

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN

International Sunday School Lesson for November 6th, 1938

Golden Text: "Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."—Exodus 2:12.

Lesson Text: Exodus 20:12; Luke 2:46-52; John 19:26-27; Ephesians 6:1-4

If you are a keen observer and sensitive to the moods and trends of modern life, you are already cognizant of the fact that there is something radically wrong with American home life. Contemporary American life seems to contribute to the breaking up of the old-fashioned home. Parents have, for the most part, turned over to the public school the responsibility for the mental training of their children and relinquished to the Sunday School and Church the obligation to mould the character of their children.

This is unfortunate because the home and its influence cannot be replaced by any social agency lacking the same intimate association and close affection which should exist within the family circle. Our national life would probably improve if we could increase the stability and unselfishness of our homes, which should be the controlling influence and impelling inspiration for right living and service in every life.

The family-unit has for its supreme purpose the proper training and development of new lives. This involves a series of processes with each individual child, requiring approximately twenty years, and even longer, before the child is adequately prepared to attempt to assume the problems and difficulties of actual life.

The most important element which enters into such training is the emphasis devoted to religious and moral principles. Religion furnishes to the home, as it does to every part of society, the complete answer to the needs of every moment, furnishing the basis, if accepted, for a contented, happy and successful life to everyone.

The basis for a happy, contented home depends upon the relationship which exists between parents and children. The right relationship will only be possible if there is mutual respect one for the other. In the Fifth Commandment, the basis of our study for this week, children are commanded to "honor" their father and

their mother." As a reward for such obedience, God promises that their "days may be long in the land which Jehovah thy God giveth thee."

"The word 'honor' involves reverence (Lev. 19:32); obedience (Col. 3:20); gratitude (I Tim. 5:4); the following of advice (Prov. 1:8); and, of course, the exclusion of all the feelings and actions opposite to these (Ex. 21:15-7; Deut. 27:16)."—F. W. Farrar. This "honor" will find expression in an acceptance of parental authority and in a becoming deference to one's parents' desires and wishes. The children who are rude, insolent and disrespectful to their parents are not only guilty of breaking this commandment, but they show themselves utterly lacking in moral and spiritual discernment.

Although this Commandment seems to be concerned solely with the duty of the child toward his parents, it by inference clearly teaches that parents have responsibilities toward their children. In order to receive the honor of one's children, parents should be worthy of their children's respect. A parent lacking in character and self-respect has no right to expect that an intelligent child shall honor him. Parents, to merit the respect of their children should give them the best care—physical, mental and spiritual—that is possible. They should have, in the home, the benefit of proper examples of Christian living in order that they may have the chance to evaluate the advantages of proper living.

The picture given us, in Luke 2:46-52, of the childhood of Jesus, shows how perfectly Jesus observed this Commandment. Found in the temple talking with the learned men of his day, by his parents, who failed sorely to understand him, Jesus returned with them to his home in Nazareth and was "subject unto them," while he advanced in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man. Parents make a sad mistake when they underestimate the possibilities of a child. Much more will be gained by increased confidence and trust, if the parents themselves are giving their children the proper example of what a good life should be.

The promise that goes along with obedience to this Commandment is not so much a promise for the individual as it is a promise for the nation as a whole. When the homelife of a nation is stable and secure, then the national life is secure. When the home disintegrates and crumbles, the nation is doomed.

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

WORLD EVENTS FORCING U. S. TO PREPARE AGAINST UNCERTAIN FUTURE

National defense has become the first problem of the American Government following the astonishing surrender of Great Britain and France at Munich.

Face to face with the demands of the dictators, Great Britain with her great fleet, and France, with her great army, bowed to the superior air force of Germany. The governments of the democracies were unable to face the prospect of war, because Germany, with a small navy and an inferior army, had an air fleet that was believed to be big enough to overwhelm the combined French and British aerial forces.

