

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.
(Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 17

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

LESSON TEXTS—Acts 1:8; 13:1; 14:23.
GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature.—Mark 16:15.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Matthew 28:18-20; Luke 24:45-48; Acts 25:12-20.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Helping everybody to know Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The whole world needs Jesus.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Taking the Gospel to the whole world.
SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Christian missions; aims and results.

I. The Obligation of Missions (Mark 16:15).

God saves men for a purpose. That purpose is to be laborers together with him in the salvation of others. Christ's parting message, yea, his final commission to the disciples was, "Go, preach the Gospel to every creature." This obligation still rests upon the church. Since the command is to preach the Gospel to every creature, this obligation will obtain as long as there is one unrepentant sinner.

II. The Power of Missions (Acts 1:8).

This power is the supernatural indowment of the Holy Spirit. Missionary endeavor without the Holy Spirit is doomed to failure. Power to witness for Christ is the purpose of the gift of the Spirit. Success will crown the efforts of those who go forth under the leadership and power of the Holy Spirit. The Spirit was not given primarily to make Christians happy, but to make them strong to carry the Gospel to the heathen. However, those who go forth in this blessed service in the Spirit's power are truly happy.

III. The Scope of Missionary Endeavor (Acts 1:8).

The disciples were to begin their witnessing where they were when the Holy Spirit fell upon them—Jerusalem. But they were to go out from there to the "utmost parts of the earth." This is the program for every disciple of Christ. Begin witnessing where Christ saves you, and then go to your neighbors next to you, and on to the remotest bounds of the earth. There is no such thing as "home missions," except that you begin at home.

IV. The First Foreign Missionaries (Acts 13:1-14; 28).

1. Who they were (13:2). Barnabas and Saul were selected—the very best two men in the church. The evangelization of the world is a task of such tremendous importance that it challenges the church to offer her best men and women. Since an institution is judged by its representatives, it becomes the church to put her most capable men to the front.

2. By whom sent (13:2, 4). The Holy Spirit chose these men and sent them forth to their work. The church at Antioch seemed to have deliberately planned this missionary enterprise. It was after prayer and fasting that the Spirit ordered the church to send forth these missionaries. It should be the business of the church to constantly seek the mind of God relative to sending forth laborers into the Lord's vineyard. The Spirit calls and sends men forth, but he does this through the church.

3. Some experiences of the first foreign missionaries:

(1) Withstood by Elymas the sorcerer (13:6-12). Elymas moved by the devil, sought to turn the mind of Sergius Paulus from the faith, thus barring the Gospel as it enters upon its widest mission of salvation. The most villainous act which one can commit is to turn a soul from the Gospel. (2) Worshiped as gods (14:8-18). (a) The occasion (vv. 8-10). God accompanied the testimony of those missionaries by his mighty power. He wrought a miracle through Paul. At his call the inveterate cripple—one who had never walked—leaped up and walked. The cure was instant. (b) The method (vv. 11-13). They called Barnabas, Jupiter, and Paul, Mercury, because he was the chief speaker. They declared that the gods had come down in the likeness of men, and they brought oxen and garlands to offer sacrifice. (c) Their efforts foiled (vv. 14-18). 1. The missionaries rent their clothes and ran in among the people, saying they were not divine but beings of like passions with themselves. 2. They urged the people to turn to God. 3. Paul stoned (vv. 19-22). Stirred up by wicked Jews from Antioch and Iconium, the rabble who a moment ago were worshipping are filled with satanic hate. Doubtless Paul remembered Stephen's experience. God raised him up and he went forth to discharge his duties as a missionary. Such men of courage are needed today.

Without Loyalty to Christ.
A Christianity without loyalty to the Christ, as its motive and inspiration, may be likened to—well, may we say, our solar system minus the sun.

An Inward Beauty.

There is an inward beauty, life, and loveliness in divine truth, which cannot be known but when it is digested into life and practice.—John Smith.

Take heed of the first stumble, for it is ominous; and at best there is a good step lost.—Benjamin Whichcote.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST TO EVERYONE IN NEBRASKA

Governor McKelvie has appointed six departmental secretaries provided for under the administrative code bill, passed by the last legislature. The appointments are as follows: Philip F. Bross, private secretary to the governor, secretary of finance, Leo A. Stuhr, drug and dairy commissioner, secretary of agriculture, J. E. Hart, secretary state banking board, secretary of trade and commerce, Frank A. Kennedy, labor commissioner, secretary of labor, George E. Johnson, state engineer, secretary of public works, H. H. Antles, former chief of police in Lincoln, secretary of public welfare. Each secretary will draw a salary of \$6,000 a year.

