

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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Lesson for December 22

MALACHI FORETELLS A NEW DAY

LESSON TEXT—Malachi 2:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT—Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me, Malachi 3:1.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God's Best Promise Comes True. JUNIOR TOPIC—How God Kept His Best Promise.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Bringing in a Better Day. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Preparing the Way of the Lord.

(The lesson committee has provided as an alternative a Christmas lesson, using the text Matthew 2:1-12).

The subject of today's lesson is broader than the printed text. In order effectively to teach this lesson, the entire Book of Malachi should be surveyed. The prophet pointed out the sins of the corrupt priesthood, mixed marriages, and failure to pay tithes, with the portrayal of the coming judgment and glorious new day with Christ reigning in his glorious kingdom.

I. The Base Ingratitude of Israel (1:1-5).

God approached them with the tender affirmation, "I have loved thee." It was the burden of the prophet to declare this fact unto them (v. 1). So worldly were the people that they failed to discern God's good hand upon them. Israel's attitude toward God is shown in the skeptical question, "Wherein hast thou loved us?" (v. 2). Malachi answers this question by showing God's choice of Jacob and his passing by of Esau, his destruction of Edom and his saving of Israel.

II. God's Severe Indictment (1:6-2:17; 3:7-15).

1. Against the priests (1:6-2:9). They were guilty of

a. Profanity (1:6). Their profanity consisted in despising the name of God. To fail to honor God is to be profane. To use his name in any ungodly way is to be thus guilty.

b. Sacrilege (1:7,8). Their sacrilegious act was in offering polluted bread and blemished sacrifices.

c. Greed (1:10). They were not willing even to open the doors of God's house without pay. Service to God should be out of a heart of love for him.

d. Weariness (1:12,13). Because of the absence of love, the routine of priestly duties became irksome.

e. Not teaching the law to the people (2:1-9). Those set apart to teach God's law to the people have a great responsibility and God will most assuredly demand an accounting.

2. Against the people (2:10-17; 3:7-15).

a. For ungodly marriages (2:11, 12). God's purpose in the prohibition of mixed marriages was that he might raise up a holy seed (v. 15). Marriage with the heathen would frustrate this purpose. Marriage of the believer with the unbeliever today brings confusion into the fold of God and turns aside his purpose.

b. Divorce (2:13-16). Divorce in Israel was the source of great sorrow. Even the tears of the wronged women swayed the altar (v. 13). The offerings of the man who had thus treated his wife would be an abomination to God.

c. Public wrongs (3:7, 8).

(1) Sorcery or magical arts. This includes the practice of occult sciences, such as spellbinding, necromancy, fortune-telling.

(2) Adultery. This is a sin of wider extent than the direct parties concerned. It is a canker which gnaws in the very heart of society. Unfaithfulness to the marriage relation should be regarded as a public sin. Such sinners should be ostracized from society.

(3) False swearing.

(4) Oppression of the hireling, the widow, and the fatherless.

(5) Tearing aside the stranger from his rights.

d. Withholding tithes from God (3:7-12). Failure to pay tithes is robbery of God. His claim upon Israel was a tenth, plus free will offerings. Our responsibility is to give as God prospers us (1 Cor. 16:1).

e. Blasphemy (3:13-15). They openly spake against God, saying that it was profitless and vain to serve him.

III. The Awful Judgment Which Shall Befall the Nation (3:15; 4:1-6).

1. By whom executed (v. 1). It is to be done by the Lord. All judgment hath been committed unto the Son of God (John 5:22, 29; cf. Acts 17:30, 31).

2. The time of (3:24-1:1). It will be at the second coming of Christ. John the Baptist was the forerunner of his first coming. Elijah will be the forerunner of his second coming.

3. The result (3:3, 4, 16-18; 4:1, 2). For the righteous it will be a day of healing and salvation; for the wicked it will be a day of burning and destruction.



Shirt Factory in Troy, N. Y.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—W.S.W. service.

NEW YORK conjures up a vision of a great metropolis, a great state where the forested Adirondacks rise above vast agricultural lands, where the Hudson river flows placidly from the north woods to the sea, and where the Niagara river spills a portion of its waters and lures hundreds of thousands of tourists annually.

But few laymen are aware of the state's economic and industrial features.

Nearly one-fifth of all the life insurance in force in America, both ordinary and industrial, is held in New York. Approximately half the nation's imports, measured alike by tonnage and value, enter the United States through the custom house at the mouth of the Hudson, and more than half of our total export tonnage clears through that port. One-seventh of all the net retail sales in the United States were made in New York in a recent year—\$7,000,000,000 out of \$89,000,000,000.

The Empire state's role in the manufacturing realm is a particularly interesting one. There are some 16 industries in which its products constitute more than one-half of the total output of the entire country and about 20 others in which its share of the nation's production is more than a third.

