

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
Sunday School
'Lesson'

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LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 11
SOME MISSIONARY TEACHINGS
OF THE PSALMS

LESSON TEXT—Ps. 47, 67, 100.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Let the people
praise Thee, O God, let all the people
praise Thee."—Ps. 67:3.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Everybody Praising
God.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Everybody Serving
God.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—All Nations Called to Serve Jehovah.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Missionary Hymns of the Old Testament.

The Jewish people were called to be missionaries to the other nations. The Psalter, their hymn book, is saturated with the spirit of God's grace to the world. Its dominant note is the call to come back to God.

I. A Call to Recognize God's Power
(Ps. 47).

Man's first sin was to cast off God. Such abysmal darkness followed that the race has gone on in ignorance of its Creator and Benefactor. The first and primary need of the missionary is to get the heathen to know God. They must come to know Him not only as a mighty King, but as a personal, tender-hearted being, looking out over the world with compassion, desiring to save and bless man, His only creature in His image and likeness. Oh, that the heathen knew God as their true and great King whose mighty power He desires to use in salvation and blessing to all! Let us make this known to the ends of the earth!

II. A Call for the Nations to Return to God (Ps. 67).

The central theme of this psalm is the universal diffusion of God's grace. The order of thought in this psalm is that which shall be carried out by the Lord in the completion of His work of grace in the world.

1. God's Blessing Upon Israel (vv. 1, 2). This blessing is necessary in order that Israel may be fitted to make known God's way to the nations. This grace will be poured out upon Israel in the full coming of Pentecost. When this grace is poured out there will be such missionary activity as has hitherto been unknown. When Israel, like her national representative Paul, shall go forth in such power of the Holy Spirit in witnessing for Christ, truly nations shall be born in a day. That which shall be manifested by Israel for their God-appointed task is needed by the church in her witnessing. She needs the Spirit of God to fit her to preach the gospel to the heathen.

2. The Conversion of the Heathen (vv. 3-5). Thanksgiving will be given for salvation offered and accepted. Not only this, but there will be rejoicing in the experience of salvation. They will rejoice in the fact now that the great and righteous God rules the earth. The new-born soul rejoices in knowing that a dispensation of justice tempered with mercy has been ushered in. What gladness will be in the hearts of men in the day when Christ reigns!

3. Restoration of Blessings Upon the Earth (vv. 6, 7). When man cast off God a curse was placed upon the earth which limited its fruitfulness. Immediately upon man's return to God this curse will pass away from the earth. The supreme obstacle to prosperity is man's rebellion against God. Let the nations return to God and He will send His blessing upon them. The only way to bring back peace and prosperity is by the preaching of the gospel. Man must be called back to God. The supreme need of the world is not a league of nations, but a return to God; because God will remain separate from the nations as long as they are in rebellion against Him.

III. A Call to Recognize the Goodness of God (Ps. 100).

Praise should go up to God because He is God. Being God He created us, sustains us and saves us. For His unchanging mercy and goodness praise should be continually ascribed to Him.

What Life Consists Of.

"A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth." In these words Jesus strikes at the popular error of all ages—the belief that life consists in things. For nothing are we under deeper obligation to Christianity than for this, that it corrects our *easy* views of life. Since the first man started heavenward, there have been two conflicting ideals of life; one teaches that life's value are in the things we get and keep; the other holds that the chief end of man is to develop his highest powers, to live in fear of that which is beneath him, and in reverence for that which is above him.—Rev. C. C. Albertson, D. D.

Neglected Children.

It is often difficult to tell which are more neglected—the children of the very rich or the children of the very poor.—Kenneth D. Miller.

Love for the Home.

The first indication of domestic happiness is the love of one's home.—Montesier.

Breaks or Hardens the Heart.

Contact with the world either breaks or hardens the heart.—Chamfort.

FARM KITCHEN CHEERY
WHEN LIGHTS ARE RIGHT

Pleasant Atmosphere at Night and on Cloudy Days if Electricity Furnishes Lighting—Specialists Show How Shadows and Eye-Strain Can Be Avoided.

Happier hearts are possible in the farmhouse kitchen if there is the right sort of illumination. That is, what men who are studying residence lighting have announced. They declare that the farm kitchen can be a place of good cheer by reason of its good lighting just as much as any city kitchen.

