

The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 9, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 3:13-17; 4:1-11.
Memory verses, 10, 11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"In that he hath suffered, being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted."—Heb. 2:18.
TIME.—The baptism was probably in January, A. D. 27; the temptation the 40 days immediately following.

PLACE.—Jesus came to John from Nazareth. The baptism of Jordan, the temptation in the Wilderness of Judea, northwest of Jericho. Tradition calls the place Mount Quarantania.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.
I. The Training School of His Early Life. Jesus was both human and divine, the Son of God taking upon himself the nature of man. He could reveal the nature and the will of God, because he personally knew God and eternal life and therefore could speak with the authority of perfect knowledge. But the human nature must grow, and be trained so as to become the fitting instrument of the divine.

The Schools and Schoolmasters of the Young Jesus. 1. The grace of God was upon him.

2. He was brought up in the atmosphere of a deeply religious home.

3. He was a student of the Bible, and a member of a Sabbath school.

4. He was an attendant at the synagogue, the counterpart of our church.

II. The Baptism of Jesus; His Public Announcement of His Position on the Side of Religion and Righteousness.—Matt. 3:13-17. Cometh Jesus from Galilee, from his Nazareth home, to Jordan, probably at the ford near Jericho over which passed the great route of travel from the north and east to Jerusalem. To be baptised of (by) him, who was introducing the kingdom of God. The announcement and the one announced came together.

14. "But John forbid," was in the act of preventing him, was protesting. "I have need," etc. I am the sinful one, not you; as in v. 11. "It was his whiteness against their blackness which moved the Baptist to his indignant refusal."—John Watson's Life of the Master.

15. Suffer it (permit it) . . . "for thus it becometh us," both of us, or a general statement true of all men, to fulfill all righteousness, to do what is right, what ought to be done.

Why was Jesus baptized? 1. It was his public announcement of his position; that he stood on the side of religion and righteousness.

2. It was an identifying of himself with humanity, sharing their lot, suffering with men the effects of sin, going down into the slums of humanity, an undefiled brother, "tempted like as we are, yet without sin," "touched with the feeling of our infirmities," and thus "able to succor them that are tempted."

3. He was baptized as an example for all his followers.

His Anointing as Priest and King. 16. "Went up straightway out of the water" and up the bank of the river. He was praying as he went (Luke 3:21). "The heavens were opened," symbolizing the fuller vision of Jesus into the eternal realities. Heaven and all its powers and blessings were with him. He saw the Spirit of God descending, bestowing upon him the power and presence of the Holy Spirit who was to "convince men of sin, and of righteousness and of judgment."

III. His Victory in the Battle with Temptation. The Great Crisis of His Life.—Matt. 4:1-11.
First. The Battlefield.—V. 1. "Jesus led up of the spirit." He went out to meet his great enemy; it was part of the divine plan. The test was necessary before he could enter upon his great work. His life questions must be settled once for all. "Into the wilderness," the lonely mountainous regions northeast of Jerusalem. The real battle was fought on the battlefield of the soul, where are fought the greatest battles in all time.

The enemy was Satan, the adversary, a real being.
"How could a holy being be tempted?" Only by the good that was in him, by natural appetite as hunger, by the desire to do good, to escape pain, to satisfy right desires.

Second. The Long Campaign.—V. 2. 2. "And when he had fasted forty days." The real spirit of fasting lies in being so intensely absorbed that one does not feel the sensation of hunger. Jesus was so intent on settling the great questions that confronted him—whether he was the Son of God, in what way he should accomplish his mission, in prayer for guidance, in seeking light, in deciding on duty—that he was unconscious of hunger; and in his lonely place there was no food to be obtained.

Both Mark and Luke say he was tempted all these 40 days, probably in the same general way as the last three great assaults now to be described, which sum up the conflict.

Third. Three Great Battles and Victories.—Vs. 2-10. Note that these temptations all came in reference to the means of establishing the kingdom of God.

Fruit Cake Recipe.

When you are making bread take one cupful of the sponge, a large cupful of sugar, one cupful of raisins and dates, one cupful of currants, and figs and citron, one cupful of flour, one-half cupful of butter, two eggs.

Mix all together, with the sponge. One teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of hot water, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon. Put in pan to bake and let it raise for two hours. This cake will not hurt the most delicate of stomachs. Try it.

DON'T GAMBLE, SAYS GATES

Great Plunger Gives Texas Pastors Information to Be Used in Sermons.

Galveston, Tex.—John W. Gates, the noted Wall Street speculator, appeared in a new light at the Gulf District Methodist Episcopal conference in session at Port Arthur when he addressed a gathering of churchmen and laymen, warning them against speculation and all other forms of gambling.