Hall county farmers, who signed a petition for a county agent, and which was turned down by the county board, have decided to carry the matter into court to test the constitutionality of the new state law, which provides that each county in Nebraska set aside funds for farm bureau work, if petitioned by the required number of citizens.

Nebraska has the honor of being the fourteenth state to ratify the national suffrage amendment. The states which acted on the amendment ahead of Nebraska are: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Montana.

A man and a boy were injured and windows were broken in a number of buildings, while firemen were destroying walls of the Paddock block at Beatrice. Fire had completely gutted the structure.

The rains of the past week came just in time to save crops and pastures from serious damage in many sections of Nebraska. Crop experts contend that the long dry spell did not damage corn to any extent.

One of the most hilarious sessions ever held in the senate chamber of the state house at Lincoln took place when the upper house of the state legislature unanimously ratified the national suffrage amendment.

Housewives at Fremont are now paying 15 cents a quart for milk. Boosting of the price to that level has taken place at Omaha and several other cities of the state.

Paving is being laid upon a number of streets at Geneva. If petitions, which have been presented to the city council, are favorably acted upon, forty additional blocks will be added to the first district.

A 600-acre wheat field in Deuel county yielded 21,160 bushels, which tested six-and-a-half pounds. A number of wheat fields in the county produced as high as forty-five bushels to the acre.

Lack of attendance, due to hot weather, resulted in a deficit of \$400 suffered by the Red Cloud chautauqua. The company announced they would expect the local guarantors to make up the shortage.

Who expects a captured German cannon in recognition of Saunders county's war activities, according to a resolution recently introduced in congress by Representative McLaughlin.

Warden Fenton of the state penitentiary has sold the grain raised this year on the penitentiary farm south of Lincoln and the state treasurer received a check for \$6,068.

The state supreme court has ruled that it is not unlawful for a person to have a reasonable amount of liquor in their homes providing it was purchased prior to July 1.

The South Omaha live stock market led the nation in the receipts of sheep last week, when a total of 123,200 were marketed.

A total of eighty-five carloads of wheat was shipped from the Farmers' elevator at Chappell in a little more than two weeks.

J. W. Lewis, Chase county farmer, threshed from two big wheat fields, twenty-six and thirty-three bushels to the acre.

A company is to be organized at Fremont which will purchase an airplane to make flights daily over the district.

The primary election for selecting candidates to the Constitutional convention will be held on Tuesday, September 16.

Laurel has let a contract for 20,000 yards of paving to cost about \$82,000.

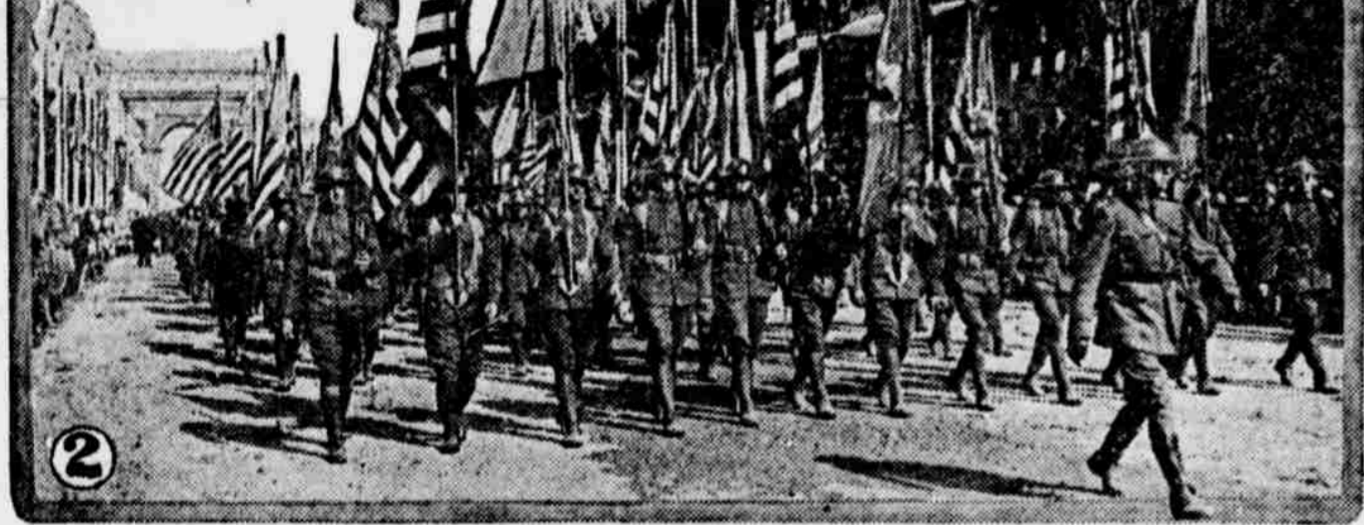
The Arlington Telephone Co. has made application with the state railway commission for an increase of 25 cents on each telephone.