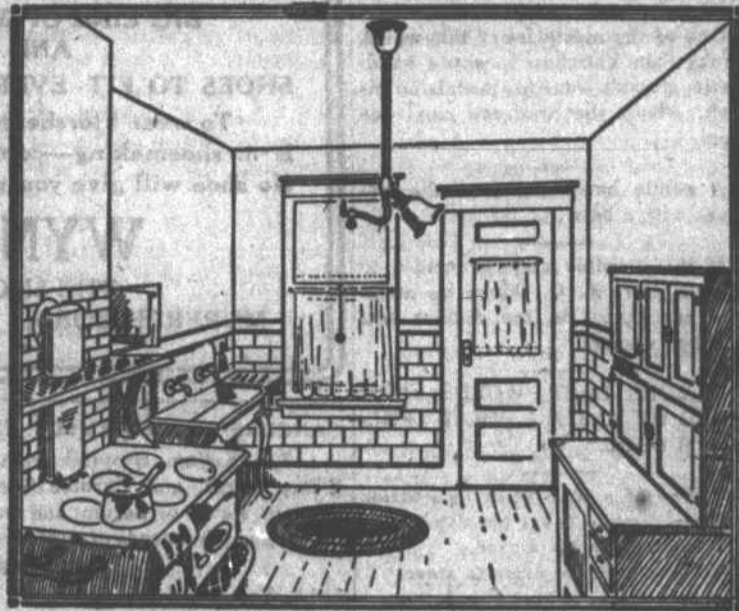
But this is not possible with kerosene lamps or gas jets. It can only be accomplished with electric lights, because electric lights provide the ideal illumination.

Even with electric lights the farm kitchen can be improperly illuminated.

And if she wants to use the iron after dark, her only light would be the unsteady flicker of the gas.

On all farms where electric current is obtainable, lighting engineers of the General Electric Company suggest that the kitchen be illuminated as shown in the lower picture. It means more wiring than is usually done, even in city homes, but the result is a lifetime of solid satisfaction.

First, there is a center light, placed very high, close to the ceiling. That permits the light to be distributed all over the room, with absence of vexatious shadows. Enclosing the electric lamp is a dense, opal glass reflector



Glare and Shadows Result From This Arrangement.

An unshaded electric light suspended by a cord from the ceiling will compel the farm wife to work in her own shadow in every part of the room except directly beneath the light. The glare will bring a strain upon the eyes, resulting finally in a headache and that well known "mean" feeling. No happy hearts from this!

Shadows Are Not Wanted

The old style type of fixture shown in the upper illustration is an example of a hurtful method of illumination, which lighting specialists condemn. It is a combination gas and electric stem fixture. This fixture causes a shadow to be thrown by the worker on the work, because it is so low. Apparently somebody got the idea that the light is wanted on the floor in the center of the room and practically nowhere else.

If this is the only source of electricity in this kitchen, the farm wife, if she wants to use an electric iron, must first unscrew the electric light bulb, then screw in the plug of the iron, making just enough extra work to create a feeling that electricity is a nuisance instead of a convenience.

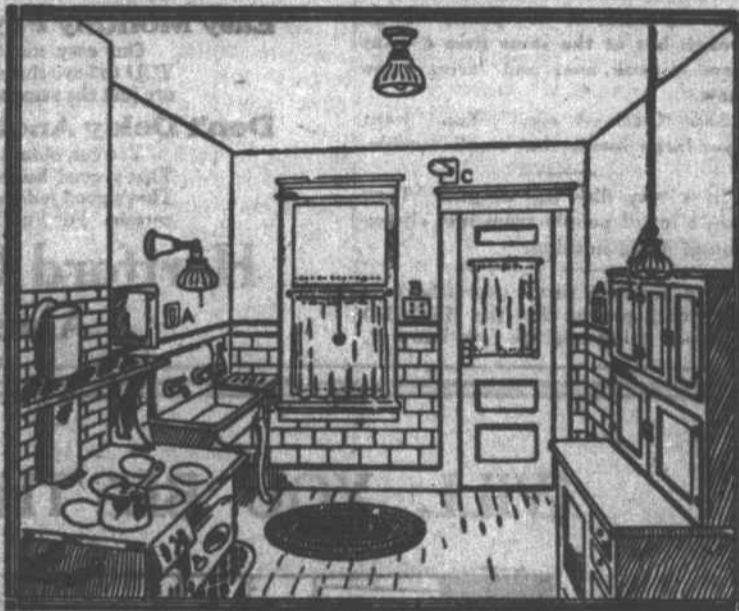
which diffuses the light and throws it downward.

