

Sabbath School Missionary

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S FRIEND Page 3

GOD'S GIFT TO CHILDREN

God gave me just a little light
To carry on my way,
And I have tried to keep it bright,
Have trimmed it every day;
I try to make the pathway shine
For others, with the light divine.

God gave me just a little song,
Some life with cheer to fill,
And as I sing my little song,
I'm doing God's sweet will;
By singing blithely every day,
I know I make some life more gay.

God gave me just two little hands,
To help lift up some load,
And feet, to walk in His commands,
Upon the earthly road;
And whether at my work or play,
I'll do His bidding every day.

God gave me just a little heart,
To love whate'er is right,
And strength He gives me for my part,
He fills my way with light,
He makes my heart His temple fair,
And, praise His name, He's dwelling there.
—From "Words of Cheer."

A Woolly Samaritan

"Let's play ball," said Ellen Marks, when she with two other little friends happened to come visiting John Ray at the same time.

"That would be fun," answered Polly Pratt.

"I'll choose Joe for my partner," said Ellen, "and let you have John for yours."

"And Samaritan," chimed in John, "will be the fielder and he's some ball player for a dog."

"That's a funny name for a dog, John," said Polly.

"He brought it on his-self," John answered, "because he's always doing something for somebody—but we call him Sammy for short."

"Where is he now?" Polly asked, looking about eagerly.

"Woof, woof!" came a voice from the gate, and everybody laughed.

"Right here," said John, as he went running down the steps.

And sure enough, when he flung open the gate, Samaritan was standing on the outside.

"Come in old fellow," John called merrily, "we're going to play ball."

Sammy usually pricked up his ears at the word "ball," having learned long ago that a romp with his little master usually followed that word. This time, however, he only stood gazing into his master's face and gently wagging his tail.

"He's trying to tell you something, John," Ellen called from the porch.

"Is that so, Sammy?" the boy asked.

Of course Sammy didn't know what the speaker had said, but he did know the eyes of the children were looking at him, and Sammy was a quick thinker, so off he trotted.

"He wants to show us something," said John. "Come on, let's see what it is."

"I've an idea where he's taking us," said John, "but we'll follow him."

Down the street for only a half block Sammy raced, and to John's surprise, turned in at an open gate.

"This is queer," said John, "an old couple moved in here about three weeks ago, and I haven't seen any sign of children around, but Sammy says this is the place he wants us to go to."

Sammy was at the steps by this time, and the children were slowly following up the walk, all of them a bit curious as to what was beyond the door.

Then suddenly a window shot up and the most joyous voice anybody ever heard began shouting to the dog, and John and his friends looked into the face of a small boy. "Why, hello, friend!" John called merrily. "I didn't know there was a boy among my new neighbors."

"That's because I don't count for much from my waist down," answered the boy at the window. "I'm living in a roller chair just now because of an injured leg, and that dog of yours has just about saved my life by his daily visits. Won't you folks come in?"

Of course they accepted the friendly invitation, and once inside, they found the crippled boy was the grandson of the elderly couple, who were caring for him until his wounded leg should be well again, and more than that—they found

(continued on next page)

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S FRIEND SECTION
(Of the *Sabbath School Missionary*)

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EDITORIAL

Do you like to study your little bird friends? Perhaps there is a nest of orioles hanging from a maple limb in the yard, or you may have a wren family living in your birdhouse. If so, I am sure you have interesting neighbors.

Did you ever notice that some of the tiny birds sing more sweetly than the large kinds? Sometimes it seems that their little throats will nearly burst with the sweet melody. A turkey is large, but its song isn't very musical; neither is an eagle's.

When I was a girl we had a large flock of peafowls on the farm. They were beautiful to look at, but oh! their hideous cry! It was enough to frighten a stranger. The peacocks liked to stand around the yard and strut, to show their beautiful plumage. Once a year when they began to shed their feathers, we plucked them. After they had lost their beautiful colors, they didn't act one bit proud. How they did run and hide! Did you ever know a person like that?

A WOOLLY SAMARITAN
(Continued from front page)

more things to play with than they had ever dreamed of and such a good time followed that nobody even thought of food until John's mother, having seen them enter the new neighbor's house called them home for lunch.

But not until they had promised their new-found friend to help the woolly Samaritan keep him company would the cripple let them leave.