With the gradual growth of manufacturing west of the Alleghenies, there has long been a falling off in New York state's relative standing in many industries; but as there has been a recession of rank in the making of these wares, there has been a corresponding expansion in the fabrication of clothing. This expansion has been so notable that it has more than made up for all the losses in other fields and enables New York still to stand out as the leading industrial state of the Union, with about one-seventh of all the nation's manufactured wares to its credit.

Leads All in Clothing.

There are only seven states in the Union whose total output of manufactures of every kind surpasses clothing alone in the Empire state. These seven states are Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and California.

In 1929 New York made clothing at factory prices was valued at approximately \$2,700,000,000. It included three-fourths of the nation's production of women's apparel and nearly one-half of the country's clothes for men.

The Dutch graciously began their colony on the strength of the fur trade, and the latest census shows that New York is still active in marketing furs, accounting for \$258,000,000 worth of unmanufactured fur goods out of a total of \$277,000,000 for the whole United States.

Practically all of the industries in which New York holds this sort of leadership are of the lighter kind. The scepter for the heavier industries has largely passed into the hands of other communities.

Specialization in industry applies to communities as well as to wares. Rome calls itself the copper city, and makes about one-tenth of the nation's output of cooperware. Gloversville is pre-eminent in the manufacture of gloves, and turns out more of them than any other community in the country. Rochester is the optical and photographic equipment capital of the nation, producing more than a third of the optical goods of the United States and most of its photographic supplies.

Sometimes those who are not New Yorkers have been inclined to complain that the Empire state seems to get more than its fair share of benefits, particularly more than its share of the country's income.

When thus they complain, perhaps it is because they lose sight of the other side of the ledger—the measure of how much New York produces for the country.

If you were told that every great irrigation project of every state in the West, from Yuma and Yakima to Sho-

shone, has been built from funds supplied by the federal government by the state of New York and is maintained by funds from her citizens, you would be astonished.

Pays Huge Sums in Taxes.

Likewise, if you were told that every dollar of all the federal aid money the government has spent so unreservedly in helping all the states to develop their highway systems comes from New York, you would be amazed.

But wait! As the old showboat captain of radio fame explains, "That is only the beginning." For when Uncle Sam sat down to reckon up what the state of New York did to help him pay for the running of his government in 1932, he discovered that she supplied him with income taxes and internal revenue receipts reaching the grand total of \$744,000,000. He then found that if New York had paid her taxes on a per capita basis, her share of the national excise would have called for only \$200,000,000. When he deducted this amount from the \$744,000,000 actually paid in, he found that New York had given him \$475,000,000 more than would have been required under a per capita quota.

That \$475,000,000 certainly proved a godsend to Uncle Sam in meeting his ever-intensifying problem of financing the operations of an increasingly exacting household. He found that with it he could pay for each and every one of the following items in his budget: every dollar voted to every state for federal aid, whether to roads, National Guard, forest protection, or agricultural experimentation; the entire expenses of the legislative branch of the government, including the Library of Congress; the entire cost of the judicial branch, including all federal courts and prisons; the cost of the independent offices and bureaus, from the Smithsonian Institution and the National museum to the Interstate Commerce, the Federal Trade, and the Civil Service Commission; the cost of the Department of the Interior, including the general land office, the bureau of reclamation, the geological survey, the bureau of Indian affairs, the office of education, etc.; the whole outlay for the Department of Labor; the cost of the Department of Justice; and the expenditures required in the scientific bureaus of the Department of Commerce, from the bureau of standards and the coast and geodetic survey to the bureau of fisheries, the patent office, and bureau of mines.

In other words, all that Uncle Sam gives the states in federal aid, as well as all that he spends to maintain two of the three branches of the government and three departments of the third branch, plus all that he spends for scientific research in a fourth department, plus the maintenance of the independent offices, can be met out of New York's added quota of taxation.

Abundant in Dairy Farms.

The traveler contemplating the state of New York readily discovers that much of the attractiveness of its rural scene is due to the marks of careful tillage upon the face of its fertile acres.

With a population that is five parts urban and one part rural, there is a vast demand for milk—New York city itself must reach out 200 miles for its supply. Dairy farms therefore abound everywhere. And they call not only for grasslands, but also for cornfields and general crops, with the resultant mosaics of color, alike in the Hudson valley, the St. Lawrence region, and the Mohawk country.

In 1929 the state produced 800,000,000 gallons of milk, enough to fill a vat ten feet deep and four and one-half wide, extending from the southern end of Manhattan to the eastern end of Lake Erie via Albany.

The vineyards, the orchards of small fruits, and the truck gardens that flourish on the slopes that environ the inland lakes, because the warming waters of the latter cut short the frosts of the springtime and hold back those of the fall, add as much to the beauty of the area as they add to the prosperity of the region.

