

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JESUS IN JERUSALEM

International Sunday School Lesson for February 11, 1940

Golden Text: "I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no one cometh unto the Father, but by me."—John 14:6.

Lesson Text: Matthew 21:18-43

Our lesson for this week goes back to a consideration of a passage from the Gospel of Matthew and follows immediately after the triumphant entry of Christ into Jerusalem, which occurred on Sunday of what is called Passion Week. Immediately after the enthusiastic welcome given him and the spontaneous acceptance of him as the long expected "King," Jesus retired to the home of Mary, Martha and Lazarus, at nearby Bethany, where he spent the night.

Journeying back to Jerusalem with his disciples early the next morning, Jesus saw a fig tree near the highway and, being hungry, went to it expecting fruit to eat. Finding no fruit, and thus humanly disappointed, the tree having proved that it had failed in the purpose for which it was planted, Jesus declared that no fruit should grow upon it from henceforth forever.

Of this curse, John Walter Good declared, "The significance of this curse at that time is plain. . . . The fig tree was not cursed because it was false, not because it was barren. The full-grown leaves promised fruit on the tree, and it had none. The tree was false. This fact suggested at once the falseness of Israel in that day. Outwardly their forms and religious performances made a great show of spiritual fruits; but inwardly they were without the Spirit of God and without fruits of righteousness."

Following the cursing of the fig-tree, Jesus journeyed on into Jerusalem and, on entering the Temple, became righteously indignant at the practices being carried on in the name of religion. Taking a scourge in his hand, he drove the money-changers from the Temple, declaring, "It is written, My house shall be called a house of prayer, but ye make it a den of robbers."

Returning to Jerusalem the following morning, Tuesday, Jesus went into the Temple and there began to preach to eager crowds which had assembled there. He was rudely interrupted in his discourse by the chief priests and elders, who de-

manded to know by what authority he presumed to do the things he did and teach the things he taught. Instead of answering their question, Jesus presented a counter-question by asking, "The baptism of John (the Baptist) was it from heaven, or of men?" They dared not discount John, because of the people's belief in his integrity and they feared the wrath of the people; and yet they dared not approve John, for he had testified as to the divinity of Christ. Cautiously, they withdrew from the dangerous situation by declaring themselves unable to answer.

Then by parabolic teaching, Jesus turned in wrath upon these religious leaders of the people. In the first parable, that of the two sons, Jesus by inference declared that the scribes and Pharisees, because of their stubborn unbelief, had received the Messiah sent to them by God and because of this rejection, they were farther from the Kingdom of God than the vilest persons in their knowledge, the publicans and the harlots, who had heard the teachings of John and of Christ and had through faith, accepted him.

Then Jesus told the story of the householder, who planted a vineyard, turned it over to husbandmen and departed. When the householder sent servants to the husbandmen for an accounting, the wicked men beat one, killed another and stoned a third. Sending other servants, the husbandmen did likewise to them. Finally, the lord of the vineyard sent his own son, thinking that they would reverence him. But the owner was mistaken, for the husbandmen rejected him, took him out of the vineyard and killed him also.

This was and is exactly what the Jewish people, to whom the Lord Jesus was at this very hour talking, did with God's only son. The scribes and Pharisees thought that by getting rid of Jesus, they would put an end to his popularity, which was estranging many of the people from their teaching. That they were wrong is shown in the events which followed immediately after his crucifixion and have lasted to this very day. The gospel of Jesus Christ spread throughout the world, many thousands of Jews were won away from the synagogue and most terrible of all, within forty years, Jerusalem was laid in ruins, the Temple was desecrated and the Jews, as a people, from that time until this, have been scattered over the face of the earth—a nation without a home.

Chewing The Rag With Lucius Blanchard, Jr.

A long time ago a lot of reckless young fellows carved this nation out of a wilderness. They swindled the Indians out of the parts they couldn't get otherwise, and later their sons, the Original Americans, decided they were tired of being dictated to from a throne three thousand miles away.