The "Bet You a Million" plunger, who is probably the most famous speculator to go from the west and invade Wall Street, delivered his warning with an earnest expression on his countenance and in slowly chosen words. He explained that he didn't mean anything personal, in addressing the preachers, but was merely suggesting a topic for sermons. He said:



John W. Gates.

"The man who speculates on futures or gambles for high stakes by any other means, becoming one day a pauper, the next day a millionaire, and again a pauper, is not happy. He burns up his strength and his life in a fever of excitement, and comes to his end without having ever really enjoyed himself.

"Happiness and contentment belong to the tiller of the soil, the mechanic, the merchant, who earn their money by labor and invest their savings wisely to provide themselves a home for their declining years. They always know just where they are and their lives are sweetened by a sense of security."

"I guess I know about as many stock and grain gamblers as does any man in the country. And I do not know one who risks any large per cent. of his fortune on the market who is what you would term a happy man."

"It is foolishness for a man to try to be a small gambler. If he has the habit, some time or other he will make a big plunger. Then it's all over with him so far as having much joy in life is concerned. He will plunge again and again. He may grow wealthy or go broke, but the fever has him, and contentment is fled."

CHINA'S NEW ENVOY ARRIVES

Chang Tang Who Succeeds Wu Ting Fang Prepares for Great Campaign in Society.

Washington.—An important and significant change in the diplomatic circle will be the establishment of a new and imposing home by the new Chinese minister, Chang Tang, who has arrived in Washington. It will be independent of the official Chinese residence built some years ago on Nineteenth street. Mr. Wu's successor, who arrived here in time to take his place in the formal opening of the



Chang Tang, New Minister.

season New Year's day, has leased the home of the late Mrs. D. D. Colton on Connecticut avenue, just north of Dupont circle, and will occupy it with his family. The offices remain in their present quarters which also served as a home for Ministe Wu and his predecessors.

China maintains the largest staff of any legation in the United States, having at present no less than nine secretaries and attaches. This staff is likely under the new envoy to be still further increased. Mr. Chang Tang, who is accompanied by his wife and a large retinue of servants, came direct from Peking. He has served his country in Tibet and has made several visits to the United States. He is one of the progressives of the present government and likes society.

The establishment of a home in the smart residence district and his known desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between his country and the United States is taken as evidence that China will enter into an active social campaign this winter in which the diplomatic circle will play a most conspicuous part.

Increased Price of Elk Teeth.

"During the last five years the value of elk teeth has more than trebled," said a western traveler at the Frederic, according to the St. Paul Dispatch. "In 1904 you could get any number of fine specimens in Idaho, Montana, Washington and bordering states for \$2.50 apiece. Now you will pay from \$7.50 to \$10, and they are hard to get for even that. The Apache, Sioux, Comanche and Chippewa Indians used to have dozens of them in their possession and traded them for trinkets. But the redskin got wise to their value, and you can buy them from a regular dealer cheaper now than from the Indian. The passing of the elk and the great demand made by the members of the Elk lodge for teeth for emblems have boosted the price."

The traveler recited an incident of an Oklahoman who bought a robe covered with elk teeth from a Wichita Indian for \$100. He cut off the teeth and cleaned up \$2,200 on the deal.

A Drama on the Street.

A remarkable coincidence occurred at San Bernardino, Cal., one day lately, whereby a couple about to be divorced were happily brought together again. Mrs. Walter Preston was on her way to the court to secure a divorce against her husband when her little daughter darted in the path of an onrushing motor car. The mother's screams attracted the attention of a man who dashed in front of the machine, seized the little girl and leaped to safety as the automobile shot by. The rescuer proved to be the husband and father. Explanations were soon made, and the two made their way to the attorney's office, where Mrs. Preston tore up the divorce complaint.

A Lesson in Economy.

"I notice you always fling the driver your purse when we take a conveyance," said the heroine of the historical novel. "I do," admitted the hero of the same.

"How do you expect to support a wife? Give him the exact legal fare hereafter."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Novice.

Old Lawyer (to young partner)—Did you draw up old Moneybag's will? Young Partner—Yes, sir; and so 't 't that all the relatives in the world cannot break it.

Old Lawyer (with some disgust)—The next time there is a will to be drawn up, I'll do it myself!—New York Sun.

Sorry He Spoke.

Mr. Dubbs (with newspaper)—It tells here, my dear, how a progressive New York woman makes her social calls by telephone.

Mrs. Dubbs—Progressive. Huh! She's probably like me, not a decent thing to wear.—Boston Transcript.

Would Surprise Him All Right.

