IMPROVED" UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL CUNDAY

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. © Western Newspaper Union.

CHOOL Lesson

Lesson for January 17

JESUS THE WATER OF LIFE

LESSON TEXT—John 4:7-26 GOLDEN TEXT—Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst. John 4:14. PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Asswering a

JUNIOR TOPIC—How a Stranger Be-

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC sus Meets My Greatest Needs. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC— esus Meets Our Deepest Need.

Life, light, water, bread are ele mental, fundamental things. Life must come from God, But it can exist only where there is light, and only God gives light.

only God gives light.

It is therefore a blessed and significant fact that Jesus was declared to be the life of men. He also says of himself that he is the "light of the world" (John 9.5); "the bread of life" (John 6:35). In our lesson today we see Him as the one who gives "living water" (v. 10)

The incident at Jacob's well in Sychar took place when Jesus, leaving Jerusalem because of increasing hindrance to his work, goes up to Galilee. Unlike his Jew-ish brethren, who detoured around the land of the hated "half-breed" Samaritans, he "must needs go through Samaria," for there was a

sin-sick soul that needed him.

Space will not permit a full consideration of all the beauty and the depth of spiritual truth found in this story.

I. A Sinner Tactfully Approached (vv. 7-15).

Every Christian is by his very calling a soul-winner. We dare not delegate this responsibility to the pastor or missionary. As soul-win-ners we are vitally interested in our Lord's approach to this woman who was far from God, apparently hopelessly involved in sinful associ-ations, a citizen of a hostile nation and an adherent of another reli-

By asking a favor of her he tact-fully placed himself (as does any petitioner) for the moment, on her own plane. He was not a distant, learned religious leader deigning to cast a bit of religious philosophy to her. He was a tired, thirsty man asking for a drink of water.

But he was more! He was the gracious Son of God, ready to give the water of life.

II. A Moral Problem Faced (vv.

One may speak knowingly of the promises of God's Word, and may understand the "way of salvation," but one will never find peace and joy until there is a frank and open facing of sin in the life. Let us make no mistake at this point, for the moral law of God is the same now as it was on that far-off day when Jesus brought the woman of Samaria face to face with her own

III. A Theological Problem Solved (vv. 19-24).

Possibly in an effort to evade her moral problem by theological dis-cussion (a common practice in our day, too!), and partly because of her ignorance of true worship, she asks a question about a controver-sial matter relating to outward ceremony. Is it not a singular thing how men who know nothing of spiritual life delight in the propagation and defense of organizations, and in the conduct of outward religious ex-

True worship is revealed (v. 23) as being (1) "In spirit." We do not cast aside all external helps to worship, but real worship goes through and beyond both place and ymbol to real soul-communion with od (2) "In truth." Sham, super-God (2) stition, hypocrisy, have no place in true worship. We can worship in truth only when we really know the truth. MacLaren rightly said, "The God to whom men attain by any other path than his historical revelation of himself is a dim, colorless abstraction, a peradventure, an object of fear or hope, as may be, but not of knowledge." Truly spoke Jesus — "We know what we worship" (v. 22).

IV. The Messiah Declared (vv.

25, 26;. Jesus honors this poor fallen woman by making to her his first declaration of himself as the Messiah. He is the high and exalted one, but he is at the same time the friend of sinners. To the learned ruler of the Jews, Nicodemus, he spoke of the new birth. To the poor woman of Samaria he declares

And she forthright left her water pot and went to bring others to him.



General Strike Threatened in General Motors Plants

ENERAL MOTORS CORPORA-TION flatly refused to consider collective bargaining in its 69 plants except through local management.



Edward F. McGrady

mobile Workers of America, one of the Lewis C. I. O. unions. Ten of the corporation's plants already were closed by sit-down strikes and walkouts, and 37,000 of

its employees were idle.

Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, who has spent three months in futile effort to stop the maritime walkout on the Pacific coast, hurried back to Washington to take a hand in the General Motors strike. After reporting to Secretary Perkins, this chief mediator held a conference with John L. Lew-is. Miss Perkins already had discussed the situation with Lewis, seeking data on which conciliation could be recommended, though she said this would not be undertaken at once.

The auto workers in their Flint meeting, besides creating the board of strategy with power to call a strike, approved of eight demands on the corporation ranging from recognition of their union to higher wages and shorter hours. They also appointed a committee to negotiate with the corporation.

