly pattern have been placed along the ridge of the great "Rock," replacing those of smaller calibre that used to be mounted on the sea level of the famous fortress.

The most elaborate system of ranging-finding has been installed. It is now possible for the big guns to fire straight into the continent of Africa, fourteen miles away. All the seasons the British learned in the World War have found concrete expression at Gibraltar in the construction of the most formidable sea fortress ever known.

Sweeps the Mediterranean

Sweeping the Mediterranean for a distance of thirty miles and operating at a height of more than 1,000 feet, these tremendous cannon have enormously increased the range, fire and general efficiency of Gibraltar as England's guardian and gateway to the Seven Seas. In addition to this, a series of great subterranean tunnels, moles, embattled walls, emplacements, fortifications and secret armored chambers have been built.

Miles of space have been reclaimed from the sea for the accommodation of huge new docks, shipways, wharves and jetties. There is an enclosed harbor of 440 acres where an entire fleet may anchor, safe from torpedo or submarine attack. This harbor can take care of the repairing, refitting and coaling of a large fleet of battleships. The British authorities have also built a number of fine, modern roads, one of the largest running to the north front from the line wall, and another at the back of Catalan Bay, running to the mouth of the tunnel. A third road and tunnel will be bored on the south side, encircling the Rock.

25,000 Live on Rock
Although Gibraltar is less than two miles in area, it is the most densely populated spot in the world. It has 10,000 people to the square mile. In

some places this, the greatest of the world's armed citadels, is only one-quarter of a mile wide. The residential part of Gibraltar occupies only about one-tenth of the total area of the Rock. Only a small part of the town is on level ground. Yet Gibraltar boasts nearly 25,000 population. Of this number 20,000 are civilians. The rest are naval and military forces. The language of the people is a corrupt Spanish.

Because of the ever-present contingency of war and the necessity of guarding intact all the secrets of the fortress, the British authorities are obliged to keep a sharp check on any increase in the present population. Whenever possible, the poorer classes are shifted from Gibraltar across the frontier into the neighboring Spanish town of La Linea de la Concepcion, which now has a population of 65,000. Spanish and other visitors are allowed to enter the island from the mainland or from boats between 5 a.m. and 10 a.m., after which hour the Rock is rigidly cleared of all aliens.

Although primarily and essentially a naval base, Gibraltar in recent years has become something of a health resort. It is a favorite stopping place for American tourist ships on Mediterranean cruises.

Christianity is Waning,
Bishop Warns England

Cheltenham, England.—Europe today is weltering in a "chasm of immorality," to judge from the statement of Dr. Hensley Henson, Bishop of Durham, before the Church Congress here.

"What reason is there," Dr. Henson asked, "for feeling confident that the Christianity of England in 1923 is more firmly fixed in the national acceptance than that of France and Russia on the eve of their revolutions?"

However, the existing situation may be viewed, Dr. Henson continued, "one feature is equally incontestable and disquieting—the general and increasing ignorance of the Christian faith and morals which mark our population."

"The record of revolution suggests that the two points on which the attack on Christianity is soonest made are sex morality and education. The two pillars on which sex morality in Christianity has hitherto rested have been the conception of the marriage union as permanent, by divine law, and the claim of children as the normal product of the marriage union."

"Both of these have been removed by the licentious theories: now largely accepted in Europe. Hence the chaos into which sexual morality has fallen throughout Western civilization."

Example is the school of mankind, and they will learn at no other.—Burke.

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Remodelling Garments

If there are many alterations to make, it is best to rip the old garment entirely apart, wash, or otherwise clean the material or send it to the cleaners, and press the pieces. Wool goods may be washed in mild soap and lukewarm water, rinsed thoroughly in clear water of the same temperature, with a slightly sudsy rinse at the last to preserve the softness of the material, and carefully pressed on the wrong side when it is dry. A hot iron on wet woolen cloth will shrink and harden it beyond repair. Remove the wrinkles by steaming, keeping a damp cloth between the dry material and the iron.

It often happens that the wrong side of woolen material looks like new while the right side is worn in places. Under such circumstances, what was the wrong side of goods in the old garment should be the right side in the new, and the pressing done accordingly. If this necessitates the removal of tailored pockets, after pressing carefully, mend the slits with a backing of the goods, and later conceal the place by a patch pocket. This necessity must be kept in mind when adjusting the new pattern to the material.

The pattern used in recutting an old garment should be as simple as possible. The note of variety in clothes for children and young girls, especially, lies chiefly in clever trimming arrangements and the addition of smart dainty accessories. The dresses themselves are on the simplest lines, for however fashion may demand the ornamental for adults, childhood and youth are beautiful in themselves and simplicity will always remain the correct thing, and the smartest, for children up to at least 17.