Germany dominant. The revelation that Germany, for the present at least, is the dominating power in Europe and the realization that the expanding armaments of Germany and Italy, together with the aggressive spirit of these peoples, threatens, if it has not already upset, the existing balance of power on the continent. This makes it necessary for the United States to reconsider its defensive necessities.

Faced with the fact that Germany, Italy and Japan are dissatisfied with their lots today and the determination of these governments to use force to seek the realization of expanding ambitions, officials of the United States, looking ahead, see that the safety of this country will depend upon its ability to protect itself from any possible combination of aggressors. No longer can we depend upon the British fleet for the safety of the Atlantic Ocean and, in the Pacific Ocean, our interests cannot be maintained except by a force that will compel respect for them.

While the foreign policy of the United States is somewhat hazy, it may be assumed that the United States is determined to police this hemisphere, including both North and South America. Germany, Italy and Japan have economic footholds in South America. If one of them could get into an argument with a South American country, the tactics employed in China, Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia would be used in South America, Peru, or Cuba. Consequently, the United States, if it expects to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, must be strong enough to prevent such a development, even if it means a crisis on both sides of the

South American Continent at the same time.

President Roosevelt, it appears, is determined that proper steps shall be taken now to insure that the United States will not have to follow the example of Great Britain and France and surrender in the face of threats from other nations.

Navy, First Line. Naturally, the first line of defense is the navy. Its strategy is that the fleet should not be weakened by division between the Atlantic and Pacific and that in defending our territory, in the words of Admiral Leahy, "We cannot assume an attitude of passive defense and simply beat off attacks at one place and later at another. In such a case we would see our coasts blockaded, our outlying possessions seized, our commerce, both coastwise and foreign, driven off the seas and we would undergo the costly experience of finding the war lasting as long as the enemy willed it."

Therefore, this policy calls for a navy large enough to keep any probable combination of foreign navies far from American shores. Naval bases far out in the Pacific, with Hawaii as a center, and bases in the Atlantic, including the Caribbean, will give the navy a far-flung frontier and will also serve to prevent the approach of hostile aircraft to bomb the continental areas of the United States.

While it is not expected that the American navy will match the strength, ship by ship, of any possible combination of powers, there is no intention of standing by while Germany, Italy and Japan build new warships to overwhelm the American fleet. It requires three or four years to build a cruiser and a year or more to build smaller ships. Consequently, it is necessary to build now in order to prevent hopeless weakness in the future.

Army's Function. The Army's function in the national defense system, includes, of course, the protection of naval bases, and, in the event that an enemy eludes the naval forces, to prevent the landing of any hostile force in this country and prevent airplane attacks on vital industrial centers. Army strategists declare that the present equipment of the Army is not adequate to do the task. While only a small increase in personnel is necessary, there must be large-scale purchases of ammunition, anti-aircraft guns and other vital items, such as rifles, gas-masks and

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

SUMMER PICTURE STORIES



In picturing summer romances, keep the romance! Don't let your subjects pose stiffly or smile at the camera!

IT'S a camera axiom that every picture should tell a story. Will you remember that this summer when you are snapping pictures of friends and their summer activities? Nothing is easier than to get a member of your crowd to "stand over by that bush while I snap your picture." But that sort of picture-taking doesn't produce the best kind of pictures—because such pictures don't "say" anything.

It's easy to go on a picnic with Bill and Janet Smith and get snapshots of them standing by a bush or a tree, smiling for the camera. But it's more fun, and makes better pictures, to catch Janet feeding Bill a huge slice of chocolate cake, or get Bill helping Janet over a barbed-

wire fence, or get the two of them, heads close together, laughing as they set the picnic table or cloth.

Such pictures tell stories—and there are hundreds of such story-picture chances on every summer jaunt. Try your hand at picturing summer fun and summer romance (there's always plenty of it) from a "story" viewpoint. Don't let your subjects appear camera-conscious—catch them when they're busy doing something, and watch your pictures "wake up and live."