William S. Knudsen, executive ce president of General Motors, declared the company never would agree to collective bargaining on a national basis and, despite strikes, would continue to produce automobiles as long as possible.

The prime object of the C. I. O. is organization of the steel industry, and the crisis in the automotive industry was not expected by Lewis and his associates or wanted at this time. However, they are giving the auto workers their full support, morally and financially.

Milburn L. Wilson Gets

Rex Tugwell's Place

MILBURN L. WILSON of Montana, who has been serving as an assistant secretary of agricul-ture, has been made undersecretary of the department to succeed Rex-ford G. Tugwell, resigned. Wilson's post was given to Harry L. Brown, a dirt farmer who rose from herds-man on an Iowa hog farm to be di-rector of Georgia's agricultural extension service. William H. Moran retired as chief

the secret service with the close of the year and was succeeded by Frank J. Wilson, whose detective work was largely responsible for the conviction of Al Capone on income

tax evasion charges.

Charles T. Fisher, Jr., resigned as a director of the Reconstruction Finance corporation to become banking commissioner of Michigan. He had been with the RFC since

Herbert Hitchcock New South Dakota Senator

TOM BERRY, before retiring from the governorship of South Dakota, appointed Herbert Hitch-cock of Mitchell, S. D., to fill out the term of the late Senator Peter Norbeck. The new senator is Democratic state chairman and his ap-pointment brings the Democratic membership of the senate to 76, the highest party total in history. Republicans now number 16.

Mr. Hitchcock was born in Ma-

quoketa, Ia., in 1867 and was edu-cated at Anamosa, Davenport and Chicago. He went to Mitchell in 1894 and was admitted to the bar two years later. He was president the school board in his town for ten years and state's attorney four years. He served as state senator in 1909, 1911, and 1929.

Naval Treaty Expires; Building Race Is On

A T THE close of 1936 the Wash-A THE close of 1936 the Washington and London naval treaties expired, and a great naval construction race started among the powers. Great Britain got off well in the lead, for on New Year's day

she laid the keels of two huge battleships, the George V and the Prince of Wales. The British pro-gram calls for the building of 78 new vessels at a cost of nearly a billion dollars. The British also are understood to be planning to rebuild the Hongkong and Pacific bases. According to Jane's Fighting

Ships, authoritative naval yearbook, the United States has 83 warships under construction or planned; Italy, 66: France, 43; Germany, 39; Japan, 38.

Though no figures were given for soviet Russia, it is known the Reds are planing to launch a sea pro-gram which will bring their naval

strength up to that of their land forces, now the largest in the world. Information in Washington says the United States has and will have under construction 95 warships. It expects to increase its personnel almost 10 per cent and build up a strong naval reserve. The ships will include light and heavy cruisers, destroyers, and submarines.

President on Child Labor

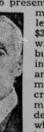
and Starvation Wages

ELIMINATION of child labor, long working hours and starva-tion wages is a necessity, and must be carried out by the federal gov-ernment since it cannot be done by state action. So declared President Roosevelt in his press conference. He warned the correspondents not to say he was planning to revive the NRA and insisted all he could say at present was that something should be done to fix maximum hours and minimum wages.

Since the day of the NRA, said steady decline in child labor, grueling hours and starvation wages by 90 per cent of American business. As for the other 10 per cent, he said, they were still failing to live up to the best standards since the death of the NRA.

Mellon Offers Great Art Collection to Nation

A NDREW W. MELLON, Pitts-A burgh multimillionaire and for-mer secretary of the treasury, has offered to present to the nation his



Mellon

magnificent art collection, valued at \$23,000,000, together with a \$9,000,000 building for its housing in Washington and a fund for its maintenance and increase. The offer is made through President Roosevelt, with whom Mr. Mellon has been in correspondence and con-Mellon ference on the mat-ter. It will be submitted to con-

gress with the President's favorable recommendation.

recommendation.

The Mellon collection, part of which is stored in the Corcoran art gallery in Washington, includes many paintings of highest importance and some fine works of sculpture. Lord Duveen of Milbank, head of a celebrated art firm, says its actual value is over \$50,000,000.

Chang Gets Ten Years but Is Pardoned

M ARSHAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG, who kidnaped Gene-ralissimo Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of China, and then repented courtmartialed at Nanking and sen-tenced to ten years in prison. However, the government listened Chiang's plea for mercy and agreed to give Chang a full pardon. The government rejected for the third time Chiang's resignation of his military and civil posts.