"It's our country," they said heatedly. "We know what's best for us and what isn't. We'll run it to suit ourselves."

They were a pretty swell lot of ancestors. Then a boy made a name for himself by cutting down a cherry tree and telling the truth about it. Later he grew up to be the First President, and he also was of the stuff that people name their children for.

Besides chopping down the tree, he had a lot to do with chopping off the ties to the throne.

There's no doubt about it. George Washington was the nation's most popular man at that time . . . and still is, judging from the number of "Georges" living today.

And because these tough, reckless young fellows wanted to make this country different from any other country on the face of the earth, they elected him president . . . and decided to elect the Head Man from then on.

George was so popular he could have been elected President for as long as he lived. He could have been elected for Fourth and even Fifth Terms.

again, George stepped down. Everybody thought he was the only man capable of steering his Country through the critical years ahead. But they found somebody else and somehow or other The Country managed to scrape along for the next 135 years while all the succeeding Head Men repeated the precedent set up by the First Head Man.

Many years after George died and right after George's Country had enjoyed the most prosperous decade in its history, The Country got in another hole.

Everything went blooey at once. . . . The stock market toppled with a crash that jarred a lot of Big People out of their chairs at every point on the earth, because George's Country now was one of the most important centers in the world.

A lot of Big People went into bankruptcy, a lot of factories closed and Millions of Little People were thrown out of work.

George's Country was still in a daze from the shock when the United States elected another President.

He did a creditable job as the 33rd Head Man. He kept a Lot of Little People from starving when they couldn't find work.

He was very popular. Almost as popular as George Washington was with the boys at Valley Forge.

Cotton And Wheat Parity Payments Will Be Made

Parity payments on cotton and wheat will definitely be made in 1940 in North Carolina, says E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer of State College, in clearing up confusion resulting from consideration of farm payments in Congress.

"There was appropriated at a previous session of Congress \$225,000,000 for AAA parity payments in 1940, and Congress is now considering appropriations for parity payments in 1941," Floyd said.

The AAA officer explained that there can be no parity payment in 1940 on tobacco because the average price of tobacco in 1939 was more than 75 percent of parity.

"However," Floyd said, "a farmer who grows cotton or wheat, or both, as well as tobacco, will lose his parity payment if he over-plants the sum total of his special allotments. For instance, if a farmer has a 10-acre cotton allotment and a five-acre tobacco allotment, he could plant five acres of cotton and 10 of tobacco and still receive his cotton parity payment, but he would lose his performance payment on tobacco. And if he planted 10 acres of tobacco and 5.1 acres of cotton, he would lose both his parity and performance payment."

Rates of parity payments will be announced later, Floyd stated. The rate of any crop cannot exceed the amount by which the 1939 average farm price of the commodity is less than 73 percent of the parity price.

Producers of winter wheat may apply for and receive 1940 parity payments before their 1940 performance is checked on cotton and tobacco, upon agreeing to make refunds if subsequent check-ups show that they have overplanted their allotments of any of the special allotment crops.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DECORATOR

By Helen Kouss Director, Good Housekeeping Studio

In this country today, we are only just beginning to know the decorative value of wall pieces. An uninteresting room with plain walls and a stretch of unbroken wall, may be made most attractive by placing a piece of brocade, an interesting pattern of chintz, or one of the India prints back of a table, reaching from the top of the table to the ceiling. Chairs naturally group themselves at either side of the table. For the sake of variety, it is well to place a lamp at one side of the table rather than in the center. This gives a reading light for one of the chairs. A standard lamp between the chairs on the other side of the table, and the table, gives another light and a decorative bit of color.



