IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

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LESSON FOR MAY 7

ISAIAH'S REMEDY FOR A WORLD AT STRIFE

LESSON TEXT.—Isa. 2:2-4; 11:1-9.
GOLDEN TEXT.—Come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord.—Isa. 2:5.
REFERENCE MATERIAL.—Ps. 46; Mic. 4:1-6; Phil. 4:8, 9; Gal. 5:22, 23.
PRIMARY TOPIC.—How to Be a Peacemaker.
JUNIOR TOPIC.—Swords Beaten Into Plowshares.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.—How to Make Peace and Keep It.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—Conditions of Permanent Peace.

Isaiah does not set forth merely an ideal for a world at strife, but foretells what shall actually take place in the latter days, which shall put an end to all earth's strife. In these Scripture texts he reveals the fact that Jesus Christ shall come and establish His kingdom and remove from men's hearts the cause for strife.

I. The Kingdom Established (Isa. 2:2-4).

By "mountain" in the Scriptures is meant "kingdom" (Dan. 2:35; Rev. 13:1; 17:9-11.)

1. Its position (v. 2). It shall be in a place of supremacy. It stands at the head of all kingdoms. In fact the kingdoms of this world shall then become the kingdom of Christ (Rev. 11:15).

2. The restored nation the teacher of the Gentiles (v. 3). God called Israel that He might make His name known among other nations. Now after many centuries of apostasy and rebellion the chosen nation comes into its own. God's favor will be so outstanding as to gain the attention of the whole world and cause the people to come up to Jerusalem to hear the law of God.

3. The divine judge (v. 4). The problems of the nations of the world shall be adjudicated by One who is all-wise, and He shall rebuke many people. Because of this rebuke they shall convert their implements of war into implements of husbandry and they shall learn war no more.

II. The King (Isa. 11:1-5).

1. His lineage (v. 1). He is of royal stock, of the house of David. From the fact that the "branch" grows out of David's roots, it is shown that Messiah shall come when the fortunes of the nation are very low.

2. His qualifications (vv. 2-3a). The Holy Spirit shall rest upon Him in His completeness, qualifying Him for His work. "Wisdom and understanding refer mainly to the clearness of intellectual and moral insight; counsel and might to the qualities which give sound practical direction and vigor to follow and carry through the decisions of practical wisdom; while the knowledge and the fear of the Lord define relation by its two parts of acquaintance with God founded on love and reverential awe which prompts to obedience." He shall have quick understanding in the fear of the Lord and His delight shall be to do God's will. This has fulfillment in Jesus Christ in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge (Col. 2:3).

3. The character of His reign (vv. 3b-5). (1) "Not judge after the sight of his eyes." His knowledge is perfect; his judgment pierces through the problems, even seeing the motive which lies back of the act. (2) "Not reprove after the hearing of the ear." The word "reprove" means "decide." His decisions, therefore, will be on the basis of fact, not on hearsay. He cannot be deceived nor imposed upon. He knows all things, even from the beginning. (3) "With righteousness shall judge the poor." He will mete out impartial justice to them. Many times now the poor suffer because the wealthy are able to bribe the judge, but when Christ shall reign as King the poor shall get justice. The poor shall not suffer in justice because he is poor nor escape justice because he is poor. (4) "Shall reprove with equity for the meek." "Reprove" here doubtless means "decide." In fact the meek shall inherit the earth (Matt. 5:5). (5) "Shall smite the earth with the rod of his mouth." By the "earth" is meant here the wicked inhabitants. When Messiah comes to reign there will be great wickedness in the earth (see Psalm 2:9-12; Luke 18:8). (6) He shall be girded with righteousness and faithfulness (v. 5). He is absolutely righteous and will faithfully carry out all His words.

