

REVISED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 27

REWARDS OF FAITHFULNESS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 24:45. GOLDEN TEXT—Well done, good and faithful servant...

This parable, like that of the ten virgins, is associated with the Second Coming of Christ. In both instances the unpreparedness for His coming...

I. The Distribution of the Talents (vv. 14-15).

1. It was a sovereign act. He called His own servants and distributed to them His own money.

2. It was an intelligent act. "According to his several ability."

3. It was a purposeful act. The talents were given to be traded with. They were not given to be used for one's own gain and profit...

II. The Employment of the Talents (vv. 16-18).

1. All the servants recognized that the talents were not their own—that they were responsible to the Lord for the use made of them.

2. Two servants used their talents. The five talented man put his to use and gained five more. The two talented man put his to use and gained two more.

3. The one hid his talent. The fact that one possesses but one talent should not discourage him, but should make him strive harder.

III. The Accounting for the Talents (vv. 19-30).

1. Its certainty. There is a day coming when all must give an account of our stewardship.

2. The time. This will be at the coming of the Lord. If we have done well we shall then have praise.

3. The judgments announced. (a) Reward of the faithful. (b) Praise—"Well done." We all like to be praised.

4. The judgments announced. (c) Punishment of the faithless. The one-talented man lied when brought to account.

5. The judgments announced. (d) Entrance upon the joy of the Lord. The five-talented man and the two-talented man received the same praise and same promotion.

6. The judgments announced. (e) Reproach—he was called slothful and wicked. To be called lazy is a reproach which even the lazy man dislikes.

7. The judgments announced. (f) Fountain of Gladness. A kind heart is a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles.

8. The judgments announced. (g) The Sower and Reaper. "He who sows courtesy, reaps friendship; and he who plants kindness, gathers love."

9. The judgments announced. (h) Envy and Misery. Envy feels not its own happiness but when it is compared with the misery of others.

NEW DIPLOMATS MUST BE CHOSEN

SELECTION OF AMBASSADORS TO THE GREAT POWERS WILL BE ONE OF HARDING'S TASKS.

RACIAL PREJUDICES FIGURE

These the President Always Considers—New Commercial Policies and Economic Conditions Must Be Studied by the Appointees.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—One of the high duties of President-elect Harding will be to choose from among his wealthy Republican fellow citizens men who are competent to act as ambassadors to the great powers of earth, or as ministers to the lesser powers.

The new ambassadors must be men who understood business in its intricate commercial sense, and who understand also the fineness of diplomacy. The work of an ambassador today is exacting. It requires keen insight, tact, suavity and well-balanced judgment.

Conditions in Europe are just what everybody knows that they are. The man who coined the word "chaos" had just such an inspiration for the coinage as the conditions which now exist all over the world.

Considering Racial Prejudice.

It might seem that the appointing power might rise superior to the fact that racial prejudices exist in the United States, but Presidents, like most other men holding elective offices in the United States, seemingly have to "consider politics."

Some One Must Be Sent to Germany. One of the problems which ultimately will probably meet the new President is that of the appointment of an ambassador to Germany.

It is said in Washington that Mr. Harding may select for the German embassy a man who has represented us in that country before. The President-elect's advisers, it is said, have declared that this will be the "best way out of it."

There have been some little frictions with France since the day of the armistice, but they have not engendered much heat of controversy.

Italy presents another problem today, for these conditions have changed materially. The Italian post, however, may not be as hard a one to fill as some of the others.

Japan, and while diplomacy seeks to minimize every reported trouble with the eastern country, there are troubles nevertheless. A careful man will be needed in Japan, and one who understands the Japanese temperament and state methods.

Dawes Approved by A. E. F. Men.

The committee of congress which has been making an investigation into the conduct of the war virtually has finished its work. It is said that the committee report will contain nearly fourteen million words, and will make twenty volumes of a government document.

Recently the committee has been probing into the conduct of things in the American expeditionary forces. It was during this particular part of the investigation that Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, a brigadier general in the

A. E. F., and who held a position of great "army business authority" in Paris, broke loose in denunciation of the methods of the committee, and punctuated what he said with expressions that were vigorous, to say the least.