HELEN KOUSS Director of Good Housekeeping Studio

Wall pieces were used abroad in the form of tapestries and very costly fabrics. Today, however, it is possible to get nice prints inexpensively. The India prints, for instance, which are very colorful, are quite inexpensive, ranging upward from \$15. These prints are sometimes spoken of as bedspreads. Those in the Paisley patterns (similar to Paisley shawls) have so many soft colors in them that they fit into almost any color scheme. It is also possible to use one or two widths of the chintz used for curtains, binding it with one of the colors in the chintz, which makes a nice contrast. In some formal rooms, brocade is used most frequently in the Italian and Spanish rooms. In rooms of a French character, if brocade is used on the walls, it is set into panels. This is quite a different thing, and not to be confused with a wall hanging.

Though it is possible just to tack these pieces to the wall, the proper way to hang them is to run a flat stick, like that used in a window shade, through a casing at the upper end of the piece. Small rings are sewed to the under side of this casing, and it is hung as a picture from the picture molding—not with cords but on picture hangers. Should there be no molding, the rings may be put over tacks which do not show, so that the piece is invisibly hung.

LIVING ROOM POINTS

- 1.—Livableness is the first quality required of a living-room. This is largely produced by arranging the furniture to give comfort.
- 2.—Have a center of interest in every room. If it is the fireplace, place the chairs and the sofa comfortably near it with a lamp or light so arranged that it is possible to sink into a chair, turn on the light and, without moving anything, read.
- 3.—Have the articles of furniture in the room which are necessary to produce comfort: a comfortable davenport and a number of comfortable chairs; a desk; several small tables; as well as a large table which will hold books; periodicals; ash trays, and flowers.
- 4.—Lighting has a great deal to do with the livableness of a room. Do not have glaring lights which hurt the eyes. Place the lamps so that the bulbs will not shine into the eyes when sitting in the most comfortable chairs. Shaded side lights are desirable if possible. If there is an overhead light, cover it with a silk or parchment shade which will diffuse the light.

Who Knows?

1. Will the work of the Dies committee continue?
2. When did Tom Corcoran begin his activity in Washington?
3. When did Thomas Jefferson refuse a third term?
4. How many persons are employed by the executive branch of the Federal Government?
5. Is the Department of Agriculture planning the use of "Cotton Stamps" along the line of the "Food Stamps" now in use?
6. How old is President Roosevelt?
7. When did the U. S. and Japan make the trade treaty that was abrogated last month?
8. Who was the Progressive Party nominee for Vice-President in 1924?
9. Are war orders stimulating American business?
10. What is the penalty for refusal to answer a census enumerator's question?

THE ANSWERS

1. Yes; the House voted \$75,000 for this purpose.
2. In 1932.
3. His attitude was set out in a letter to the General Assembly of North Carolina dated Jan. 10, 1808.
4. About 925,000.
5. Yes.
6. 58 on January 30, 1940.
7. In 1911.
8. Senator Burton K. Wheeler.
9. Decidedly; exports in December were the highest for any month since March 1930.
10. \$100 fine or 60 days in jail, or both.

Wilson Brothers On Mule Buying Trip

Trim and Frank Wilson plan to leave Hertford Friday morning to attend a horse and mule market in the south.

The Wilsons' horse and mule-business has been good this season and they report this trip is to replenish stock.

They plan on returning to Hertford the first part of next week.

INDUSTRIAL INCOMES TOP SALARIES IN HOLLYWOOD

Washington.—Figures for 1938 show that five industrial officials received the largest sums paid by corporations to individuals and that five persons of the moving picture group were next.

Here they are: F. A. Countway, Lever Bros., \$469,713; Thomas J. Watson, International Business Machines, \$458,440; E. G. Grace, Bethlehem Steel, \$378,698; George W. Hill, American Tobacco, \$331,349; William S. Kauffman, General Motors, \$306,400.

The movie "tops" included: Claudette Colbert, \$301,544; Warner L. Baxter, \$277,907; Darryl F. Zanuck, \$266,000; Harry L. (Bing) Crosby, \$260,000; S. P. Skouras, \$254,000.

