

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

CHRIST REJECTED

International Sunday School Lesson for March 9, 1941

Golden Text: "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake."—Matthew.

Lesson Text: Luke 20:9-20

Our lesson for this week follows immediately after that of last week and is a continuation of Jesus' answer to the Sanhedrin when they questioned him regarding his authority. As a matter of fact, all of the events recorded in Luke 20 to Luke 21:5, took place in Jerusalem proper, during what we have come to call Passion Week, or the week immediately preceding his crucifixion.

Matthew followed Jesus' declaration of his authority with the parables of the two sons (Matthew 21:28-32) but both Luke and Mark omit this parable. Still other attempts were made during the day to ensnare Jesus. He was asked by the Pharisees and Herodians about the tribute money; the Sadducees asked Jesus about the resurrection; a scribe asked him what he considered the great commandment. Jesus again denounced the scribe and gave us the beautiful story of the widow's mite. Following this, Jesus went out from Jerusalem with his apostles for a talk together about last things. It was a busy day in the history of the world, filled with contrast of trickery and honesty, hate and love, conspiracy and devotion.

Following the questioning of his authority by the scribes and Pharisees, Jesus told them a story, the meaning of which was very clear to them. It was a story of a certain man who planted a vineyard and let it out to husbandmen and then took a journey into a far country. When the owner sent his servants to collect his rightful share of the fruits, they were shamefully treated and sent away. Having sent three servants at different times, the owner finally decided to send his own son to collect his share of the fruits.

The wicked husbandmen, reasoning that the son was the heir and that if he were put out of the way, they would inherit the vineyard, killed him also. Pressing home the lesson of the parable, Jesus asked, "What therefore shall the lord of the vineyard do unto them?" And answered his own question by declaring, "He shall come and destroy these husbandmen, and shall give the vineyard to others."

The wicked husbandmen, of course, represented the Jewish people, and the scribes and Pharisees caught the implication. The vineyard represents the work that God gave them to do as the Chosen people. God entrusted the Jewish nation with a great stewardship when he entered into covenant relationship with them at Sinai. They were the people through whom God would uniquely reveal Himself to the world. Old Testament history reveals how shamefully the prophets of God were treated and how their messages from God were scorned and disregarded. The last of these prophets was John the Baptist and he, too, was rejected by the rulers and leaders of the people.

Because God is so long-suffering with his people, he sent his beloved Son to Israel, but he was rejected and slain by the rulers of Israel. Knowing that this was to happen, Jesus told his hearers that a reckoning day would come to the Chosen People of God. The "stone" which the "builders" rejected would become the "head of the corner." And that would happen to the heir? "He shall come and destroy these husbandmen, and shall give the vineyard to others."

This prophecy of Jesus was literally fulfilled, as we pointed out last week. Jerusalem, with its beautiful temple, was laid desolate only forty years later. From that time on there has in fact been no Jewish nation as a nation. The vineyard of the theocracy was taken away from the Chosen People. Out of the ruins of the old theocracy of the kingdom of God, the New Israel, of which Jesus Christ, the rejected cornerstone, is the chief cornerstone.

There's a lesson for all nations on the world in the experience of Israel. No nation can escape the judgement of God than could the nation of Israel escape when it rejected the Christ. America, as a nation, stands at the crossroad today. Shall we, like Israel of old, reject Christ, and shall our vineyard be taken from us and given to others?

CIRCLE NO. FOUR MEETS

Circle Number Four of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Baptist Church met Monday evening at the home of Mrs. J. A. Perry. Fourteen members were present with one new member, Mrs. L. B. Sitterson, and a visitor, Mrs. Philip White. Mrs. E. W. Mayes gave the devotional and was in charge of a very interesting program. Mrs. G. C. Buck gave a talk on "What Baptists Believe." At the close of the meeting the hostess served dainty refreshments.

Plant No Beans Until Sun Warms the Soil

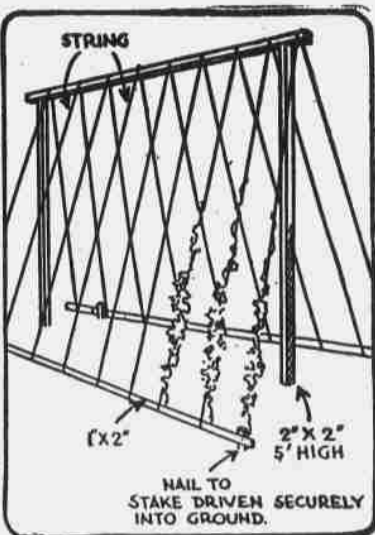
Beans should not be planted until the ground is warm. They are very tender to frost or to cold cutting winds in their younger stages. Gardens with light, warm, sandy soil can get an earlier bean start than those with heavy colder soil. The first crop, in which we take a gamble with the weather, should be given the warmest, mellowest, and best drained patch in the garden. Later on when the frost danger is past it will make little difference, as the string bean is the most obliging of vegetables and will even produce a fair crop in positions much more shaded than some other vegetables will tolerate.