General Dawes said to some of the newspaper men that if he had not used the vigorous language he did, and thereby made "a good story" out of the proceedings, he would not have been able to get the publicity for his defense of the conduct of the A. E. F. in France that was necessary to set the matter right before the people.

Now, what is written here, it is attempted to write without prejudice, but it can be said that every one of the A. E. F. soldiers here with whom I have talked feels about a part of General Dawes' testimony just as General Dawes feels.

Long-Range Judgment Poor.

It is true that a large part of the American expeditionary forces perhaps do not agree with everything that General Dawes said in praise of high officers, but everything that the witness did say about the necessity of doing things in France in a different way than they were done in this country during the war, the A. E. F. men agree with. If a personal reference will be forgiven, I was an A. E. F. man myself, and while I am not entirely in sympathy with everything that General Dawes said about ranking officers, not at all in sympathy with some of the methods of the testimony giving, I am actually in sympathy with General Dawes' statement that men who were not in France are not able to judge at 3,000 miles' distance of the absolute necessary expenditures of money which were made, but which today seem to the men who staid home to have been a foolish waste of the people's money.

When a country is at war its effort is to defeat the enemy, and not to save money. The commanding officer of a division that is attacked does not sit down, pencil in hand, to see whether he can afford to shoot shells at Germans who are trying to kill him and his followers. He shoots the shells, he kills the foe—and then has to come back to the United States to confront charges that he has used ammunition that cost too much.

Yankee War Slogans.

Having studied the reports which have come in from all the divisions of the American army which served overseas, Col. Edward L. Munson, chief of the morale branch of the general staff, says that "Let's Go" was the chief battle slogan of Uncle Sam's forces in the World War.

This unquestionably is true, because the same cry is constantly on the tongues today of returned veterans when something unusual in a personal or a business way is before them to do. The thoughts of the men naturally turn back to the inspiring motto of the hammering campaign against the Hindenburg line.

In France during hostilities one heard the cry "Let's Go" constantly. It was not always nor even frequently a concerted regimental nor a company cry. The men did not study things to get effects out of them. The "Let's Go" was more or less conversational, but it went through the billets or down the lines like subdued machine gun fire, and the heart spirit was back of it.

When the men in France had a realizing sense that something big was to come at the time when the plans were laid for driving the Germans out of the St. Mihiel salient, "the busy whisper 'Let's Go' first went circling round," and then when assurance became doubly assured that they were in for a big thing, the cry went into a crescendo.

"Let's Go" was the response of Major General Dickman's Marine division the Third regulars, when after driving the foe back over the historic stream they had heard that other work, deadly and soul trying, was ahead. It was the cry of the men of all divisions who fought from the British front along the line to Lunerville in the foothills of the Vosges.

"Where Do We Go From Here?"

Colonel Munson has found that the second slogan of the American army in France was the question cry, "Where Do We Go From Here?" It was a far cry, but go they did, and willingly.

"Where Do We Go From Here?" was heard occasionally in America before the troops embarked, but it reached the quality and the quantity of a chorus when the men disembarked at Havre, at Brest or at any other French port. As soon as the men were gathered on the landing docks ready to move, "Where do we go from here" in unison, and occasionally with the swing of a song, aroused the curiosity of the French bystanders who, not understanding the words, asked what they meant. When the French soldiers learned the meaning they quickly adopted them for their own use in picturesque phrase.

There will be full appreciation in this country probably of another question cry of the American troops, altogether human, and altogether soldierlike—"When do we eat?" It is hard to make humor fit in with hunger, but nevertheless the "When do we eat" was usually accompanied by a grin, unless some little soldier group had been a not-to-be-understood long time without fodder, and then the "When do we eat" came out with something of a growl, for it is the privilege of every soldier to growl on occasion, and if he did not he would not be a soldier.

The medicinal springs at Baden-Baden were known to the ancient Romans.



1—Indian chiefs on steps of the capitol at Olympia, Wash., where they went to lobby for their fishing rights in the Yakima river. 2—W. Frank Persons, elected vice chairman in charge of domestic operations of the American Red Cross. 3—Immigrants at Ellis island being examined for traces of typhus, several cases of which developed in New York.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President-Elect Harding Still in Doubt About Three of the Cabinet Places.

WOOD FOR THE PHILIPPINES?