74 Pure-Bred Hogs On Sale February 17

An excellent opportunity will be offered farmers and 4-H Club members to obtain pure-bred breeding swine when the first consignment sale of the N. C. Swine Breeders Association is held in Mangum's Warehouse at Rocky Mount on Saturday, February 17, says H. W. Taylor, Extension swine specialist of State College. The hogs will be on exhibit Friday, February 16.

The specialist announced that bred gilts and sows, and service boars of the following breeds will be auctioned: Poland China, Duroc, Hampshire, Berkshire, and Spotted Poland China.

Hogs have been consigned by the following breeders: A. E. Smith, Robertsonville; C. S. Bunn, Spring Hope; Braxton C. Bunn, Spring Hope; Weil's Stock Farm, Goldsboro; W. W. Bullock, Rocky Mount; Lambeth Brothers, Lumber-on; Whitaker Brothers, Kingston; Joe Sanderson, Goldsboro; and C. L. Ballance, St. Pauls.

The Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce is cooperating in sponsoring the sale, and the field man for the sale is J. S. Sugg, railroad livestock development agent, of Rocky Mount. He will take buying orders from farmers unable to attend the sale.

Taylor, who selected the animals for the sale with the help of E. V. Vestal, assistant Extension specialist and Prof. E. H. Hostetler of the State College Animal Husbandry Department, said: "We have selected from the best of our breeds young sows of good type and have bred them to what we believe are the best boars in the State, to farrow at the best time in the year. We have selected a few young boars of good type that are ready for light service. Twenty percent of the purchase price will be refunded if any sow is not in pig as stated in the catalog or announced at the sale."

CROSS ROADS NEWS

Mrs. Gordon Blow, Mrs. A. S. Bush, Mrs. Lindsay Evans, Miss Elizabeth Forbes and Miss Louise Wilson spent Saturday in Norfolk, Va., and saw "Gone With the Wind."

Robert Winborne, of Suffolk, Va., spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. W. H. Winborne.

Hillar Fahey Byrum spent the week-end with Hutchings Winborne.

Mrs. Lindsay Evans and Mrs. E. N. Elliott visited Mrs. A. S. Bush Friday evening.

Mrs. J. G. White, of Center Hill, and Miss Louise Wilson visited Mrs. B. W. Evans and Mrs. Z. W. Evans Sunday afternoon.

N. Elliott visited Mrs. Henderson Dail Saturday evening. Gus Bunch is quite sick at his home. Mr. and Mrs. Edna Asbell, Mrs. Lindsay Evans and Mrs. E. N. Elliott visited Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Hollowell, Sr., Saturday evening. Mrs. B. W. Evans, who has had flu, is improving. Miss Mary Winborne Evans is still confined to her home with a cold and sinus trouble. Mrs. R. H. Hollowell, who has been very ill with pneumonia, was able to sit up a few minutes Saturday. Conwell Byrum, a student at Wake Forest College, spent the week-end with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Byrum. Mrs. E. N. Elliott visited Mrs. R.



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H. Hollowell Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hollowell and son and Mrs. J. C. Leary visited Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Boyce, at Center Hill, Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hollowell and son, Mrs. Q. T. Hollowell, Mrs. Eva Forehand and children spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Hollowell. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Leary and Mrs. C. J. Hollowell were in Edenton Friday afternoon shopping. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hollowell and son visited Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hollowell Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Welch, Sr., visited Mrs. Belle W. Parker Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hollowell and son visited Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Leary, Sr., in Rocky Hock, Thursday evening. Mrs. J. C. Leary and Mrs. C. J. Hollowell visited Mrs. Z. W. Evans and Mrs. B. W. Evans Friday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Keimer Copeland and baby, of Norfolk, Va., spent Sunday with Mrs. Copeland's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson Dail. Mrs. Lena Asbell and children visited Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Hollowell, Sr., Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Bateman and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Melton Bateman. Mr. and Mrs. George Asbell, of Sunbury, visited Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Hollowell, Sr., Monday afternoon. Mrs. Mattie Evans visited Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Evans, Mrs. R. H. Hollowell and J. L. Savage Sunday afternoon. Louis Corprew spent the week-end

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