III. Description of Christ's Reign (vv. 6-9).

There will prevail universal peace between men and animals. In this description each animal is coupled with that upon which it naturally preys. (1) The wolf shall dwell with the lamb. (2) The leopard shall lie down with the kid. (3) The calf and the young lion and the fatling shall lie down together. (4) A little child shall lead them. (5) The cow and the bear shall feed together. (6) The lion shall eat straw (not flesh) like an ox. (7) The sucking child shall play on the hole of an asp. (8) The weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice's den. When the King of men and the Lord of nature shall manifest His power in the earth there will be universal peace. The only peace for the earth will be when Christ the Prince of Peace shall reign.

Samson and the Gates of Gaza.

Then went Samson to Gaza. And it was told the Gazites, saying, Samson is come hither. And they compassed him in, and laid wait for him all night in the gate of the city, saying: In the morning, when it is day, we shall kill him. And Samson lay till midnight, and arose at midnight, and took the doors of the gates of the city, and the two posts, and went away with them, bar and all, and put them upon his shoulders, and carried them up to the top of an hill.—Judges 15:1-3.

Our Woman's Feature Page

Containing Matter Particularly Interesting to the Ladies of this Vicinity

ILLUSTRATED FASHIONS, DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY STORY, KITCHEN CABINET

Ladies, Don't Overlook This Page

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE FOND TOADS

"Goog-a-room, goog-a-room," said Mr. Fowler Toad. "Ah, let me sing to you, Miss Toad, for I would love to tell you in song how I love you."

"Goog-a-room," said Miss Toad softly.

Now Mr. Fowler Toad was a handsome young creature, so thought Miss Fowler Toad, but she did not want to seem too eager. She wanted to make him urge her to be his mate.

Then when he had urged a great long time she would consent. Oh yes, yes, indeed, she would consent!

It was the springtime and Mr. Fowler Toad was very happy and rested, too, for he had had a fine sleep. He wore a dull brownish suit with some stripes and spots for decoration. His throat was usually puffed out as he was usually singing on these springtime evenings.

It was warm, it was pleasant, and he loved to sing. He didn't expect Miss Fowler Toad to sing, for he knew the ladies could neither sing nor could they croak. That was not to be held against them. It simply wasn't their way.

"I would like to sing you a song," said Mr. Fowler Toad, "about the joy of the spring, the joy of love and the joy of being a toad.

"There are three joys, three perfect joys. Will you heed me, Miss Fowler Toad?"

"I will hear what you have to say," said Miss Fowler with a very indifferent manner, but with her little toad heart beating fast.

"Puffed Out His Little Throat."

"I will listen to you, Mr. Fowler Toad."

So Mr. Fowler Toad puffed out his little throat and with his eyes bulging affectionately at Miss Fowler Toad he sang this song:

"It's the springtime, it's the springtime,
It's the time for love and rhyme.
It's the season for Toads' singing
Of the way their love they're bringing
To the beautiful Miss Toads.

"Now I love only you,
Indeed, indeed that's true.
My little heart is beating
Because of this, our meeting,
Because of dear Miss Toad.

"Miss Toad, will you mine?
And show by a sign,
That my Toad love you won't refuse,
For if you did 'twould give me blues.
Dear Miss Toad, accept!

"My song may sound quite sad,
But it's my singing that is bad,
My music sounds strange maybe,
But I do keep on the key,
Say yes, dear Miss Toad!

"Oh, Miss Toad, please marry me,
And we will very happy be.
We'll be such loving toads, ah yes,
That when you look at your wedding dress,
You'll say, 'I'm glad I wedded him.'

"May I cease my song for awhile
And watch your sweetest, best Toad smile?
And will you say you love me true,
As I love you, as I love you,
My dearest dear Miss Toad?"

Now Miss Toad could not keep quiet any longer. Of course she could not sing as Mr. Toad could, but she could tell him her answer and talk to him.

And he understood without her having to croak or sing. Oh yes, Mr. Fowler Toad understood.

"We musn't be selfish in our happiness," said Miss Toad, on the day of the wedding. "Let us give lectures and talks and tell all those we can that the hop-toad or the American toad does NOT give warts as girls and boys so often say.

"It's gossip, nothing but gossip."

So Mr. and Mrs. Fowler Toad not only were happy themselves, but they did all they could to explain that the story about the common little hop-toad was nothing but mean, idle gossip.