"Woolly Samaritan," said father, when John told him what had happened, "well, I guess we didn't miss giving our dog the right name, after all, did we?" —In "Sunshine for Little People."

Do you know that the Lord not only can see you, but He can hear what you say, and even knows what you think! God is indeed wonderful.

A Message From Aunt Lena

Dear Nieces and Nephews:

Hello Everyone! I hope you are as happy and bright as the lovely sunshine outside, letting your little light shine in every place driving all the shadows away.

A minister and his wife from Oklahoma (who I consider dear friends) spent a couple of days in my home this week bringing much sunshine into my life. We spent much of the time visiting brethren near by, singing some, but mostly studying the Scriptures and talking over things dear to the heart of a Christian. How very sweet is the fellowship of brethren in unity and peace!

We may have many friends but our Christian friends seem just a little closer and more dear to us, or they should be, at least.

We would be very lonesome if we didn't have any friends or playmates wouldn't we? The very best way to make friends is to be one ourselves. Let us be just the kind of a friend that we would like to have for our friends. The Scriptures say, "A friend loveth at all times."

They are made happy by our joys. They are also made sad by our sorrows. They still remain our friends and friends have faith in us when others fail or condemn us.

They have understanding and mercy toward us in our weaknesses. They remember us in prayer, praying that we shall receive strength from above to help us overcome our imperfections. These kind of friends are very valuable to us in our daily Christian living. Let us ask ourselves, "Am I that kind of a friend?"

Greater love hath no man than the one who lays down his life for his friends. Our dear loving Savior laid down his life for us, and he says, "Ye are my friends if you do what I have commanded you."

If our friends we have here with us didn't try to make us happy or do things to please us we wouldn't think they valued our friendship or cared very much for us, would we? Likewise if we don't keep the commandments or try to live as Jesus wants us too, do you think we are His friends or love Him as we should?

May we earnestly strive to be a friend to Jesus and also to those we meet each day.

When I started this letter I intended to write about sand but I always pray for divine help before writing to you. So if the Lord is willing, I'll write about sand later. With much love,

Aunt Lena

ALCOHOL AND CIGARETS

Our bodies have many cells. Some of the most important cells are the brain cells, the heart cells, and the stomach cells. To help these cells keep our bodies well and strong we must have three things. These are food, water, and oxygen. Although we may have all of these, there are three things of which we must beware: tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. These are poison.

past, present, or future."

Speaking on this same subject, Professor Romanes, though at the same time a follower of Mr. Darwin and Professor Haeckel, made this confession to furnish so much as a suggestion:

"At present, science is not in position as to the origin of life."

Sir Oliver Lodge, writing for the *North America Review* (1909, after calling attention to the great variety of combinations in which material elements may combine and the effects of some of the combinations, and after suggesting the possibility that some of these combinations might originate life, continues thus:

"So far, all effort at spontaneous generation has been a failure. . . Life is likely to be something ultra-terrestrial and immaterial."

Professor J. Arthur Thomson, in his *Science and Life*, states in a few words what appears to him to be an established fact:

"There is not a case known in which living organisms ever have arisen apart from parent organisms of the same kind."

The words of Sir William Thomson in an address before the British Association, are the following:

"I am ready to accept as an article of faith in science, valid for all time and in all space, that life is produced by life, and *only* by life. . . Inanimate matter cannot become living except under the influence of matter already living. This is a fact in science which seems to me as well ascertained as the law of gravitation."

Even Mr. Darwin felt it necessary to begin his theory of evolution* with the fatal admission that a few created living germs may have been required to start with. In his *Origin of Species* he says:

"There is a grandeur in this view of life with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms, or into one."

Did space allow, quotations confirmatory of the foregoing could be taken from the writings of Carpenter, Dana, Davy, Dawson. . . and many others.

But some partly fledged naturalist may suggest that some of these authorities are a quarter of a century or more old, and that most of them are dead, and that more recent reports would be better to the point.

In reply we may say that the words of Professor Tyndall, Huxley, Raymond and others are from a scientific point of view as forcefully orthodox today as when first spoken, and they never have been shown to be in any measure or in any way at fault or outgrown.