First Girl—I want to give my fiancé a surprise for a birthday present. Can't you suggest something? Second Girl—You might tell him your age.

And Mother Officiates.

Eddie—Do you have morning prayers at your house? Freddie—We have some kind of a service when father gets in.

Occasionally we meet people who spend half their time telling what they are going to do and the other half explaining why they didn't do it.

Knowledge Enough.

At the moment of their fall Adam and Eve, being innocent, were used to doing things in an unconscious manner. That is to say, they didn't Fletcherize.

With the result that they failed of getting the full effect of the apple—all the proteids and carbohydrates. However, in their blind, blundering way, they attained to enough knowledge of good and evil to make them terrible bores to themselves forever after, and to all their descendants (make wise unto the present generation.—Puck.

His Business.

"You see that man across the street? Well, you can always get cut rates from him for his work."

"What is it?"

"Trimming trees and hedges."—Baltimore American.

Taking No Chances.

Griggs—Odd that these doctors can't prescribe for themselves. There's Cutem just gone to another physician to be treated. Briggs—That's where he is wise. Cutem knows how few of his patients recover.

On Time.

"That man spends his life in an endeavor to get people to do things on time."

"That's fine and philanthropic! What does he do for a living?"

"Sells books on the installment plan."

Happiness in marriage would be more prevalent if a man would handle his wife as tenderly and carefully as he does an old brim pipe.

Interesting Information.

In an interview published in the Kieler Neueste Nachrichten, Grossadmiral von Koster says many interesting things about his visit to New York, among them the following: "In the absence of President Taft, who was away on a trip to the Mexican frontier, the place of honor was taken by the vice-president of the United States, Secretary of State Sherman of New York."

Graphic Variations.
"Civilization," remarked the cannibal king, "promotes some strange ideas."

"To whom do you especially refer?" inquired the missionary.

"Among you the ultimate consumer is regarded with sympathy. Here he is considered very lucky."

All Kinds.
"It takes all kinds of people to make a world," said the ready-made philosopher.

"Certainly," answered the plain person; "look at explorers. Some of them excel with mathematical instruments and some with typewriters and picture machines."

Where Pepys Won Fame.
"Who was this fellow Pepys, and what is his claim to fame?"

"His claim to fame is well founded, my friend. He's the man who kept a diary for more than a year."

Mistakes Will Happen.
Lady (to her sister, a doctor)—There—I cooked a meal for the first time today and I made a mess of it.

"Well, dear, never mind; it's nothing. I lost my first patient."

If you see a fault in others, think of two of your own, and do not add a third one by your hasty judgment.

Don't Weep At The Ice House.

Some people swell up on "emotion" brewed from absolute untruth.

It's an old trick of the leaders of the Labor Trust to twist facts and make the "sympathetic ones" weep at the ice house." (That's part of the tale further on.)

Gompers et al sneer at, spit upon and defy our courts, seeking sympathy by falsely telling the people the courts were trying to deprive them of free speech and free press.

Men can speak freely and print opinions freely in this country and no court will object, but they cannot be allowed to print matter as part of a criminal conspiracy to injure and ruin other citizens.

Gompers and his trust associates started out to ruin the Bucks Stove Co., drive its hundreds of workmen out of work and destroy the value of the plant without regard to the fact that hard earned money of men who worked, had been invested there.

The conspirators were told by the courts to stop these vicious "trust" methods, (efforts to break the firm that won't come under trust rule), but instead of stopping they "dare" the courts to punish them and demand new laws to protect them in such destructive and tyrannical acts as they may desire to do. * * * The reason Gompers and his band persisted in trying to ruin the Bucks Stove Works was because the stove company insisted on the right to keep some old employees at work when "de union" ordered them discharged and some of "de gang" put on.

Now let us reverse the conditions and have a look.

Suppose the company had ordered the union to dismiss certain men from their union, and the demand being refused, should institute a boycott against that union, publish its name in an "unfair list," instruct other manufacturers all over the United States not to buy the labor of that union, have committees call at stores and threaten to boycott if the merchants sold anything made by that union. Picket the factories where members work and slug them on the way home, blow up their houses and wreck the works, and even murder a few members of the boycotted union to teach them they must obey the orders of "organized Capital?"

It would certainly be fair for the company to do these things if lawful for the Labor Trust to do them.

In such a case, under our laws the boycotted union could apply to our courts and the courts would order the company to cease boycotting and trying to ruin these union men. Suppose thereupon the company should sneer at the court and in open defiance continue the unlawful acts in a persistent, carefully laid out plan, purposely intended to ruin the union and force its members into poverty. What a howl would go up from the union demanding that the courts protect them and punish their law-breaking oppressors. Then they would praise the courts and go on earning a living protected from ruin and happy in the knowledge that the people's courts could defend them.