Not Proper Time.

Glenn Alvin, three years old, had been taught to say "Excuse me" when leaving the table after a meal. His cousin, Harold, who is older, is careful to be polite, and so uses the same expression on other occasions. One day while they were playing, Harold yawned, then quickly said, "Excuse me!" Glenn, looking up, very much surprised, replied:

"Harold, don't say 'Excuse me.' 'Tisn't after breakfast."

An Improvement.

Ruby, who is three years old, was writing a letter to a friend of hers. She showed it to her guardian and asked:

"Will this do well enough?"

Not waiting for a reply, she added a few more lines, then, showing her paper again, said:

"Well, now will this do weller?"

Flannel Replaces Silk; Ample Coats for Spring

AS THE leaves of fashion's book unfold, many versions of the sports suit are presented. There is an ever-increasing variety in clothes classed as "sports wear," and regulation sports suits are supplemented by many others, designed to serve, with equal propriety, for sports or for the street. Then there are those handsome affairs that dignify the mode by appropriating rich materials—as the velvet sports coat to be worn with serge, linen or flannel skirts. It is a straw in a veering wind which lately has blown quite steadily toward flannels for summer wear.

Flannel for Sports Suits.

Flannels are used in the "sweater colors" to make chic coats, to be substituted for sweater coats or sweaters. They have a downy texture that makes these joyous coats of many colors as flattering as candle light, and they fit in with summer backgrounds in a way to make glad the hearts of all outdooring women. Along with this colorful coat comes the skirt of white flannel—a natural affinity for it as well as for dainty sweaters.

Fashion had only to look at these new arrivals, to greet them with a smile, having already approved the union of the dark blue or black coat with a white skirt. Just a glance at this combination as pictured here, is enough to prove that it cannot be improved upon for style or economy, for it is as well adapted to the street as to sports wear. The dark blue coat proclaims its loyalty to the skirt by wearing white on pockets and collar, and in a white belt. It fastens with white pearl buttons.

The average woman buys only one coat for a season and perhaps for a year, because there is no good reason why she should buy more. She undertakes to find one that will answer her needs for all usual occasions and, after thinking it over, her choice is almost sure to settle upon an ample coat of soft wool in a neutral or a dark color. With these essentials she has learned to demand good style. What she buys is really a between-season's coat that may be helped out by an extra garment, worn under it, when the weather is cold, and is comfortable when it is merely cool.

Designers understand so well the demands made on the coat for general wear that they begin by taking care of them. The tax on their ingenuity comes, in varying composition, details and decorating of models so as to give individuality and interest to them. It is to their credit that coats are so remarkably varied as they are, considering that the cape is the inspiration of the majority of coats for spring, including the handsome model shown in the picture. It features the wide sleeve, with lining of plain satin in a lighter color, and an appropriate embroidery, but the cleverness of the designer triumphs in the collar. This is a deep puff of the material, brought up close about the neck by a long, covered cord that is threaded through supports of narrow silk cord, placed at intervals. This cord is finished at the ends with silk ornaments and becomes a trimming for the collar.

Featuring Wide Sleeves.

Julia Bottomley

The Kitchen Cabinet

"For never anything can be amiss,
When simpleness and duty tender it."

GOOD THINGS FOR THE FAMILY

The apple is richer in phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable; it contains malic acid which is a great germ destroyer and the water and other mineral matters make it an effective liver and stomach tonic. "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," is an old and well-tried recipe. Fresh or cooked apples are equally wholesome, but are more digestible cooked.

Lettuce and Apple Salad.—Take six tablespoonfuls of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls of cider vinegar, a tablespoonful of salt, a few dashes of white pepper and two tablespoonfuls of grated apple. Beat the oil, vinegar and seasonings until thick. Wash and dry the lettuce. Add the grated apple to the dressing just before serving. The same amount of grated carrot may be added with the apple and a bit of onion juice, for variety.