There's no need to waste film, but if it takes two or three pictures, or more, to tell a story properly—go ahead and shoot them. Film is not expensive, so don't risk missing a good picture.

John van Guilder

medical supplies, which could not be obtained quickly in an emergency. Air Force.

In the air, the approved program for the Navy calls for 3,000 airplanes, and the Army wants not less than 2,300. When these ships are built our aerial force will not compare with that of some European nations, but plans are under consideration to insure mass production of additional airplanes in the event of an emergency.

Realizing that modern wars are won largely on the strength of industrial organizations that support the fighting arms, the government plans action to insure the development of sufficient power, the rehabilitation of the transportation system, and the organization of industry to provide adequate material. Prepare in Advance.

Space merely permits the mentioning of the various factors involved in our defense program, which must develop in advance of the need if the safety of the republic is to be assured. In the dictator-led nations plans are secretly made and executed to strengthen the fighting arms, with certain definite designs for action. When the preparation is complete the dictatorship moves, confident that the military arm is ready.

In democratic countries there is a tendency to doubt if the nation really needs the armament, and the debate continues while aggressors prepare. Inasmuch as armaments lag behind the decision to prepare, the democracies tend to be hopelessly outdistanced by nations that secretly plan policies of aggression and then prepare for the contingency. There is no way for us to tell what plans Italy, Germany or Japan have in mind for this hemisphere, but we cannot wait until their plans are disclosed. If we do, we will be helpless and compelled to acquiesce.

While it may be very foolish for nations to spend huge sums for armaments, it is more foolish for a great nation to shrink from preparing itself on the basis of those less able to stand the expense. If the nations of the world will not limit their armaments, they must expect to fight and if they are going to fight, the United States might as well look to

its own defense and have such power that nobody will want to attack us.

WHO KNOWS?

1. What radio station uses the greatest power?
2. How is national advertising divided between newspapers, magazines and radios?
3. How many workers are there in the U. S.?
4. Is a crippled child over 18 years of age, a dependent under income tax rulings?
5. Is the U. S. doing anything to encourage American painters and sculptors?
6. Has the President power to devalue the dollar?
7. Are relief workers finding private employment?
8. How much is the government spending for farmers this year?
9. When will the "monopoly inquiry" make its report?
10. What per cent of the cost of a PWA project is paid by the Federal government?

THE ANSWERS

1. WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2. 1936 estimate: Newspapers, 41 per cent; magazines 33.6; radio 14.
3. The Social Security Board has issued 36,000,000 account numbers.
4. Yes.
5. In four years 4,824 artists competed for contracts involving more than a million dollars.
6. Yes, until June 30, 1938, he can raise the price of gold from \$35 to \$41.34 an ounce.
7. In September 136,000 found such employment.
8. About \$1,409,000,000.
9. Guess: In two or three years.
10. Forty-five per cent.

MORE CATTLE

Because of increased yields of hay due to applications of phosphate and limestone, Mitchell County farmers are adding additional cattle. This has been done without material increase in pasture acreage as pastures formerly over-grazed are now able to carry more animal units.

111 PATENTS TO ONE MAN

Washington.—Gustave F. Erbard, of Scranton, Pa., is thought to have set a record in the number of patents requested and granted at one time, when 111 design patents were granted him by the Patent Office. All of the patents relate to new ornamental designs for curtains. Filing fees amounted to \$1,100.

BOY AND DAD AT COLLEGE

Lebanon, Ill.—Cecil Lowe and his son, Carroll, are enrolled as students at McKendree College. The father, a student for the ministry, is a junior, the son, who hopes to become an athletic coach, is a freshman.

BOYS' TEETH BETTER

Washington.—For some reason, according to Dr. Henry Klein and Dr. Carroll E. Palmer, of the Public Health Service, who examined the teeth of thousands of school children at Hagerstown, Md., girls had more missing, decayed or filled teeth than boys of the same age. They decided it must be because girls usually get their teeth sooner than boys do.

