

Sunday School Lesson

May 18. Lesson VII—Jesus Teaching in the Temple—Matthew 22: 15-22. Golden Text—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and greatest commandment. And the second is like unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Matthew 22: 37-39.

ANALYSIS

I. THE QUESTION OF THE PHARISEES, vs. 15-22.

II. THE QUESTION OF THE LAWYER, vs. 34-40.

INTRODUCTION—With chap. 21 we enter upon a new division of the gospel. This continues to the end of chap. 25, and the entire section deals with the doctrine of the second return of Christ to be the judge and ruler of the world. In chap. 21 he directs his message to the nation as a whole, whereas in chap. 22 he is brought into close relations with the different religious parties. We notice how all the powers of the country unite to bring about the death of Jesus. In this preface passage, 15-40, we have three distinct questions put to Jesus, all with the aim of putting him in a false light.

I. THE QUESTION OF THE PHARISEES, vs. 15-22.

V. 15. In their previous attacks the Pharisees had tried to put Jesus into a wrong relation with the religious authorities, Matt. 12: 10. But now they change their tactics, and try to make him utter some sentiment which will bring down upon him the opposition of the civil authorities. They know that they cannot get the support of Rome unless they prove that Jesus is a political agitator.

V. 16. But since the Pharisees do not wish to show their hand openly, they employ some of their disciples who have no official standing, and they obtain the support of the Herodians also, thus forming a most unusual union. The Pharisees were the religious leaders of the people, and were not in favor of Roman control. But the Herodians, as their name suggests, were defenders of the house of Herod, and therefore of the Roman rulers. There was thus direct opposition between these two parties, but now under the common desire to bring about the ruin of Jesus they join in an unholy alliance.

The manner of approach has all the outward appearance of respect. They address Jesus as a leading teacher, and they declare that he is truthful and impartial, but in reality they are all the time plotting his ruin. It is a picture of hypocrisy indeed.

V. 17. The question was a very living one. The Pharisees did not like the idea of their nation paying this tax to Rome. It was the poll-tax, levied on all persons, and was collected by the imperial authorities. So much was this proof of dependence disliked that there was a party called the Zealots, who advocated the uprising of the people in order to cast off the yoke of Rome. The question was a very insidious one. If Jesus said that it was right to pay the tax, then he would alienate many of the Galileans who were Zealots at heart; but if he said that it was not lawful to pay, then he would bring down upon his shoulders the attack of the Roman authorities.

V. 18. Jesus sees through their plot, and determines to defeat it. He asks for a penny. This was the standard Roman coin.

V. 19. The Pharisees, because of their natural feeling, would not likely have any such coins in their possession, but one of these pennies is obtained and given to Jesus.

V. 20. The image on it would be that of the ruling Emperor, Tiberius.

V. 21. The rule of the Rabbis had been that "Wherever the money of any king is current there the inhabitants acknowledge that king for their law." If, therefore, the Jewish public used the Roman coinage they should accept certain responsibilities as the result of that. They must render to Caesar what is Caesar's. But Jesus puts the religious duty forward as well. Life and its blessings are the gift of God.

This verse lays down a most important principle, that religion is independent of any definite form of civil rule. The church and the state are not necessarily to be united. These words of Jesus were much discussed in the succeeding controversy, over the relation of the gospel to the empire.

II. THE QUESTION OF THE LAWYER, vs. 34-40.

V. 34. The Pharisees, seeing that their foes, the Sadducees, had sustained a defeat, determined to renew their attack, but they now take up a different line of approach.

V. 35. The lawyers were interpreters of the written law, and represent-

ed the more highly educated classes.

V. 36. The schools of the Rabbis discussed minutely the comparative merits of the different laws, and it is suggested that here an effort is made to entangle Jesus in the religious disputes of these Jewish leaders.

V. 37. But he refuses to be drawn into the controversy and reveals the magnificent sweep of his vision. He carries up their thoughts into the highest regions of the soul. He reminds them of the fundamental fact that love is the only principle of life. This includes love for God as our Maker and Protector. We must submit ourselves and all we have to him.