All Around the House

Soot water is excellent for plants. Put soot taken from chimneys, furnaces and stoves into a bag and suspend bag in a pan of water. Let stand for a week before using.

There is nothing like a beautiful piece of red lingerie to give the note of color that lifts a room from its state of former drabness. It may be a magazine rack or a coffee table, but the improved pieces we have in mind are expensively done with a finishing smooth and suave as an essential. The designs in gold are beautiful delicate and the appearance of these exceptionally lovely pieces is quite different from the average lacquered furniture.

If your machine has been made too old to run and will not run to it. Beat an egg and add gradually until mixture is of desired thickness.

Something quite different in the way of ash trays are charming little oak leaves made of laminated silver. And beside being extremely useful they have the added virtue of being in keeping with your table silver. So many ash trays look out of place if you want to put them on the table.

To prevent shoulder straps slipping off, cut a piece of tape long enough to hold straps. Sew one end of tape to inside of dress on shoulder seam. Then sew one-half of snap fastener onto shoulder seam and the other on the loose end of the tape.

To remove glass stoppers from bottles, take a piece of twine, double and put it around neck of bottle twice. Have someone hold bottle, then take ends of twine, one in each hand, and work back and forth until neck of bottle becomes warm. Stopper can then be removed.

Grease spots may be removed from tan shoes with gasoline. Wet sponge with gasoline (keep away from fire), rub over spots; dry and polish.

When making tomato bisque dissolve a pinch of soda in the milk used in bisque and there will be less danger of it curdling.

If cake is to be baked a long time it is wise to line the bottom of pan with oiled paper.

Custard pies should be baked in a hot oven for the first ten minutes. The crust will then be set and filling will not soak through crust. Reduce heat after first ten minutes so that filling will not boil.

Associated Newspapers—W.S.W. service.

Fairy Story Is Told on Danish Postage Stamps

A fairy story from the post office is very unusual, but the Danish postage stamps depicting them are in millions.

It is a hundred years since Hans Andersen was born, and running through the hues in the books of stamps that bear his picture is the famous but sad story of the little girl who sold matches and struck the last three or four she had to try to keep warm before she died.

Islands Being Built

Volcanoes are still judding up the American Farther West. Kilauea and Moha, on the island of Hawaii, intermittently pour forth lava, continuing the process that formed the Hawaiian islands. Eruptions, far from driving people away, attract thousands to the scene.

A Dressy Frock Fitting Budget

PATTERN 9545

"As easy as pie" to fit between two graceful ruffled sleeves, a V-neck-shaped yoke is a distinguishing feature of this rather dressy, yet inexpensive afternoon frock. You'll find it hard to decide which sleeve treatment is the more charming, the one that tapers to a snugly buttoned cuff, or the one which stops just short of the wrist. Don't forget to note the very new, gored skirt with its subtle



have. If it's a dressy dress you want, black satin is ideal; but if you're out for color, choose a richly hued novelty synthetic.

Pattern 9545 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32. Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric and 1/2 yard contrasting. Complete diagrammed sew chart included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, STREET, NUMBER and SIZE.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 232 West Eighth, South St., New York, N. Y.

Jumping Tower Popular in Air-Minded Russia

Parachute jumping has become a very popular sport and there is a jumping tower in the Park of Culture and Sport in Moscow where you can learn to get over your first fears. The peak of the parachute is fast to a cable, which runs out as you fall.

The cost is a few kopeks a jump and the Moscow boys and girls line up and juggle one another of the famous hot parapsyche nearly all day and throughout the evening, too. This game is greatly liked by the children at the time spent on Gorky street—a habit in the form of an dream with a parachute shade.

How Calotabs Help Nature To Throw Off a Bad Cold

Millions have found in Calotabs a most valuable aid in the treatment of colds. They take one or two tablets the first night and repeat the third or fifth night if needed.

How do Calotabs help Nature throw off a cold? First, Calotabs is one of the most thorough and dependable of all intestinal eliminants, thus cleaning the intestinal tract of the germ-laden mucus and toxins.

Second, Calotabs are diuretic to the kidneys, promoting the elimination of cold poisons from the system. Thus Calotabs serve the double purpose of a purgative and diuretic, both of which are needed in the treatment of colds.

Calotabs are quite economical; only twenty-five cents for the family package, ten cents for the trial package. (Adv.)

CUTICURA SOAP. Special Care for Sensitive Skin. Tender, easily-irritated, sensitive skins require a toilet soap that will do more than merely cleanse. It must keep the skin in good condition, freeing it from all cause of irritation. Cuticura Soap contains the delicately medicated, emollient properties of Cuticura which bring to the skin a condition of healthful cleanliness. Price 25c. Sold at all druggists.