Sixty Gage county veterans of the world war voted at a meeting at Beatrice to apply for a charter, preliminary to the organization of a part of the American Legion.

Mrs. Clara G. Quimby, of Colorado, has assumed her new duties as superintendent of the state industrial home for girls at Geneva. She succeeded Paul McAuley of Omaha.

With the turning over of the telegraph and telephone companies to their owners by the government on August 1st, word was received by the State Railway Commission at Lincoln that a new schedule of rates would go into effect.

The Lincoln street car company has been permitted to increase its fares from 5 to 6 cents in the city, and to 7 cents to suburbs by the federal court, which also issued a restraining order against the railway commission from interfering with the establishment of the new schedules.



1—Colored man wounded in Chicago's race riots being escorted to safety by mounted policemen. 2—American color bearers marching at the head of the Yanks in the great Bastille-day parade in Paris. 3—Scene in Chicago during the street car strike when the people were forced to utilize all manner of conveyances.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Nearly Two Score Are Killed in War Between Whites and Blacks in Chicago.

STATE TROOPS CALLED OUT

Street Car Men Strike at Same Time—Urgency of Action to Cut Living Cost Imposed on Government—Status of Peace Treaty Contest.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Race riots and strikes made Chicago the news center of the country for the week, and the news from it was sensational and plentiful. Starting in a trifling quarrel over the "color line" at a bathing beach, a real race war sprang up with startling suddenness and quickly spread throughout the South side of the city, where most of the negroes live, and thence to the downtown business district, with sporadic outbreaks in other regions. Before the authorities got the situation under control nearly two score persons had been killed and several hundred wounded. For several days the mayor insisted the police could restore order, but realization of his mistake was forced on him and he called on the governor for assistance from the state militia. Several regiments at once occupied the "black belt." However, the establishment of martial law was avoided and thus the city "saved its face."

There is no doubt that the casualty lists of the race war were kept down by the fact that the strike of the street car men was coincident with the riots. Not a surface or elevated car was running and it was comparatively easy for the authorities to keep out of the riot district the trouble and curiosity seekers. The strike, which had been impending for some time, was precipitated suddenly by the radical element in the car men's unions, a compromise offer of the companies, approved by the state and city authorities and the heads of the unions, being rejected. Though seriously hampered in getting to its work and in transacting business, the public took the situation good naturedly and made its way to the business district and home again with rather remarkable facility. All manner of motor vehicles were pressed into service and the steam roads exerted every effort to carry their many thousands of extra passengers. The demand of the car men for a heavy increase in wages did not have general sympathy, for it meant a corresponding increase in the fares charged.

There have been many bitter complaints lately to the effect that the government was not doing what it might to reduce the cost of living by selling to consumers the immense surplus stores of food held by the war department. On Thursday the war department put on sale about 341,000,000 pounds of those foodstuffs, including canned vegetables, corned beef, bacon, roast beef, frozen meats and poultry. The marketing was done through local postmasters and mail carriers, who took orders from buyers, received the cash and delivered the goods. The prices obtained represented the cost to the government plus the postage. This sale was es-

pecially well patronized by the people of small towns and rural districts, and it was predicted that the supplies would be disposed of within a week.

Of course such a measure as this is only a drop in the bucket, and it is being more and more forcibly impressed on the government that it must do something to make the cost of life's necessities square with the incomes of the people. The advisory board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers took up the matter directly with the president, presenting to him a memorandum which he characterized as an "impressive document" and ordered made public. The board appealed to the president and cabinet for government action to increase the purchasing power of the dollar, falling in which, it said, the engineers would have to ask a further increase in wages. The memorandum asserted that the spirit of unrest existing among all classes, especially wage earners, was due "mainly to the conscienceless profiteering by the great interests who have secured control of all the necessities of life." The engineers are wise enough to see and to admit that increasing the wages is but temporary relief so long as prices continue to soar.