V. 38. But this love must also be reflected in our relations with our companions. Jesus asserts that these two laws include the entire teaching of the Old Testament. In Deut. 6: 4-9 and Lev. 19: 18 we have these definite statements, and now Jesus unites them as the one universal law of conduct.

Greatest Plague of Locusts in History Sweeps Over Africa

London.—One of the greatest plagues of locusts recorded in history was sweeping the coast of North Africa recently from Morocco on the Atlantic Ocean to Iraq on the Persian Gulf.

More than ten countries have suffered damage already amounting to tens of millions of dollars and recalling the Biblical plague mentioned in Exodus: "And the locusts went up over all the land of Egypt. . . . They covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was darkened; and they did eat every herb of the land and all the fruit. . . . and there remained not any green thing."

Great swarms of locusts have darkened the sky in various sections of Africa and the near East, and swarms which sometimes are 12 miles long have made a deafening noise in flight as incalculable millions of voracious insects moved over or alighted in Senegal, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Transjordan, Arabia and Syria.

Much damage has been done as far south as Kenya Colony and Tanganyika, where torrential rains halted the insect invasion.

Swarms have advanced from country to country, sometimes making flights of several hundred miles without alighting.

Monkey Hunt in Church by Clergy

London.—Lulu, a female African monkey, made a dash for liberty recently when she slipped out of her cage in "Noah's Ark," a shop in Waterloo road, London, and scampered into the churchyard opposite followed by her owner.

Round and round she ran and the chase was keen.

Just by the church door a heavy hand fell on her, but, unfortunately, the owner of the heavy hand also fell against the church door and Lulu was once more at liberty.

Inside the church were four people—three clergymen.

Lulu hesitatingly crept down the aisle, but soon all these clergymen were in hot pursuit.

The monkey rushed up and down the aisle and began to leap over the pews until she was cornered and secured by the clergymen, who promptly handed her back to her owner.

ANGER

Anger is the most impotent passion that accompanies the mind of man; it effects nothing it goes about, and hurts the man who is possessed by it, more than any other against whom it is directed. It exposes him to laughter and contempt, without any return in satisfaction and content, as most of the other passions do; it is a barren and unfruitful vice, and only torments him who nourishes it. It is an affected madness compounded of pride and folly, and an intention to do commonly more mischief than that it can bring to pass; and without doubt, of all passions which naturally disturb the mind of man, it is most in our power to extinguish, at least, to suppress and correct.—Clarendon.

CHRISTIANITY

That is the true Christianity which effects the whole of life.—Spurgeon.

"If the lower animals could devise a religion, they would certainly represent the devil as a great white man."—Dean Inge.



National research council scholarships are granted four graduate students in botany at University of Toronto: (1) S. M. Pady, graduate of McMaster; (2) R. E. Fitzpatrick of Baradoes; (3) G. A. Ledingham of the University of Saskatchewan; and (4) G. E. Thompson of Belmont, Ont., a graduate of Ontario Agricultural College.

Massey Selected For London Post

Assumes Duties of High Commissioner to Britain in Autumn

Ottawa.—Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to Washington, will succeed the late Hon. P. C. Larkin as High Commissioner to Great Britain.

The announcement was made by the Prime Minister, who stated that Mr. Massey will go to London in the autumn. He will spend the summer months in Canada and afterwards go to his new post. The appointment is regarded in the nature of a promotion, the London position ranking the highest in the service.

Mr. Hume Wrong will be the Charge D'Affaires pending an appointment in Washington which, it is intimated, will not be made until Mr. Massey goes to London.

Liquor Air Fleet Soon Closes Trips Over Detroit River

Detroit, Mich.—The run-running business across the Detroit River grew spectacular and daring by taking to the air recently. A half-dozen airplanes were put into service between Canadian export depots and undetermined destinations this side of the border at about the time word reached here that the Ontario liquor control board was warning exporters to move liquor stocks that were accumulating illegally on Canadian docks. But just as the traffic gained considerable proportions the aerial offensive is believed to have collapsed.

Duncan B. McColl, president of the Border Aero Club, said the planes in the traffic were all of American registry. Whether they had flown after leaving Canada, officials on neither side of the river were able to state. "They may have flown a considerable distance into the interior," declared Col. Henry Pickert, United States Collector of Customs, "but whatever their destination I do not take this newest development seriously."