The choice of varieties is first of all whether you want to grow green beans or wax beans. Both have their advocates as to superiority of flavor. Then you may choose whether you want a round podded or a flat podded bean. Some claim the round pods are more tender than the flat, although there seems no sound basis for the argument.

There are numerous excellent varieties from which to choose and almost any sort offered by a reliable seed house will give excellent results. The stringless greenpod is offered by all, a standard variety, various strains having been developed from the original variety.

Beans are now as often grown in rows, the individual plants 6 inches apart, as in the old style hill manner with two or three plants to a hill. Greater production and easier cultivation is claimed for the row type. The one warning concerning their cultivation is not to work the patch while the leaves of the beans are wet, either with dew or from rain. Rust seems to follow. A rust spotted pod ruins it for culinary use and this is about the only disaster likely to happen to a pod bean.

Pole beans are the heaviest yielders of the family, and in the small garden will give more food for the space occupied than any other crop. They are later in season and more



Poles With Strings for Support, Will Increase Yield of Beans in Small Space.

tender than the bush beans. They should not be planted until the weather is settled and the ground warm. Plant six to eight seeds in a hill, and thin out to the four strongest. The hills should be two feet apart.

The secret of quality and abundant yield in pole beans is to pick them when half mature, and keep the vines picked clean. Kentucky Wonder is the favorite variety. It will produce pods ten inches long if you wish, but these pods will have strings. If they are picked half grown the strings will not bother and the quality will be much better. The illustration shows a simple way to make a tent of pole beans. The string up which the vines climb should be fairly heavy, otherwise it may rot and let the vines fall when they are producing well. Copper wire, which does not rust, makes a good support for beans.

Indian Squaws Lose In Tourney Play

The Indian Squaws met defeat in the second round of the Rural Conference basketball tourney held at Central High gym last week-end. Losing the game played against Manteo in the semi-final round closed the 1941 basketball season for the girls.

The Squaws advanced to the second round by virtue of a well-earned victory over the strong Kitty Hawks team on Thursday night. Final results of this game were 17-15. Mayes and Gault tallied 8 points each while White scored the remaining point for the Squaws.

The Indians then met the Manteo team, undefeated thus far this year, and failed to cope with the strong team play of the girls from the seashore. The final whistle showed the Dare County lassies ahead 39-11.

The game was well played by both teams and the score little indicates the exhibition. Manteo's superior shooting and passing was too great a handicap for the Squaws, who displayed a fine game but were unable to work their offensive close to the basket.

Mayes scored 6 tallies and Gault hit for 5 against the Dare team.

HERTFORD GARDEN CLUB ENTERTAINS WITH PARTY

Mrs. E. L. Reed delightfully entertained the Home and Garden Club at her home Thursday afternoon. The home was attractively decorated with colors of red, white and blue in observance of George Washington's birthday. A silver offering was donated by each one attending, those donating receiving the emblem of Washington's hatchet. Tables were

arranged for games and contests. Mrs. Cecil Winslow was awarded the first grand prize, and Mrs. Corp Reed, the second.

Mrs. N. Elliott was awarded first prize in bingo, Mrs. Corp Reed, second prize, Mrs. W. N. Tucker, third prize, and Mrs. R. L. Knowles, fourth prize.

Hostesses were Mrs. C. M. Harrell, Mrs. E. L. Reed, Mrs. Z. A. Harris, Mrs. G. R. Tucker, Mrs. Josiah Elliott, Mrs. W. T. Elliott, Mrs. Mark Hathaway and Mrs. V. A. Holdren. They served delicious refreshments

in harmonizing colors.