But that the criticism may be fully and, we hope, finally met, at least for a generation or two, we quote from a few of those who recently have writ-

ten on this subject. Speaking of the late futile attempts to revive the hypothesis of spontaneous generation, Professor Jordan of Stanford University (Calif.) employed these words:

"We have no present evidence that living matter is now formed from non-living matter. . . So far as any one has yet found out, every cell comes from a cell all life from life. . . and we know nothing whatever of the origin of life."

Professor Reighard, of the University of Michigan, referring to the spontaneous origin of organisms, says:

"Wherever such alleged cases have been investigated by rigid scientific methods they have shown to be without foundation. As methods of investigations have been defined, the number of alleged cases of spontaneous generation has lessened. There are now none which scientific men credit. In the absence of all acceptable evidence the scientific men must continue to regard the origin of living matter from non-living under existing conditions as most unlikely."

Professor Edmund B. Wilson of Columbia University, says that he knows of,

"No evidence that living matter is now being formed under either natural or experimentally modified conditions, except as a product of pre-existing living matter."

Dr. J. D. Haldane, in his address as president of the section of physiology of the British Association, printed in *Nature* (London), makes it clear, to employ his own words, that,

"All efforts of modern physiologists to treat their science as merely specialized physics or chemistry, and to leave out of account all theories in which life is treated as distinct from dead matter, are failures. Vitalism cannot be bowed out or pushed off the stage; the specter of it is met at every turn."

After calling attention to the fact that physiology is neither applied physics nor chemistry, but is a science that from some points of view is entirely independent of chemistry, he continues:

"The first requisite of a working hypothesis is that it should work, and I have tried to point out that as a matter of fact the physico-chemical theory of life has not worked in the past and can never work. As soon as we pass beyond the most superficial details of physiological activity it becomes unsatisfactory; and it breaks down completely when applied to fundamental physiological problems, such as that of reproduction. Those who aim at physico-chemical explanations of life, are simply running their heads at a stone wall, and can only expect sore heads as a consequence."

Robert Kennedy Duncan, professor of Industrial Chemistry in the Uni-

versity of Kansas, discusses in *Harper's Magazine* the subject from a like point of view, and shows clearly that both the biologist and chemist have utterly failed in discovering "the invisible Master Mechanic who originated living things."

The words of Professor Heinrich Frey are these:

"A deep abyss separates the inorganic from the organic, the inanimate from the animate. . . Is it possible to bridge over this gulf? We answer, No, at the present time."

We have no hesitation in venturing the statement that there is not a present-day scientist of reputable standing, anywhere to be found, whatever his theory as to the origin of life may be, who will venture to say that there is any scientific evidence going to show that the late Professor Lionel S. Beal of London was not right, when shortly before his death he made use of these words:

"There is good reason for concluding that every form of non-living matter might have existed for indefinite ages and under any conceivable physical conditions. Without the most minute speck of the simplest living thing being evolved from it. . . The idea of any relation having been established between the non-living and the living, by a gradual advance from lifeless matter to the lowest forms of life. . . has not the slightest evidence from the fact of any section of living nature of which any thing is known." (Journal Victoria Institute, 1903).

When taking the chair as president of the Microscopical Society, Professor Beal reiterated his former opinion thus:

"The present state of knowledge justifies the conclusion that no form of living matter existing at present, nor any which existed in the past, directly originated from non-living matter, or in any way derived its powers or properties from the non-living."

It is well to bear in mind that the man who employed these words was classed with the late Lord Kelvin and Sir Oliver Lodge — the three men recognized as the ablest scientists of Great Britain. But in the department of biology, Professor Beal, with perhaps one exception, has been out ranked by one scientist dead or living.

Whatever advantage at this moment the biologist may have by way of better appliances, a larger amount of data, or more numerous points of view, or however much closer may be his scrutiny, still the origin of life remains to him the same as it did to all his predecessors, a sphinx, which does not design so much as a whisper.

Possibly we shall next be criticised for dwelling at a disproportionate length upon this part of the general subject and that we have needlessly produced evidence and multiplied

testimony. In reply to such possible criticism we would say that there are two reasons why this matter of the origin of life should be thoroughly threshed out. The first is, that every few months, judging from the past, the newspaper press, especially in Sunday editions with heavy headlines, will announce that some noted scientist has created living germs. The hope is that enough has been said to lead the public to reply, We will wait till tomorrow, or until these reports are better confirmed. . .

