

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MAY 19.

THE OLD LAW AND THE NEW LIFE.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 5:17-28.
GOLDEN TEXT—"He that loveth his neighbor hath fulfilled the law."—Rom. 13:8.

If there is any one thing we as Americans delight in, it is in enacting laws. We seem to have an insane idea that all the ills of human life can be cured by legislation. There seems to be a correspondingly greater carelessness in the matter of law enforcement. Jesus did not found his kingdom upon a multiplied number of "Thou shalt not's," of merely negative enactments. He took the old Divine law and "fulfilled" it, i. e., filled it full with life. He put purpose, life and vitality into that law. He transformed it from an outward formal observance to an inward heart motive. At the outset of this lesson Jesus not only says that he will obey the law of Moses and the admonitions of the prophets, but that those same principles shall apply in the hearts of the citizens of his new kingdom. That moral order which is in accordance with the Divine standard is still to be observed. Christianity gives no license to its followers. The righteousness which is of Christ does not lessen our moral obligations. Jesus says that not the least "jot or tittle," the smallest part of a Hebrew letter, the "dotting of an I or the crossing of a T" shall be set aside. They must all be realized in the lives of his followers.

Responsible for Teachings.
In order to emphasize this still further, he tells those whom he calls and appoints to his service that they shall be held responsible for what they teach, as well as what they practice, with regards these commands. To teach men to break one of the very least is to become least in his new kingdom. To obey and to teach others to obey is to become great in this new kingdom. Such is the importance he places upon the Old Testament teachings and his statement as to its authors. Let us beware reading into his words any meaning that shall set aside this portion of Holy Scripture, or that shall suggest any question as to their accepted authorship or authority. But Jesus was also aware of the danger of outward obedience or mere perfunctory fulfillment of that law together with the myriads of traditions that had grown up with it. Hence it is that he so specifically warns his followers that their righteousness, i. e., right relations, must exceed that of the Pharisees whose loyalty to the law and to tradition is so famous. His followers must keep not only the form but the spirit also, and so he goes on to illustrate. Beginning with an old commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," he shows us that the outward final act of murder is but an outgrowth of the spirit of a man's heart, hence he who hates his brother man is in danger of, i. e., already in the power of, those forces that in their culmination will bring him before the tribunal. "In danger of hell." Jesus clearly indicates in all of his teaching a future state of punishment as well as one of bliss, and granting that these words are only symbolical, of which we are not convinced, we must pray to be delivered from the reality. These words are of the merest nonsense if they be not true, and certainly we cannot accuse Jesus of jesting nor suggest him to be a fool (lacking in knowledge) as he speaks upon so serious a subject.

Jesus' Philosophy Simple.
"Rememberest thy brother hath aught against thee." The philosophy of Jesus is perfectly simple. If anger is criminal then he who is guilty must of necessity become reconciled to that one whom he has offended. Not merely that we are to forgive those who have wronged us, for that is not such a hard matter. But we must get right with our brother who has sinned against us before our gifts will be acceptable unto God. Some one has said, "It is far easier to give up a coin than to give up a quarrel. It is easier to lay down a generous offering than to lay down a grudge." This requires haste, we must agree with our adversary quickly or else he will turn upon us and presenting his righteous cause before the tribunal bring upon us a judgment for our anger, our censoriousness, or our condemnation. Once thus brought before the judge, be it an earthly tribunal, public opinion, or a loving God, our opportunity is past and we shall be obliged to pay to the uttermost, even so small a part as a farthing—about two-fifths of a cent.

True reformation is not wholly destructive. So our Lord began his new kingdom by grafting it as it were upon the strong root of the past law which was good, but this new application bore a vastly different fruit than any thus far grown. Both had their root in the love of God for fallen humanity, and the finest flower of both is to be the application of the law of love as shown in man's relation to man.

Such, then, is Jesus' attitude towards the Old Testament law and his application of that law.

Latest Creation in Hats



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

It does not matter what the braid of the hat may be, the shape is the thing—the hat shown above is made of white peanut braid caught with a tassel of fiber. The wings are all inclined to point to the back.

EASY TO RESTORE NECKWEAR LINING IS IMPORTANT PART

Process Not Expensive, and Complete Return of the Original Freshness is Sure.

These dainty accessories to our wardrobes become soiled very quickly, and we often regret having to use water upon them, for they never regain their first freshness.

To send them to the dry cleaner's each time is an expensive luxury. They may be cleaned in this manner at home:

When a number of pieces have accumulated, place them in a quart jar and fill it three-quarters full of gasoline.

After closing it airtight, shake vigorously and allow it to stand for several hours. Shake from time to time. Remove the articles and rub the soiled spots with a pure white soap, using an old toothbrush. Repeat this process until the neckwear is thoroughly clean.

Hang out of doors, that the air may quickly dry them. When the gasoline has evaporated, bring them in and hang them in a warm place.

Heat helps wonderfully in dispelling the odor of gasoline.

Place in a closely covered box containing sachet bags. By the time the neckwear is needed it will have lost the disagreeable odor.