Viereck's Hyphenates Present List of Impudent Demands—Attempt to Impeach Judge Landis—Senate Passes the Emergency Tariff Bill.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

As March 4 draws near interest in the make-up of Mr. Harding's cabinet grows acute. The President-elect is, at this writing, believed to have decided upon seven of his ten advisers, while the men to whom he will entrust the navy, labor and commerce portfolios still are to be definitely selected.

For secretary of labor four men are being considered. They are James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, former steel worker; T. V. O'Connor of New York, leader of the Longshoremen's union; James Duncan of Massachusetts, who has been an official of the American Federation of Labor and of the Granite Cutters' union, and John L. Nolan of California, member of congress and an iron moulder. Mr. O'Connor was one of Mr. Harding's visitors in St. Augustine last week, and it was announced that he would confer with the President-elect again this week.

If the southern states are to have a representative in the cabinet—and they are urgently claiming such recognition—it may be he will be the new secretary of commerce. Many southerners think this would be fitting in view of the existing movement for industrial expansion in the South.

Three gentlemen from below Mason and Dixon's line have been especially recommended to Mr. Harding. They are T. H. Hurston and Newell Sanders of Tennessee, and Congressman C. Bascom Sloop of Virginia. Many petitions have been sent to St. Augustine asking that either Herbert Hoover or John Hays Hammond be given the commerce portfolio, and among others mentioned for the post is Charles D. Hillis, former chairman of the National Republican committee.

Mr. Harding and those called into conference with him of course have not confined their discussions to cabinet appointments, for the new President will have innumerable diplomatic and other important positions to fill. No formal announcement about any of these places has been made, but it is now taken for granted that Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood will be made governor general of the Philippines to succeed Frederick Burton Harrison. This appointment probably would meet with the approval of all except those who are in favor of giving the islanders their independence immediately, regardless of their ability to govern themselves or to protect themselves against the possible encroachments of the Japanese. American prestige in the islands is said to have declined markedly under Governor Harrison and the movement for independence has grown correspondingly. General Wood's ability as a colonial administrator is unquestioned, and doubtless under him American authority in the Philippines would be strengthened and the defenses in the islands would be perfected.

Albert Fletcher, who was one of Mr. Harding's guests during the houseboat cruise in Florida, is slated for appointment as ambassador to Japan. He was a Roosevelt Rough Rider and served as minister to Mexico.

Probably Mr. Harding cannot well refuse to meet delegations of presumably law-abiding citizens that journey to St. Augustine, but many thousands of Americans whose memory of events during the war has not faded read

with resentment that the President-elect last week granted an interview to a committee of the "German-American Citizens' league" headed by the notorious George Sylvester Viereck, former editor of the Fatherland. Why cannot this man and his colleagues, who still cling desperately to their hyphen, be quiet until time and good behavior have somewhat rehabilitated them in the opinion of decent Americans? Here are the demands, requests and opinions which these hyphenates had the effrontery to present to the President-elect:

- 1. That Americans of German birth should participate equally with their fellow citizens in the government of "our country."
2. Immediate peace with Germany and the rejection of the "infamous" peace of Versailles.
3. A protest against the French annexation of the "ancient German provinces of Alsace-Lorraine."
4. Immediate withdrawal of the American forces from the occupied portions of Germany.
5. Condemnation of British action in Ireland as "in violation of the principles for which American blood was shed and American treasure lavished in defense of the British empire during the World war."
6. Condemnation of the "attempt to embroil this country in a war with Japan for the benefit of Great Britain."
7. Repeal of the Panama canal tolls act, which it has been said would be violation of our treaty with Great Britain.
8. Opposition to entangling alliances, "especially any alliance with Great Britain."
9. Investigation of the government handling of alien property is demanded.
10. Immediate release of Eugene V. Debs.
11. Resentment of attacks against citizens of German descent.
12. Prohibition condemned as "a breeder of death, corruption and contempt for the law."
13. A study of immigration "in a liberal spirit" urged.

Another man, who during the war made himself only a little less obnoxious than Viereck—Oswald Garrison Villard—ran into a hornets' nest when he undertook to deliver a Lincoln birthday address at the Woman's City club in Cincinnati. A great crowd, made up largely of ex-service men and men and women who lost relatives in the war, tried to break up the meeting, and only the intervention of the police saved Villard from possible injury and enabled him to go on with his speech.