Alfred Russell Wallace correctly states the case:

"There are three unaccountable phenomena confronting the theory of evolution, one of which is the origin of life, the other two are the origin of mind and the origin of man's spirit or soul."

Still more specific are the words of Professor Tyndall:

"I share Virchow's opinion, that the theory of evolution, in its complete form, involves the assumption that at some period of the earth's history there occurred what would now be called spontaneous generation."

In view, therefore, of the vast amount of evidence presented, so much that it may be complained of, we fail to see how any candid scientist can question the assertion now made, that there has been successfully eliminated from the theory of evolution the spontaneous creation of life germs. That foundation stone, upon which evolution is, and must be, built, is the entire system of pure naturalistic found to be no stone at all. It is not even quicksand.

Living matter is separated worldwide from dead matter. Living matter must have been a new thing when dead matter was an old thing, and therefore must have been at some point a new creation. Its creation is unaccounted for and is unaccountable, so far as one can now determine, independent of the interposition of an All-wise, Almighty, and Eternal, Living Something or Some One.

—By Prof. L. T. Townsend, L.L.D., in *The Bible Champion*.

LETTERS

From Arkansas

Dear Y. P. F. Readers,

This is my first time to write to the Y. P. F., but I have read the paper for a long time and really enjoy it.

Our church is near my home and I attend Sabbath school almost every Sabbath. We have Young People's meetings every Tuesday night and Bible study or prayer meeting every Friday night. I am thankful that I have an opportunity to attend so many of God's services as I can.

We are planning on having a singing school here in Hackett in Av., and I wish all the young people

everywhere could come and attend. I think it is wonderful that we have the opportunity to learn to sing and praise God.

I would like for some of the young people to write to me. My address is Hackett, Arkansas, box 55.

A sister in Christ,
Zelma Peoples

From Idaho

Dear Reader,

My what a beautiful sunny day we had in Boise Valley today. We notice and appreciate such days as these so much more now because it has been so cloudy and rainy the last two weeks. But we thank our God that we were blessed with the showers and cool weather. I am reminded of the hymn, "There Shall Be Showers of Blessings." Indeed they are blessings, and sent from the Savior above. Everything is so refreshed and green now and the flowers are beautiful. The roses especially are in their height of beauty. I would love to be able to pick freely of the many flowers and send to those who are in places where there are none.

Last Sabbath we were very happy indeed to have with us in our Sabbath school, Mrs. Viola Ahlborn and little David Ahlborn from Pocatella, Idaho. Although they were forced to be here on account of David's health we hope they will enjoy being with us as much as we enjoy having them. We are all praying that he will soon be well and strong again.

I am certainly thankful that there is something better to look forward to than the cares and sorrows of this troubled world.

With Christian love,
Helen Carlock

Y. P. LESSON

HOW TO KEEP THE SABBATH

Scripture Reading: Exodus 8:8-11.

Memory Verse: Exodus 20:8.

1—Which day is the Sabbath? V. 10.
2—What are we told to refrain from doing on that day? Ex. 20:10 & Jer. 17:21.

3—Why are we not to work on the Sabbath? Heb. 4:4.

4—What example did Christ set for us to follow for keeping the Sabbath in Luke 4:16, 31.

5—What are some more things that Jesus showed us were right and good to do on the Sabbath? Mark 3:2-4; Luke 13:14-16; John 5:8-9.

6—What was one way that Paul spent the Sabbath? Acts 16:13. Notice also the expression "where prayer was wont to be made." It would be comforting to spend some of our Sabbath hours out away from the multitudes, alone with God in a natural, peaceful place to think over the spiritual side of life and

seek for God's help with our problems.

7—Would not ball playing and other roudy games and worldly pleasures be included in what Isa. 58:13 is speaking of?

8—What does the word polluting mean in Isa. 56:2. Notice how it is used.

9—What one word in God's commandment describes how the Sabbath should be kept? Ex. 20:8.

Note: To keep the Sabbath day holy, as God commanded us, would be to set it apart to the service of deity. It is sacred and we must hallow it. To indulge in foolish activities and foolish talk is not hallowing the Sabbath.

10—Discuss and consider Isa. 58:13 and 14.

—Pearl Marrs.