Mazdas of 75 or 100 Watts

If the kitchen is so large that the center light does not sufficiently illuminate every corner, then a wall bracket over the sink and a drop light over the kitchen cabinet will assist. Glass shades are also recommended for these lights.

In kitchens of average size, it has been found that in the center light a 75-watt bowl-enameled Mazda C lamp is best. For the other lights, 25-watt all-frosted Mazda B lamps do the work. The center light is turned on or off by a wall switch, the others by pull chains.

On the walls at "A" are placed convenience outlets, or plugs, by which electric fans, irons, grills or egg beaters can be connected up with a minimum of trouble. The lights in the cellar are turned on or off from the kitchen at "B" in the picture. Over the cellar door is a small red light, "C," which burns when the cellar lights are on, to remind one to turn off the cellar lights after coming up stairs again.



Excellent Illumination for a Farm Kitchen.

Farmers With Radio Sets Find
Easy Way to Recharge Batteries

It will undoubtedly interest families living in farm houses where radio sets are in use to know that the storage batteries used with vacuum tube sets are being successfully recharged without removal from the house by means of the Tungar battery charger. Wherever vacuum tube sets are employed by farmers or by persons in isolated rural districts the Tungar has been found to save a great deal of time and bother.

Vacuum tube radio sets are the only type that involve re-charging of batteries, but these are the sets with long-distance receiving range, and therefore most farms are finding them particularly desirable to install.

The Tungar battery charger was originally developed in the research laboratory of the General Electric Company for the use of automobile owners in re-charging the starting and lighting batteries of their cars. Here, also, it has been found of use to the farmer who owns an automobile.

The scientists who invented it had in mind the saving of time and trouble. And that is what it has been found to do on farms. If a farmer had to convey a rather heavy storage battery to town every time it needed re-charging his radio outfit might be out of commission a couple of days or more. And with the growing function of radio on the farm this might prove a calamity.

Tungars are made in various sizes. For radio work the small, portable type in two-ampere and five-ampere capacities is the best for the purpose.

The two-ampere Tungar will charge a six-volt battery at two amperes, or a twelve-volt battery at one ampere. The five-ampere outfit will charge a six-volt, three-cell battery at five amperes, or a twelve-volt, six-cell battery at three amperes.

For radio listeners who have "B" batteries in their sets for supplying a "plate" voltage there is an attachment to the Tungar which enables these batteries also to be re-charged, as well as the "A" or filament battery.

The Limit in Feminine Wiles

I don't mind when a woman sits on foot stool and puts her arms around her knees and looks at one.

And I don't mind when she goes skiing in knickerbockers and continually poses beside the upright axis.

Nor when she reclines on a chaise and casts soulful looks promiscuously. Nor when she gazes coyly out from behind her fan.

Nor even when she does the ingenuite back-kick.

Nor even the one who is always maneuvering to look into a light so that her eyes will shine.

But preserve me from the woman who ends everything by saying, "You don't know the half of it, dearie."

His Financial Degree

Neighbor—So your son got his B. A. and his M. A.

Father—Yes, but his P-A still supports him. —Boston Transcript.

Knew The Trade

"Leslie," said a school teacher, can you tell me how iron was discovered?" "Yes, ma'am." "Well, tell the class what you know." "I heard father say that they smelt it." —Chips.

STRONG ENDORSEMENT

Mapleton, N. C., November 1, 1923.
Mr. J. E. Odom, Ahooskie, N. C.

It gives me pleasure to notify you that the Equitable Life Insurance Society has waved all my premiums on the \$5,500 insurance I have in your Company, and have mailed me their check for the monthly income provided in their policies for total disability.

You can use this letter to inform others the advantage of protecting their future by the medium of Life Insurance.

It gives me pleasure to say that the Equitable Life gives service, satisfaction and security.

Yours truly,

(Signed)
HOMER VANN PARKER.

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR

Having qualified as executor of the estate of John S. Winborne, deceased, of Hertford county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons holding claims against the said estate to present them to the undersigned executor on or before the 5th day of October, 1924, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This, the 5th day of October, 1923.
C. W. WINBORNE, Executor,
Estate of John S. Winborne.
10-5-23-6t-pd.

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