Apple Fritters.—Take one cupful of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, two eggs, one-half cupful of milk, one-half cupful of sugar and three apples. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder together. Beat the eggs and turn them and the milk into the flour. Beat these together thoroughly. Dip slices of apple into the batter and fry brown in deep fat.

Baked Apples With Nuts.—Peel and core as many apples as desired and place them in a deep pan with a heaping tablespoonful of sugar and one-half cupful of water for each apple. Place in the center of each apple a spoonful of chopped nuts and a strip of orange or lemon peel. Sprinkle with nutmeg or cinnamon and bake slowly until the juice becomes jelly-like.

Fried Apples.—Place a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan; when hot fill the pan with apples cut into eighths. Sprinkle with sugar and flour and let them brown, then turn and let them brown again. If preferred, the apples may be cored, then sliced in rings. Leaving the skin on keeps the apple from breaking.

Apple Cake.—Make a one-egg cake batter, pour into a pan and cover the top with quarters of peeled apple. Bake and serve with a brown sugar sauce for dessert or as a cake with coffee or tea at luncheon.

"God bless the man who first invented sleep."
So Sancho Panza said, and so say I
And bless him also that he didn't keep
His great invention to himself.
And not go round advising, that artificial cut off
Early Rising."

MORE LUNCHEON DISHES

For those who like tripe the following dish will be enjoyed:

Mock Sweetbreads.—Wash fresh tripe thoroughly in several waters and put it into cold water and boil until thoroughly soft and tender, changing the water once; cut in dice. Make a rich thick sauce of white stock or milk, season with salt, paprika and a grating of nutmeg; add the diced tripe and pour very hot over rounds of toast. Garnish with small point of dry toast and sprinkle with a little chopped parsley over all.

Smothered Lamb.—Line a mold with boiled rice, first buttering the mold thickly. Fill the cavity with finely-chopped lamb, seasoned with a little onion, salt, pepper, a little chopped green pepper and moistened with a few spoonfuls of good stock. Cover the meat with a little more rice, pressing it down well. Set the mold in a steamer and steam three-quarters of an hour. Tip out on a platter and serve with tomato sauce.

Boudins.—Chop beef, lamb or veal and mix with two well-beaten eggs, allowing one egg to each cupful of meat. Season highly with salt, pepper, onion juice and a little celery salt. Add a spoonful of stock. Put the mixture into well-buttered timbal molds and set them into a pan of hot water in a moderate oven to cook until the eggs are set—about twenty minutes. Turn out on a platter and serve with a rich tomato sauce.

Potato Omelet.—Hash cold boiled potatoes very fine, add enough milk to moisten, season well and turn into a well-greased omelet pan. Cook slowly until the potatoes are well browned on the bottom, cut across the center and turn like any omelet. Add cheese, parsley or onion for variety of seasoning.

Escalloped Eggs With Cheese.—Cook until hard six eggs, cut them in halves the long way. Remove the yolks, mash and season highly with stuffed olives, chopped chives and salt and pepper. Moisten with melted butter and fill each half rounding it up well. Arrange in a shallow baking dish, pour around the eggs a rich cream sauce and over the top place a thick layer of grated cheese. Brown lightly in the oven. Use a cheese which will not become stringy when heated.

Nellie Maxwell

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

PLAN FOR BRIDGE GRAFTING

Fruit Trees Girdled by Rabbits and Mice Can Be Saved—Stone Fruits Uncertain.

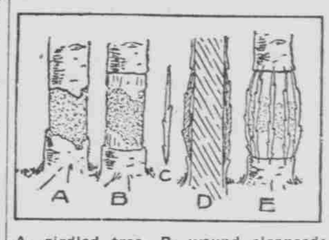
Fruit growers tell me that more of their trees than usual were girdled by rabbits and mice last winter, because of heavy snow. Result, more business for the nurserymen, unless the trees were bridge grafted. That will save the trees.

Bridge grafting is not difficult, says a writer in the Farm Journal. First, trim the ragged edges of the wound, as in B, disinfect it with corrosive sublimate—one part to 1,000 parts of water—and paint the surface of the wound with linseed-oil paint. This will keep out disease and keep the wound from drying out.