There was much speculation in Shanghai on probable political re-adjustments. One newspaper pre-dicted the early dismissal of six so-called pro-Japanese officials of the national government and the appointment of a number of left-

Nebraska's Unicameral

Legislature Opens

A S NEBRASKA'S unicameral legislature, unique in the United States, was about to begin its first session, Gov. R. L. Cochran de-clared politics was out. He discouraged party caucuses among the members and said he would have no spokesman in the legislature.

The governor pointed out that the constitution provides that the onehouse chamber shall be non-parti-

DAMP HOUSES ARE DISEASE BREEDERS

Poultry Contracts Colds and Other Disorders.

By H. H. Alp. Extension Poultryman, University of Illinois,—WNU Service. Just as humans have more colds and pneumonia during periods damp weather, so damp poultry houses during winter months favor the development of roup, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases of chickens which affect the efficiency of poultry production.

One of the most common causes of dampness in poultry houses is wet litter. Wet litter is in turn caused by too many birds in the house, floor mixture and leaky roofs.

Birds are overcrowded in houses having less than four square feet of floor space to each fowl. Unless a poultry house is equipped with mechanical ventilation, and few of them are, crowded pens will soon become damp.

Cement floors which have no subfloor of gravel, crushed stone or similar material will usually sweat sufficiently to make wet litter a problem. In some houses spillage from water pails and poor surface drainage are factors along with leaky roofs.

In addition to these causes the poultry flock itself voids and exhales enough moisture to be a factor in the problem. If dropping boards are left uncleaned for two weeks, experiments have shown that for each 100 birds there would be approximately three to four bar-rels of water left in the house during this period.

While it is impossible to keep poultry houses absolutely dry, flock cwners can help by cleaning off the dropping boards at least every other day. Frequent changing of the litter is another chore generally justified by the results obtained in more efficient production.

Keeping windows open to provide fresh air aids in keeping down dampness, and artificial heat is needed in many instances. Many poultry-men have found that heat from brooder stoves has helped in houses where colds and roup have been troublesome.

Good Management Brings

More Eggs, Expert Says

During the winter hens cannot keep up a high egg production unless they are properly managed, according to C. F. Parrish, extension poultryman at North Carolina State college. Feeding, he points out, is perhaps the most important item. No hen can be expected to do her best unless fed the proper grains, mashes, and green feeds.

Then the poultryman must page

Then the poultryman must pay strict attention to the housing prob-Poorly constructed and drafty houses are not conducive to high egg production. The houses must be comfortable or the birds will suffer and a consequent decline in the number of eggs will be noted.

Inferior birds should be culled from the flock. These poor produc-ers, if allowed to remain, will bring the average of the flock down

Culling Laying Flock

Culling is almost a continuous process and should be practiced throughout the year. For the laying flock, however, says a North Carolina State College authority, the most rigid culling is done toward the end of the laying period which, under normal conditions begins in midsummer and continues through the fall months. Watch the flock carefully and cull out these birds that go into a molt during the warm season. It is sometimes stated that when a flock, especially in the summer months, falls below 30 percent mer months, talls below 30 percent production it is time to cull the entire flock. However, the price re-ceived for eggs, the price of feed, and the feed cost per dozen eggs will determine the time and intensity of culling.

Total Feed Eaten Counts

Whether it be the all-mash method, hopper feeding of grain and mash, or hopper feeding of mash and hand feeding of grain, the important thing is the total pounds of feed eaten each day. My standard is not less than 30 pounds of total feed a day to each 100 Reds or Rocks, and slightly less for Leghorns. You can get the results with any of the methods, says a roultry expert writing in the Best a poultry expert writing in the Boston Globe.

"Quotations"

There is no more independence in politics than there is in jail,—
Will Rogers.

Next to worry, probably one of the most potent causes of unhappi-ness is envy.—Bertrand Russell.

In political life, you must understand, every pilot dies before he comes to port.—Andre Maurois.

It ought not to be assumed that a person doing nothing is wasting his time.—Raymond B. Fosdick.

It is clear that "to serve God" is equivalent to serving "every living thing."—Albert Einstein.

Hope is the dream of possession; faith is possession of the dream.—

Jules Simon.

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