An expert advises that in remodeling clothes for children the surplus edge on the printed pattern be removed, regardless of the manufacturer's directions. "This saves confusion in cutting and enables one to exactly gauge her limited material."

"Pin the front and back sections of the pattern together at the shoulder seams, adjust to the figure and pin along the under arm seam to determine whether or not any alterations should be made in the pattern before it is laid on the goods. Alterations in length should be made three inches above the waist and four inches below the waist. Alterations as to width are made on a line parallel to the centre front and four inches away from it. Sleeves are lengthened both above and below the elbow."

"Sizes over 40 should have a dart from the shoulders or from the under arm to give sufficient fullness at the bust. A three-quarter inch allowance on the shoulder seam of the back portion of the pattern should be made for people inclined to be round-shouldered, as that gives additional width at the back. If many alterations are necessary, choose a plain pattern and make them, then compare the other pattern with this. By following these suggestions instead of the incorrect methods followed by most amateurs for seam alterations, the garment will fit properly because the correct proportions have been maintained."

"There are a few inexorable rules to follow in regard to making over garments. One is: never undertake to make over materials that, after a thorough cleaning and pressing, do not look like new. A successful 'made over' never looks like a made-over. On the other hand, it is amazing what can be done sometimes by a clever woman with seemingly impossible materials. "Always determine upon a model that requires as little extra expense as possible. It rarely pays to buy much that is new to go with old material, although there are exceptions to this rule, of course. Also, choose a model for reproduction that involves as little cutting up of the original garment as possible. Yet keep in mind that you dare to be original with used material when with new you would occasionally hesitate to experiment."—Christian Science Monitor.

Alfonso Displays Interest in Bees

Spanish Monarch, Owner of 1000 Hives, Made Head of Agriculturists

Madrid.—The acceptance by King Alfonso of the honorary presidency of the Society of Agriculture should stimulate the introduction of more modern methods, since the King himself takes a keen interest in bee-keeping and owns over 1,000 hives.

Spain, a land of sunshine and flowers, is almost unrivalled as a bee-keeping country, yet the primitive conditions under which bees were until quite recently kept, and still are to a large extent, have deprived the people of what may now promise to become a source of considerable income. Old tree trunks, roughly hollowed out and rough clay receptacles are still used throughout Spain, reminiscent of the prehistoric methods such as can be seen pictured on the walls of the La Arana caves near Valencia in the rough carvings of the primitive hunter of bees and their hives.

There now exists in Madrid a State School of Agriculture. Lectures and demonstrations are being given, and hundreds of beekeepers have adopted the new ideas.

Style & METE Paris—New York



NEW NECKLINE.

Smart women are choosing the black crepe satin frock, because it adapts itself so perfectly for everyday occasions, particularly in semi-sports styling, as seen in Design No. 284. The deep French V rolled in revers, notched collar, and diagonal closing vestee, do much toward attaining slender silhouette. The kilted effect of skirt is youthful fashion to provide fullness without interfering with its slender line. Long tight sleeves have turn-back fitted cuffs. The vestee, rever facing, cuffs and collar are chic made of the dull surface of crepe. Printed sheer tweed with canton-crepe vestee, autumn-leaf brown flat silk crepe with beige, printed sateen velvet with faille crepe, black rayon velvet with beige canton-faille crepe, and printed wool jersey with plain jersey are popular combinations. Pattern in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Price 20c in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.



THE REASON

"I simply had to let my new maid go to-day."
"More subordination, I suppose."
"Why no! I learned the wretch had one more gown than I had."

CHANCE

At a certain hotel a card-sharper made the acquaintance of a fairly innocent-looking old man, and after a polite chat suggested a game of cards. His new-found friend agreed, and they started to play without more ado.

Unfortunately, the manager of the hotel did not allow this sort of thing and shortly afterwards he appeared on the scene and interrupted them.

"You can't play games of chance here, I am afraid, gentlemen," he said courteously.

"It isn't a game of chance," snapped the sharper angrily. "My friend here has no chance at all."

A vice-presidential candidate does well to present himself as prominently as possible. Whether his ticket succeeds or not, he is rehearsing for a long silence.—Washington Star.

"My dear, called a wife to her husband in the next room, 'what are you opening that can with?' 'Why,' he said, 'with a can-opener. What did you think I was opening it with?' 'Well,' replied his wife, 'thought from your remarks you were opening it with a prayer.'"

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