How could any of us receive protection from law-breakers unless the courts have power to, and do punish such men?

The court is placed in position where it must do one thing or the other—punish men who persist in defying its peace orders or go out of service, let anarchy reign, and the more powerful destroy the weaker.

Peaceful citizens sustain the courts as their defenders, whereas thieves, forgers, burglars, crooks of all kinds and violent members of labor unions, hate them and threaten violence if their members are punished for breaking the law. They want the courts to let them go free and at the same time demand punishment for other men "outside de union" when they break the law. * * * Notice the above reference to "violent" members of labor unions. The great majority of the "unheard" union men are peaceable,

upright citizens. The noisy, violent ones get into office and the leaders of the great Labor Trust know how to mass this kind of men, in labor conventions and thus carry out the leaders' schemes, frequently abhorrent to the rank and file: so it was at the late Toronto convention.

The paid delegates would applaud and "resolute" as Gompers wanted, but now and then some of the real workmen insist on being heard, sometimes at the risk of their lives.

Delegate Egan is reported to have said at the Toronto convention:

"If the officers of the federation would only adhere to the law we would think a lot more of them."

The Grand Council of the Provincial Workingmen's Ass'n of Canada has declared in favor of severing all connections with unions in the U. S., saying "any union having its seat of government in its scope, must fight industrial battles according to American methods. Said methods have consequences which are abhorrent to the law-abiding people of Canada involving hunger, misery, riot, bloodshed and murder, all of which might be termed as a result of the practical war now in progress in our fair provinces and directed by foreign emissaries of the United Miners of America."

That is an honest Canadian view of our infamous "Labor Trust."

A few days ago the daily papers printed the following:
(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Characterizing the attitude of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the contempt proceedings in the courts of the District of Columbia, in connection with the Bucks Stove and range company, as "a wilful, premeditated violation of the law," Simon Burns, general master workman of the general assembly, Knights of Labor, has voted a severe condemnation of these three leaders.

Mr. Burns expressed his confidence in Burns in general and in those of the District of Columbia in particular.

APPROVED BY DELEGATES.
This rebuke by Burns was in his annual report to the general assembly of his organization. He received the hearty approval of the delegates who heard it read at their annual meeting in this city.

"There is no trust or combination of capital in the world," said Mr. Burns, "that violates laws oftener than do the trust labor organizations, which resort to more dishonest, unfair and dishonorable methods toward their competitors than any trust or combinations in the country."

Mr. Burns said the action of "these so-called leaders" would be harmful for years to come whenever attempts were made to obtain labor legislation. "The Labor Digest," a reputable workingman's paper, says, as part of an article entitled "The beginning of the end of Gompersism, many organizations becoming tired of the rule-or-ruin policies which have been enforced by the president of the A. F. of L."

"That he has maintained his leadership for so long a time in the face of his stubborn clinging to policies which the more thoughtful workmen have seen for years must be abandoned, has been on account partly of the sentimental feeling on the part of the organizations that he ought not to be deposed, and the unwillingness of the men who were mentioned for the place, to accept a nomination in opposition to him. In addition to this, there is no denying the shrewdness of the leader of the A. F. of L., and his political sagacity, which has enabled him to keep a firm grip on the machinery of the organization, and to have his faithful henchmen in the positions where they could do him the most good whenever their services might be needed.

"Further than this, he has never failed, at the last conventions, to have some sensation to spring on the convention at the psychological moment, which would place him in the light of a martyr to the cause of unionism, and

excite a wave of sympathetic enthusiasm for him, which would carry the delegates off their feet, and result in his re-election.

"That his long leadership, and this apparent impossibility to fill his place has gone to his head, and made him imagine that he is much greater a man than he really is, is undoubtedly the case, and accounts for the tactics he has adopted in dealing with questions before congress, where he has unnecessarily antagonized men to whom organized labor must look for recognition of their demands, and where labor measures are often opposed on account of this very antagonism, which would otherwise receive support."

"There is no doubt but what organized labor in this country would be much stronger with a leader who was more in touch with conditions as they actually exist, and who would bring to the front the new policies which organized labor must adopt if it expects to even maintain its present standing, to say nothing of making future progress."

We quote portions of another article, a reprint from the same labor paper: "Organized labor, through its leaders, must recognize the mistakes of the past if they expect to perpetuate their organizations or to develop the movement which they head. No movement, no organization, no nation can develop beyond the intellects which guide these organizations, and if the leaders are dominated by a selfish motive the organization will become tinged with a spirit of selfishness, which has never appealed to mankind in any walk of life at any time since history began.