The next step is shown by D. Cut scions, C, from water sprouts, or other vigorous growth, bevel them at both ends and insert the ends under the bark, as shown. The scions should be a little longer than the wound, so there will be a slight bulge to hold them in place. Slit the bark of the tree where each scion is inserted, as in E. The slits can be covered with grafting-wax after the scions are inserted. If the wound is near the ground, bank up soil to cover the wound.

Buds should be left on the scions until the union is established between the upper and lower parts. Then they should be carefully removed. If this is not done in time, sprouts will grow out from the side of the trunk.

Apples and pears can be handled by bridge grafting; but stone fruits are a gamble, and are too short lived to pay for the expense, even if successful.



A, girdled tree. B, wound cleansed; C, scion; D, section of trunk, scions in place; E, scions ready for waxing.

To make grafting wax, melt together one pound of tallow, two pounds of beeswax and four pounds of resin. Apply with a rag wrapped around and tied to the end of a stick.

GROW LARGER SIZED FRUITS

Difference in Price Indicates Orchardist Is Not Catering to Consumers' Likes.

Is the tendency at present to underestimate the value of larger sizes in fruits? Recently an apple grower, in talking about prices he received for his last season's crop, stated that a carload of his Rome Beauties which sold on the New York market on a certain day brought $5.25 per box for part of the car and $3.75 per box for the remainder.

The only difference between the apples in the two lots was in the size. Those that sold for $5.25 packed 88 to the box, while those which sold for $3.75 packed 96.

This difference of $1.50 per box indicates that, perhaps, we are placing too little stress, nowadays, on the necessity for securing large sizes.

At one time in the history of the fruit business much emphasis was placed on size. The larger apple, peach or pear, was given preference over the small at all fairs and exhibitions. Now the idea of displaying large fruit is discouraged and many an exhibitor fails to secure a premium because the judges consider that his fruit is oversize.

PLANS FOR STRAWBERRY BED

Instead of Planting in Spring Wait Until July—No Runners to Eat Plantfood.

If you are planning on setting out a strawberry bed from an old one of your own, try this: Instead of planting in the spring, wait until the middle of July and set out the young plants then. The advantage is the fact that spring-set plants form runners, and unless kept clean from them soon form a matted bed. July-set plants do not form runners, but form large, strong individual plants that bear as early as those set in the spring, and much more heavily, as they have not exhausted themselves in bearing runners.

Prevent Injury to Trees.
When doing work in the orchard with a horse tool, short singletrees with ends covered with leather or burlap will prevent injury to trees.

Burn All Rubbish.
Collect and burn all trimmings from winter pruning. These twigs and branches are often infested with diseases and insects.

Time to Make Grafts.
The time to make fruit grafts is when the buds begin to swell.

Lime to Help Alfalfa.
On most farms, lime in some form is needed for good results in getting a stand of alfalfa. Two tons of finely ground limestone or several cubic yards of marl per acre, applied in the fall, winter, or early spring is advisable.

Good Use for Ashes.
A shovelful of wood ashes scattered around each currant bush and a handful on the crown will serve two purposes—fertilize and prevent insects and diseases.

Taking No Chances.

"What's going on here?"

"A prize fight, mister. The purse is a quarter."

"What's that youngster doing up a tree while another boy walks around below with a club in his hand?"

"Oh, that feller in the tree is the stakeholder."

Taking Chances.

The Gob and the Leatherneck had come ashore from the U. S. S. New Mexico to spend a few hours liberty in San Francisco. The first thing they thought of was chow. Dropping into a restaurant they were approached by a hard-boiled waiter.

"What's yours?" he asked the Gob.

"Hash," was the short response.

The waiter swung around and yelled to the cook: "One guy, takin' a chance!"

Then he looked inquiringly at the marine.

"Make mine the same," said the Leatherneck.

"Another sport," yelled the waiter.—The Leatherneck.

Even a fat man may be successful at dodging an issue.

The easiest job on easy street has many requirements.