Decidedly interesting if not very important is the attempt to impeach United States Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of Chicago. The attack on this spectacular jurist, who is both much loved and much feared, came from two sources and was based on two grounds, but the actual move for his impeachment was made by Representative Benjamin Welty of Ohio, who asks the senate to remove the judge from the bench because he accepted the office of supreme arbiter of organized baseball. The house committee on judiciary took up the Welty charge, and also received an opinion from Attorney General Palmer who ruled that Judge Landis had committed no offense in holding the two positions. The other attack on the judge was made by Senator N. B. Dial of South Carolina, who was enraged because Landis, in hearing the case of an embezzling bank clerk, criticized the bank directors for paying only \$90 a month to a young man who was required to handle large sums. The judge accepted Dial's challenge with glee and said some rather cutting things about the senator's interests in banks, cotton mills and child labor. As Dial has not been an especially influential member of the senate it is not likely his outbreak will have results.

The emergency tariff bill, supposedly designed for the relief of the farmer, was passed by the senate on Wednesday, but with such considerable amendments that the senate and house conferees faced a hard task in trying to complete the measure for submission to the President. Anyhow their labor probably is wasted, for it

is assured that Mr. Wilson will veto the bill, and the vote in the senate indicated that it cannot be passed there over the veto. Party lines among the senators were broken in the voting. Among those who assailed the measure most bitterly were Moses of New Hampshire and Edge of New Jersey, both Republicans, and Reed of Missouri, Democrat. The senate is now going to get through with the 11 big appropriation bills which it has not yet passed and which Mr. Harding has especially requested shall be enacted at this session.

Only an immediate application of the principle of collective bargaining will settle the railway labor controversy and avert a national crisis in the transportation industry, according to B. M. Jewell of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor. He told the railway labor board last week that the fight of the executives on the national agreements was a smoke screen to obscure the fundamental issues, and made these suggestions:

"First, that the board refer the national agreements which are now before it to a joint conference of the representatives of the railroads and of the labor organizations with the recommendation that their agreements be adjusted by negotiations as soon as possible, the board agreeing to pass immediately upon any points of difference which may arise from the negotiations.

"Second, that the board request the representatives of the railroads and representatives of the labor organizations to meet the board in conference to consider the establishment of boards of adjustment as contemplated by the transportation act.

"Third, that in reply to Mr. Atterbury's notice to the board and his subsequent letter to the chairman advising him that he contemplates filing a flood of individual complaints to reduce the wages of unskilled employees, the board recommend to Mr. Atterbury that he meet in general conference with the representatives of the employees affected so that the existing general agreements will not be impaired and the matter brought to the board in the form of a single complaint."

That dreaded pest, typhus, has invaded the United States through the port of New York and there have been several deaths already. It comes from the infected areas of Europe, and its spread here is being effectually fought by the strictest inspection of all immigrants.

Discoveries made and documents seized by the police of Paris, Barcelona and Milan have revealed a great communist conspiracy to overthrow the governments of France, Spain and Italy, the date set for the revolution being May 1. Funds for the conspirators came from Berlin in the form of checks and were transmitted through an American financial organization that has European headquarters in Paris and branches in Berlin and Vienna. The French police say soviets have been organized throughout France ready to take over the banks, railroads and all civil services.

With the opening of the British parliament last week Premier Lloyd George once more "faced the hardest fight of his career." But he is used to that now, and probably will again emerge victorious over his opponents. To be sure, the opposition is unusually powerful this time, and has been re-enforced by the addition of the Cecil brothers, Lord Robert and Lord Hugh, who are quite influential. As soon as King George had delivered the brief address from the throne the fight began in the house of commons. Herbert Asquith, former premier, and J. H. Thomas, labor leader, heading the attack. Naturally, the Irish question supplied their chief ammunition. In reply to questions the premier said the situation in Ireland had improved greatly in the last six months and that if the British people would have patience order would soon be restored. "Boycotting has completely ceased," he said. "Sin Fein courts have disappeared; the police are recovering their authority, and the magistrates are coming back to the courts."