"It can be said in extenuation of certain leaders of organized labor that the precarious position which they occupy as leaders has had a tendency to cause them to lose sight of the object behind the organization. The natural instinct in man for power and position is in no small measure responsible for the mistakes of the leaders, but not necessarily in labor unions alone, but in every branch of society. This desire for power and leadership and personal aggrandizement causes men who have been earnest and sincere in their efforts in the start to deteriorate into mere politicians whose every act and utterance is tinged with the desire to cater to the baser passions of the working majority in the societies or organizations and this is undoubtedly true when applied to the present leaders of the Federation of Labor. We mention the Federation of Labor particularly in this article, because that organization is the only organization in direct opposition to the laws of the land. There are other organizations of labor whose leaders have made mistakes, but they have always kept themselves and their organizations within the bounds of the law and respected the rights of every other man in considering the rights of themselves and their constituency; whereas, the motto of the Federation is just the reverse, and unless the leaders conform themselves and their organization in accordance with the laws of the land, the leaders and the organization itself must be disintegrated and pass into history, for in America the common sense of mankind is developed to a greater extent than in any other nation on the earth, and the people, who are the court of last resort in this country, will never allow any system to develop in this country which does not meet with the approval of the majority of the citizens of the country.

"This must have forced itself upon the leaders of the Federation by this time. If it has not, the leaders must be eliminated. The organization which they head has done many meritorious things in times past and the people are always ready and willing to acknowledge the benefits which their efforts have brought to their constituency as a whole, but at the present time labor organizations in general, and the Federation of Labor in particular, stand before the bar of public opinion, having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few. The people are patient and awaiting to

see if the object lesson which they have been forced to give to these leaders is going to be recognized and if they are going to conform themselves and their future work and actions in accordance thereto."

Let the people remember that comment, "The Federation of Labor in particular stands before the bar of public opinion having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few."

The great 90 per cent of Americans do not take kindly to the acts of tyranny of these trust leaders openly demanding that all people bow down to the rules of the Labor Trust and we are treated to the humiliating spectacle of our Congress and even the Chief Executive entertaining these convicted law-breakers and listening with consideration to their insolent demands that the very laws be changed to allow them to safely carry on their plan of gaining control over the affairs of the people.

The sturdy workers of America have come to know the truth about these "martyrs" sacrificing themselves in the noble cause of labor but it's only the hysterical ones who swell up and cry over the aforesaid "heroes," reminding one of the two romantic elderly maids who, weeping copiously, were discovered by the old janitor at Mt. Vernon.

"What is it ails you ladies?"
"Taking the handkerchief from one swollen red eye, between sobs she said: "Why we have so long revered the memory of George Washington that we feel it a privilege to come here and weep at his tomb."

"Yas'm, yas'm, yo' shore has a desire to express yo' sympathy but yo' are overflowin' at de wrong spot, yo' is weepin' at de ice house."

Don't get mandin' about law-breakers who must be punished if the very existence of our people is to be maintained.

If you have any surplus sympathy it can be extended to the honest workers who continue to earn food when threatened and are frequently hurt and sometimes killed before the courts can intervene to protect them.

Now the Labor Trust leaders demand of Congress that the courts be stripped of power to issue injunctions to prevent them from assaulting or perhaps murdering men who dare earn a living when ordered by the Labor Trust to quit work.

Don't "weep at the ice house" and don't permit any set of law-breakers to bully our courts, if your voice and vote can prevent. Be sure and write your Representatives and Senators in Congress asking them not to vote for any measure to prevent the courts from protecting homes, property and persons from attack by paid agents of this great Labor Trust.

Let every reader write, and write now.

Don't sit silent and allow the organized and paid men of this great trust to force Congress to believe they represent the great masses of the American people. Say your say and let your representatives in Congress know that you do not "want to be governed under new laws which would empower the Labor Trust leaders with legal right to tell you when to work, where! For whom! At what price! What to buy! What not to buy! Whom to vote for! How much you shall pay per month in fees to the Labor Trust! etc., etc., etc."

This power is now being demanded by the passage of laws in Congress. Tell your Senators and Representatives plainly that you don't want them to vote for any measure that will allow any set of men either representing Capital or Labor to govern and dictate to the common people, who prefer to be free to go and come, work or not, and vote for whom they please.

Every man's liberty will disappear when the leaders of the great Labor Trust or any other trust can ride rough shod over people and mass their forces to prevent our courts from affording protection.

"There's a Reason."

C. W. POST, Battle Creek, Mich.