Those present included Mesdames T. B. Walters, J. A. Gault, E. W. Mayes, Hattie Spivey, Cecil Winslow, R. L. Snowles, Oscar Felton, J. S. McNider, Riddick Chappell, George Fields, Carlton Cannon, B. T. Wood, R. C. Murray, W. N. Tucker, W. D. Landing, Norman Elliott, H. C. Hoffer, C. M. Harrell, G. R. Tucker, Z. A. Harris, W. T. Elliott, V. A. Holdren, Mark Hathaway, E. L. Reed, Josiah Elliott and N. H. Medlin, Miss Frances Maness and Miss Roxanna Chappell.

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Who Knows?

1. Is Hedy Lamarr the real name of the movie actress?
2. Was defense spending 350,550,750 or 950 million dollars in January?
3. Have the Italians acquired any new territory in Africa since the present war started?
4. What former Republican governor has recently been appointed to a high diplomatic post?
5. Who is the new National football league czar?
6. What is a corvette?
7. What is a viva voce vote?
8. How high above the earth is the stratosphere?
9. Are all U. S. Cruisers named for American cities?
10. What is an Anglophobe?

THE ANSWERS

1. No; her legal name is Hedwig Eve Maria Kiesler.
2. About \$550,000,000.
3. Yes; British Somaliland.
4. John G. Winant, Ambassador to Great Britain. He served three terms as Republican governor of New Hampshire.
5. Elmer Layden, former Notre Dame director of athletics.
6. A small, quickly constructed anti-submarine ship.
7. One taken by roll call and answered orally by each member.
8. About six miles.
9. Yes, except six now under construction and to be named for our territorial areas.
10. Phobos is a Greek word meaning fear; hence an Anglophobe is anti-British.

Chilean Nitrate Sets New High In Sales

World sales of Chilean nitrate of soda for the year ended June 30, 1940, amounted to 1,984,833 short tons, which is the largest figure in recent years, according to the annual review published today by the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation. Shipments to United States territory, which is the largest single market, amounted to 720,709 tons after deducting trans-shipments to other countries. The bulk of all these shipments was for agricultural purposes.

"World sales can hardly stay at this level in the current year, however," the Review states, "because the war has closed the greater part of the European market. On the other hand, commercial sales to the United States and other markets are expected to increase, and no difficulty is anticipated in arranging for supplies to meet any demand from American farmers."

"Because a war-time demand must

make use of every possible source of supply, the United States Government has purchased 300,000 tons of Chilean nitrate, through the Defense Supplies Corporation, as a strategic emergency material

"Chilean nitrate has not only proved its value over a short-term period; it has proved it in practical application in this country for over a hundred years. It has been used on practically every crop under practically all conditions. At the Delta Experiment Station in Mississippi, it has been applied continuously for twenty years on cotton and corn. At the Pennsylvania Experiment Station it has been used continuously on apples for almost thirty years, and for over fifty years on a rotation including corn, oats, wheat, and hay.

"At the world-famous Rothamsted Experiment Station in England it has been applied continuously for 97 years on a similar rotation. Over these relatively long periods of time, the yields and quality of the various crops have been substantially maintained."

State Beer Industry Employs Total Over Thirteen Thousand

North Carolina's beer industry providing jobs for 13,420 persons with an annual payroll of \$11,928,500, according to figures compiled by the Brewers and North Carolina Beer Distributors committee.

During 1940, the industry paid \$3,124,482.79 in taxes—\$1,321,024.37 to the State, \$1,657,333.42 to the federal government, and \$146,125 to the cities, towns and counties of North Carolina.

The 5,040 retail beer establishments in the State employ 12,580 persons. The 111 wholesale distributors provide employment for 645, and another 195 are engaged in the manufacture and bottling of beer. There is one brewery and four bottling plants in the State.

North Carolina consumed 299,191.57 barrels last year as compared with 301,700 barrels in 1939 and 264,025 barrels in 1938. The first month's sales for 1941 totaled 21,561 barrels—the largest January sales in several years. It was about one-third more than the January, 1940, volume.

Production of the 1940 consumption used 335,000 bushels of premium malting barley, 51,500 bushels of corn, 30,900 bushels of rice, and 187,050 bushels of hops, based on national averages for farm materials necessary in brewing. An area of 12,250 acres was utilized to grow these materials with full-time employment for 522 farm workers.

It seems that the most unpatriotic organizations have monopolized the most patriotic-sounding names.

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NOTICE!

MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND REVIEW

The Board of County Commissioners of Perquimans County will meet as the Board of Equalization and Review in the Court House on Monday, March 17, 1941, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing complaints and the equalization of property values, and said Board will adjourn from day to day until this work is completed.

J. W. WARD

Register of Deeds, Perquimans County