Simple Silk Waist



This simple waist is of colored silk with kimono sleeves. It is trimmed with bands of silk embroidery and has a little yoke of lace.

Styles Change Gradually.
On the whole the radical change expected in spring fashions will certainly not take place all at once. Little by little fuller skirts, overdresses and even paniers will make their appearance, but these effects will only appear slowly and gradually. Undoubtedly the fuller styles will prevail later on, but the evolution of fashion, like every other action or movement aiming at attaining perfection, is of the "festina lente" category.

Judging from reports from Paris the change of silhouette will not be remarkable this year. La Parisienne has not yet tired of "la ligne" and the simple lines of the figure, especially from hip to hem. Gracefully arranged tunic, loopings or knottings of mouseline de soie, low down upon the skirt, either in front, at the back or upon the sides, will be seen, and a tendency toward the double skirt will be gradually accentuated.

Silk Net Gloves.
The demand for the diaphanous in dress has brought out a new glove made of silk net. This is heavily incrimped up the back in crystal beads, with here and there a rhinestone introduced in the design.

French Women Are Most Particular as to This, and Their Judgment is Good.

French women adore linings, and when a new coat, or stole, or muff is being chosen the lining is certainly as important as the outside material. Furs will have white satin linings covered with real lace; evening coats will be enchantingly lined with layers of chiffon in different shades, so that when the coat falls away from the shoulders a beautiful effect of color catches the eye.

Underpetticoats of vivid chiffon have the same result when the upper skirt is lifted. A tailor-made of quite ordinary serge will be lined with a dainty silk flowered cachemire. In fact, linings are large items in the mind of the woman who understands the art of dress.

Nothing gives a surer note of distinction to a garment than its inside material, and one may go so far as to say that a tailor-made or evening cloak of any kind, that is badly or indifferently lined is as lacking in finish as hair that is not well brushed or shoes that are not irreproachable in heels, soles and general polish.

TIDY HABITS TO BE PRIZED

Fortunate Indeed is the Woman or Girl Who Has Systematically Cultivated Them.

Tidiness is one of the most attractive of feminine qualities. It is also one of the rarest. Early and persistent must be the training which carries the girl into womanhood with her "bump of neatness" well developed.

Unless inherently fastidious during school days, she is liable to drift into careless habits which she never outgrows.

One girl may have a trick of leaving shoes about her room. As a child she was permitted to do this, and as she grew older the untidy custom was never abandoned, for the simple reason that she herself did not notice anything unusual about it, and probably nobody else took the trouble to correct her. Another slovenly habit is leaving a bunch of combings in the comb or on the dressing table. Constant vigilance on a woman's part is necessary in these small matters if she would be thought really tidy.

Vogue of Rough Surfaces.

The liking for rough surfaces is a continuation of a winter fad, and is reflected into a very large percentage of the new tailor suitings which the merchants are showing since the first of the year. There are charming stuffs of this kind in all the light spring-like tones, soft gray mixtures, white and black stripes, checks, etc., and particularly in the brownish tones ranging from deep ecru through buff and sand and light khaki tones, a flecking of white usually giving softness and character to the coloring.

Vogue in Laces.

Demi-flounces of shadow lace in black and white are noted with great frequency, says the Dry Goods Economist. Fine maline lace is a strong favorite for handsome evening and afternoon gowns, and Chantilly in black and in white is much employed. Large use is also being made of net flouncings in the wide and demi-widths, as well as the edges and narrow bands. Venice appears in bands, edges and demi-flounces on many of the most attractive models.

Silk Flowers.

The song of the silk flower has not yet been finished. We are still using the handmade blossom in all sizes on dresses, hats and accessories.

Have you noticed the tiny wreaths of roses on the ends of velvet and silk sashes? These are made in the simplest way, the little roses being merely ribbon that has been folded and wound around itself and sewed.

NATION SAVED BY A SPIDER

Scotland Profited by the Lesson the Insect Taught to its Monarch.

Scotland has many legends that the shepherders and highland peasants never get tired repeating. A long time ago King Bruce ruled over Scotland before that country became a part of England, and he learned a lesson from a spider that enabled him to succeed when otherwise he would have failed. King Bruce had lost many battles. He was discouraged. He had made his final effort against his enemies and failed to vanquish them. Deep in despair he went to a lonely room in his castle. Reclining on the couch and thinking, he happened to notice a spider drop from the ceiling on a single silken cord. He watched the spider fastidiously. It now began its ascent. It slipped. Time and time again it tried to mount, but each time it failed. The king watched intently, forgetful of all else. An hour passed. Finally the spider succeeded. It was an inspiration for King Bruce. Why should he get discouraged, having tried only a few times and failed? He made one last grand rally against his enemies and routed them, and from this incident came the old saying, "If at first you don't succeed try again."

Something Just as Good.

Barber—Getting pretty thin on top, sir. Ever use our Miracle Hairgrowing?

The Chair—Oh, no! It wasn't that that did it.—Judge.