EMPLOYEES GET FIRM

New York.—Under terms of the will of the late Henry G. Barbey, the thirty employees of his firm, the Suburban Engineering Company, inherit the concern, a \$1,000,000 business.

Home Agent Tells How To Keep Nut Kernel

To preserve nut kernels and keep them from becoming rancid, can them as you would fruits, says Miss Ruth Current, State home demonstration agent at State College. They can be kept fresh and tasty by being placed in an airtight container in a cool, dry place, away from light, she explained. The container will also protect the nuts from insects. The flavor of nuts is largely dependent on the oils they contain, although in some kinds of nuts there are also specific flavoring substances. In most nut kernels the oils readily become rancid and give the disagreeable flavor found in so-called stale nuts. The vacuum-packed containers in which nuts are often put up commercially help to prevent rancidity, Miss Current said. Kernels of nuts gathered at home can be packed in jars from which the air is exhausted in a boiling bath, as in canning fruits. Select well developed, fresh nut kernels, free from bits of shell. Sterilize half-pint or pint jars and allow them to dry. Fill with the nuts and partially seal. Place in a hot water bath that comes up about two inches on the side of the jars and let them remain in it while the water boils for 30 minutes. Complete the sealing and store in a cool, dark place.

Notice of Sale of Real Property For Non-Payment of Taxes For Year 1937

(Continued From Page Six)

Skinner, George C., 7 acres Parrish land	1.25	1.45	2.70
Skinner, Mary V., 2 acres Copeland land	1.66	1.45	3.11
Sutton, Charlie, 28 acres land	9.98	1.45	11.43
Sutton, Ellie, 44 acres Jones land	8.74	1.45	10.19
Sutton, J. F., 34 acres Norcum land	12.83	1.45	14.28
Thompson, Amy, 115 acres Thompson land	43.64	1.45	45.09
Turner, Francis, 15 acres Truitt land	3.74	1.45	5.19
Weston, Berta, 2 acres home land	4.06	1.45	5.51
White, Jake, 10 acres Beech Spring land	4.99	1.45	6.44

Good Second-hand Peanut Bags For Sale

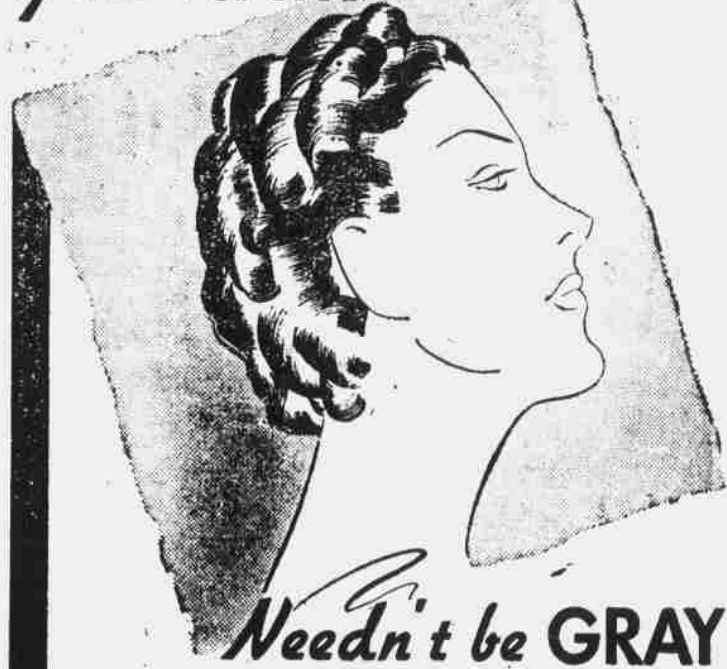
These bags are of the same quality that proved so satisfactory to the many farmers who used them last year. They are not perfect, but we consider them better and more uniform in size than most of the so-called "re-built" bags. Stop by and look them over... and get our prices. It may result in a considerable saving to you.

The Edenton Peanut Co.

PHONE 34

EDENTON, N. C.

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