Just before the engineers visited the White House Democratic National Chairman Cummings reported to the president on his political inspection trip over the country, telling Mr. Wilson of the growing importance of action to reduce the cost of living. What form that action will take, when it comes, cannot be conjectured even from the fact that official investigations of various kinds of alleged profiteering are under way or proposed.

The immediate result of all this was a conference of cabinet members and heads of bureaus called by Attorney General Palmer for the purpose of discussing the situation and possible remedies. The government will seek to stop and punish profiteering, to determine the contributing causes for high prices and to devise remedies for immediate relief for the public.

The administration is gravely concerned over the manifest discontent of the American farmers, which comes just at a time when the official estimates of the nation's wheat crop have had to be greatly reduced. The farmers have been dissatisfied with the system of grading fixed by the bureau of markets of the department of agriculture, and now, as Chairman Barnes of the government grain corporation told the president, they are protesting against an order from the corporation fixing a schedule of discounts for the lower grades of wheat. This, they assert, deprives them of an unreasonably large part of the guaranteed price of \$2.26 per bushel, the amount received being in some instances as low as \$1.45 per bushel.

The Franco-American defense treaty was submitted to the senate, and at once became a subject of debate in the committee on foreign relations, along with the peace treaty. President Wilson, in asking its approval, said he considered the treaty with Germany and the covenant of the League of Nations gave France full protection, but that he had been moved to the treaty by considerations of friendship and gratitude to France. Opposition senators protested that this pact violated the constitutional right of congress to make war, to which the president's supporters had the obvious retort that it created no precedent, similar action having been taken in numerous cases in the past.

The foreign relations committee did an unusual if not unprecedented thing in holding public hearings on the peace treaty. Bernard Baruch was the first

witness and was questioned especially regarding the reparation and other financial clauses.

President Wilson postponed the start of his speaking tour of the country probably until August 15, and continued his efforts in Washington in behalf of the peace treaty and league covenant. He called in more senators to conference, both Democrats and Republicans, and appealed for unequalled ratification of the treaty especially on the ground that reservations or amendments would necessitate its resubmission to Germany, which he said would be humiliating to us. To Senator Fernald of Maine Mr. Wilson said he had assumed there were at least sixty senators who would take a world view of the situation.

"There are sixty men in the United States senate who take a world view of the situation," Senator Fernald replied. "Fortunately, they include in their view the best interests of the United States of America."

Other senators told the president that while they recognized the fact that reservations would cause delay, they considered the protection of American interests of greater importance than speedy ratification. There is no doubt that both sides to the controversy would be glad to find some dignified way out of it, but neither seems to have made any converts. The help which the administration expected in the way of a formal declaration by Japan that it would restore Shantung to China was not forthcoming and that grab clause remained a sore spot.

Official dispatches from Maj. J. C. Green, director of the American relief administration's work in Turkey, calls attention to the imminent peril of the remainder of the Armenian nation. The Turks have reorganized their army and they and the Tatars are advancing on the Armenians from three sides, cutting them off from all relief supplies and threatening their extermination. Unless military protection is afforded the Armenians at once, says Major Green, the disaster will be more terrible than the massacres in 1915. In Paris it is said the peace conference's hands are tied until America decides whether or not it will accept a mandate for Asia Minor.

Germany's commissioners named to attend to the delivery of live stock to the French and Belgians, and to the transfer of the Saar coal mines has arrived at Versailles and gone to work, and in other respects the Germans seem to be trying reluctantly to carry out the provisions of the treaty. But their army in Latvia remains obdurate and General Von der Goltz and other officers have become so insolent in their endeavors to prevent the Letts from establishing a stable government that the supreme council of the allies has ordered the immediate expulsion of the German troops from Latvia.

Austria was given until one o'clock in the afternoon of August 6 to consider the terms offered her. Her press and public men have declared the terms are impossible of acceptance, and on Thursday it was announced that the cabinet, headed by Dr. Karl Renner, had decided to resign.

Though America was not at war with Bulgaria, it was decided that it should sign the treaty with that nation. This treaty was completed with the exception of some of the territorial clauses. All the Allies except America were in favor of awarding western Thrace to Greece. Undersecretary of State Polk, who has taken Secretary Lansing's place on the council, was taking an active part in the discussion of this matter.