"In the first place the border running by river craft has already proven so expensive that bootleggers on the Detroit side are gradually being forced out of business. To transport booze by airplane runs the cost still higher, in fact so high that the ordinary thirsty individual cannot afford to buy it."

Colonel Pickert declared the greatest interest at this time centers on the first of June, when it is expected that the Canadian law will go into effect, prohibiting entirely the exportation of liquor to the United States.

The bill designed to stop this traffic has passed the second reading at Ottawa, and comes up for the final reading the latter part of May.

Prince Visits Parents by Air

London.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by a pilot, flew to Windsor Castle yesterday and visited his parents. It was the first time in history an heir to the throne had visited the King and Queen at Windsor by air. King George and Queen Mary watched from the castle as the airplane circled and made a good landing on the golf links near the east terrace.

The King granted an audience to Chancellor Johann Schober of Austria.

"The American business man spends so much of his vital energy in the acquisition of wealth that he lacks the strength to hold a woman's affection."—Dr. Fritz Wittels.

Russo-Polish War In 1930 Predicted

Former Dictator of Lithuania Believes Struggle is Inevitable

London.—Augustinas Waldemaras, former dictator of Lithuania, believes a war between Poland and Russia is inevitable this year according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch.

Waldemaras expressed his opinion in an article in the Lithuanian Times of Kovno, the Lithuanian capital. He was quoted as saying war would break out because of the alleged designs of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Polish dictator, on the Ukraine and Lithuania. Waldemaras stressed Russia's supposed impregnability to attack, but advised Lithuania to choose skillful leaders able to take advantage of the circumstances and recover Vilna.

What New York Is Wearing

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern



A little Dutch apron frock for small folk of 2, 4 and 6 years.

It's delightfully comfy and smart. It can be worn as apron now indoors to keep little daughter's frock spot and span.

With the warm days of summer, it is worn as a frock.

The miniature diagram shows how utterly simple it is to make and launder. Style No. 3358 is suitable for pique, broadcloth, dimity, organdie, linen, printed lawn, Peter Pan prints, dotted swiss and batiste.

The neckline, armholes and pockets are trimmed with rick rack braid. As a smart variation, they may be piped in contrasting color or white of fabric.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of your 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.

Forest Fire Loss Heavy Last Year

Generally Low Rainfall Aggravated Conditions—Heavy Expenditure

The forest fire situation in Canada during 1929 was one of the most severe ever experienced and might easily have been the most disastrous in our history but for the development of fire fighting methods which has taken place in more recent years through-out the federal and provincial forest services and other agencies interested in forest fire protection says a Bulletin of the Department of Interior, Ottawa.

The portion of the Dominion chiefly affected during the past season consisted of an area extending from Western Ontario to the Pacific coast. This area experienced very little snowfall during the winters of 1927-28 and 1928-29. During spring and summer of last year there was almost a complete lack of rain, and this condition combined with extended periods of high winds served to create an unparalleled condition of extreme drought throughout Western Canada.

In the eastern portion of Canada, including Eastern Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, dry periods were prevalent but were punctuated by occasional and timely rains.

The outstanding feature of the 1929 fire season was the extraordinary expenditure for suppression action alone, the cost of which was \$978,000. This does not represent the total cost of protection, but merely the cost of actual fire fighting. In this respect it is the highest figure on record for any one season in the Dominion.

The greater part of this expenditure was incurred in Western Canada. The lack of precipitation previously mentioned caused a recession of water levels in lakes, rivers, streams and muskegs, and this effect combined with the high winds which prevailed for long periods, made control measures exceedingly difficult, since fires starting, spread rapidly over large areas. Under such conditions large crews were necessary for weeks and in many cases months to finally extinguish fires.

During the year 1929, 6,685 fires were reported in Canada. With the exception of 1922, this is the largest number of fires for any year on record. The area burned over was 6,029,749 acres, of which approximately two-thirds was non-forested. The total gross damage and loss is estimated at \$6,202,495. Considering the extreme conditions which prevailed, these figures reflect credit upon the protection organizations involved, inasmuch as in previous years, when the number of fires has been considerably less, the areas burned and the monetary losses were very much greater.