Over That Now.

"Is their honeymoon over?"
"I guess so. She's stopped sitting up for him when he's out late nights."

ALL FREE.



Mrs. New-Wed—How much did you pay the minister when we were married?

New-Wed—Nothing.

Mrs. New-Wed—How was that?

New-Wed—He didn't dare to take my money for fear that it was tainted.

Milky Way Causes Glaciers.

Another suggested cause of glacial periods is that they have been due to the shifting of the milky way, such as is known to have occurred. Assuming that much of the earth's heat comes from the stars, Dr. Rudolf Spitaler finds that the change of position in relation to the milky way might have given a different distribution of temperature from that existing at the present time. The stars are not only crowded in the region of the milky way, but many of them are of the hottest type.

Wanted to Know.

He—My father weighed only four pounds at his birth.
She—Good Gracious! Did he live?

Surgeon in Ancient Times.

High honorariums were paid surgeons in ancient times. When Darius, the son of Hystaspes, sprained his foot Damocedes was called in, another surgeon of renown having failed to effect a cure. Damocedes was successful, and the king took him to his harem and introduced the doctor to the ladies of the court. The ladies filled a vase of gold with money and precious pearls, which a eunuch was ordered to carry to the doctor. The eunuch fell full the vase, and the careful historian tells us that slaves gathered up the pearls.

A Kind-Hearted Man.

"Mr. Wombat!"
"Couple of suffragettes out here throwing stones at your window," bawled the policeman.

"How long have they been doing that?"

"Oh, several hours."

"Let 'em alone. It amuses the girls and I don't believe they'll hit the window."

Calculation.

"Going to make garden?"

"I dunno," replied the man who always looks discouraged. "I'm busy now figuring up how many tons of lettuce I'll have to raise to pay for the spade and the rake and the rest of the outfit."

Appropriate.

Willis—Why do you call your machine a "she"?

Gillis—It is said to be the "last word" in an automobile construction.

—Judge.

It's an easy matter to forget an injury, provided you don't keep forgetting you have forgotten it.

If You Like a Little Quiet Fun

Ask some pompous person if Grape-Nuts Food helps build the brain.

Chances are you get a withering sneer and a hiss of denunciation.

Then sweetly play with the learned toad.

Ask him to tell you the analysis of brain material and the analysis of Grape-Nuts.

"Don't know? Why, I supposed you based your opinions on exact knowledge instead of pushing out a conclusion like you would a sneeze."

"Well, now your tire is punctured, let's sit down like good friends and repair it."

The bulky materials of brain are water and albumin, but these things cannot blend without a little worker known as Phosphate of Potash, defined as a "mineral salt."

One authority, Geohegan, shows in his analysis of brain, 5.33 per cent total of mineral salts, over one-half being Phosphoric Acid and Potash combined, (Phosphate of Potash) 2.91 per cent.

Beunis, another authority, shows Phosphoric Acid and Potash (Phosphate of Potash) more than one-half the total mineral salts, being 73.44 per cent in a total of 101.07.

Analysis of Grape-Nuts shows Potassium and Phosphorus (which join and make Phosphate of Potash) is considerable more than one-half of all the mineral salts in the food.

Dr. Geo. W. Carey, an authority on the constituent elements of the body, says: "The gray matter of the brain is controlled entirely by the inorganic cell-salt, Potassium Phosphate (Phosphate of Potash). This salt unites with albumin and by the addition of oxygen creates nerve fluid or the gray matter of the brain. Of course, there is a trace of other salts and other organic matter in nerve fluid, but Potassium Phosphate is the chief factor, and has the power within itself to attract, by its own law of affinity, all things needed to manufacture the elixir of life."

Further on he says: "The beginning and end of the matter is to supply the lacking principle, and in molecular form exactly as nature furnishes it in vegetables, fruits and grain. To supply deficiencies—this is the only law of cure."

Brain is made of Phosphate of Potash as the principal Mineral Salt, added to albumin and water.

Grape-Nuts contains that element as more than one-half of all its mineral salts.

Every day's use of brain wears away a little.

Suppose your kind of food does not contain Phosphate of Potash.

How are you going to rebuild today the worn-out parts of yesterday?

And if you don't, why shouldn't nervous prostration and brain-fag result?

Remember, Mind does not work well on a brain that is even partly broken down from lack of nourishment.

It is true that other food besides Grape-Nuts contains varying quantities of Brain food. Plain wheat and barley do. But in Grape-Nuts there is a certainty.

And if the elements demanded by Nature, are eaten, the life forces have the needed material to build from.

A healthy brain is important, if one would "do things" in this world.

A man who sneers at "Mind" sneers at the best and least understood part of himself. That part which some folks believe links us to the Infinite.

Mind asks for a healthy brain upon which to act, and Nature has defined a way to make a healthy brain and renew it day by day as it is used up from work of the previous day.

Nature's way to rebuild is by the use of food which supplies the things required.

"There's a Reason" for

Grape-Nuts

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, LIMITED, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.