The Slump in Silver

Hong Kong Press: Only once during the last sixty years has there been a boom in silver, and that was during and just after the Great War. The belligerent Powers were forced to resort to silver coinage for the time being, but since then the slump has been steady and continuous, nor is there any indication of a revival. Bullion experts, in fact, are of opinion that before long silver will cease to be regarded as a precious metal. Persia is the latest convert to a gold currency, and the import of silver into that country is now prohibited. Economists have noted long ago that the tendency of silver is to flow from West to East—in the opposite direction to the march of civilization. The disturbing fact now being revealed is that Eastern nations are also losing faith in the white metal. Of the great Oriental countries, only China now stands four-square on the silver basis.

Promise Shown by Shamrock V

London.—Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock V. performed satisfactorily, in her first trials under sail in the sea.

Shamrock, which will carry Britain's hopes in the challenge for the America Cup, had no trouble in overtaking the 25-meter cutter Candida and also kept pace with a speedboat for a short distance.

Mallock Praises Press of Canada

Chief Justice of Ontario Addresses Newspaper Publishers

DUTY OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto.—In a strong youthful voice, with many a jest and twinkle, a tall man of erect bearing, despite his 38 years, addressed daily newspaper publishers of Canada here last week. He was the Right Hon. Sir William Mullock, Chief Justice of Ontario, and "grand old man" of the Canadian Bench and Bar.

Sir William was a guest at the first annual dinner of the Canadian daily newspaper publishers. The Chief Justice paid tribute to the press of Canada and in a sparkling address told many anecdotes relating to the business of newspaper publishing. He also outlined the moral duty which he considered a newspaper owed to its community.

It was the duty of a newspaper to maintain a high level of courtesy and temperate reasoning, declared Sir William, and he remarked the press of Canada had progressed a great distance along these lines. The individual was expected, though not compelled by law, to use restraint and purity of language and, if this was the case, should the duty not be all the more incumbent upon a newspaper, "which speaks with a thousand tongues?"

The press of Canada, stated Sir William, had exalted the business of publishing newspapers beyond the status of mere money making enterprises and had led to their being conducted with due regard to the public interest. Canadian newspapers had taken a great patriotic part during the war and Canada could not be too grateful for services.

Fairness Urged
Sir William urged that the press treat public men with reasonable fairness. Many an honorable and capable public servant had withdrawn or had been driven from public life by unjust attacks upon his public acts or personal honor, he said.

Sir William declared newspapers to-day were national in their circulation and influence. "Within recent years," he went on, "we have witnessed in the Old Land two or three men, ambitious for political power or gain, owners of great newspapers, endeavoring to undermine public control over Parliament by forcing their views upon the electorate. . . . Efforts for sinister purposes to utilize the press to mislead the people, by the people, for the people, and should such efforts be made in Canada, the remedy for defeating them rests with the people themselves."

The Chief Justice said it would be an unfortunate day for Canada should there ever be any owners of great newspapers here who, by reason of the power arising from such ownership, should "become our real governors, imposing their policies on the country and usurping the sovereignty of the people."

"The Canadian people are to-day engaged in the task of nation building," said the speaker, "and the press of Canada is taking a leading and a noble part in that great work. With the example of Great Britain before us we realize that for any people to become a great, lasting nation the foundation of the national edifice must be liberty and justice."

Soldier and Statesman

Prof. A. B. Faust in Current History (New York): The combination of soldier and statesman is rare. Few men in all history have achieved it. One at least there is whom his grateful countrymen have given the twofold stamp of approval. He is Paul von Hindenburg, second President of the German Republic, the fifth anniversary of whose election by popular vote occurred in April of this year.

INDEPENDENCE

Independence is one of the most marked qualities of human beings.—John C. Merriam.

TALENTS

A one-talent man with an overmastering self faith often accomplishes infinitely more than a ten-talent man who does not believe in himself.

MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER



Jeff Will Spring Mut if it Takes a Lifetime.