QUESTION DEPARTMENT

(This Dept is for your benefit so we urge you to make use of it. Send in your Bible question — more than one or two. If some questions are not answered satisfactory or completely to satisfy you, then ask more questions on the same subject? And don't forget to send in your answers to questions sent in by others).

* * *

Was it harder to be a Christian, or were there more difficulties to confront in being a Christian in the days of Christ as compared with our day?

* * *

What do you think is one of the greatest lessons we learn from the history and experience of the children of Israel?

* * *

(Note: Not only would we appreciate your answers to the above questions, but please send in more questions. And too, look up some of your back issues and answer some of the questions that appeared then).

—:—

Editorial Notes

We would like to draw your attention to the article appearing in this issue "The First Man." Our older readers especially will find this very interesting. It is worth saving for possible future reference.

Also the article "My Father's Business", which will be continued next week, is indeed good.

We are in need of more articles, and other material from our readers. Remember, many of you promised to help when our paper was made a weekly.

—:—

God said through Jeremiah, "I have made the earth, the man and the beast that are upon the ground, by my great power, and by my outstretched arm, and have given it unto whom it seemed meet unto me." Jer. 27:5.

Poison isn't always in a package marked with a skull and cross-bones.

Alcohol dulls the brain. That organ cannot then send the messages to the different parts of the body as fast as if the mind had not been dulled by alcohol.

Smoking also does great harm to the body. The poison in tobacco is nicotine. Some people are smoking drugged cigarettes which contain marihuana. People who smoke drugged cigarettes are nervous and grouchy.

Drugs make people sly and tricky. If they are without them very long or someone forces them to give up their use suddenly, the smoker becomes sick. In the end it usually causes him to lose his life.

It never pays to drink or smoke.

—Barbara Harvey in The Young Crusader

FIND THE HIDDEN BIBLE NAMES

- 1—My friend is to render a solo Monday evening at the meeting.
- 2—So do my spirit long for thee to return, O God.
- 3—I try to live for Jesus every day.
- 4—Send another paper to the following.
- 5—Do not mar your character with the things of this world.
- 6—We should teach and spread God's Word wherever we are.
- 7—Pete Ross was a good boy.
- 8—Ela Band was a band leader.
- 9—I like to go to church.

Answers on page 8

SUNBEAMS

FROM TRINIDAD, B. W. I.

Dear Readers:

This is my first time to speak to you through the S. S. M. which we read every Sabbath, as then is the only chance for my brother and I.

My father buys us plenty of oranges and grapefruits. The grapefruits are bigger than the oranges and contain nearly a pint of sweet delicious juice. The oranges are sweet too, but not so juicy, especially in this very dry season.

We learn the names of the books of the New Testament and their meaning, also the Beatitudes. We older primaries: Jean, Sylvia, Edmund, Alicia and my brother, know from the 1st to 19th verses by memory.

We like to read Aunt Lena's talk to us. I go to the St. Agnes school. I am in the first grade. My mother is dead. My father takes care of us. The weather is quite warm now; the water also.

Miss Cumberbatch, our S. S. teacher, says we must be good and pray so God will help us bear it as worse is yet to come.

We miss Elder Murray very much. He is feeling much better now. It seems God is resting him for greater work. Your friends,

Esther and Christopher Carew

(I know all our readers will enjoy this fine

letter. Your primary class surely is industrious. May God bless you and keep you. —Editor).

FROM OKLAHOMA

Dear Missionary Readers:

This is my first time to write to the little paper. I am eight years old and I have a twin sister. Her name is Lucille. I have a sister twelve years old and one five years old and a brother three years old. My school is out. I passed to the fourth grade. I go to Sabbath school. My teacher is Sister Hinds. For pets I have four kittens.

Your friend,
Louise Maher

(We are glad to receive your first letter, Louise. Write again. —Editor).

Dear Missionary Readers:

This is my first time to write to the little paper. I am eight years old and have a twin sister. Her name is Louise. And I have a sister twelve years old and one five years old and a little brother three years old. My school is out. I passed to the fourth grade. I go to Sabbath school. My teacher is Sister Hinds. For pets I have four kittens.

Your friend,
Lucille Maher

(So you are twins! We'd like to become better acquainted with you and the rest of your family. —Editor).

Dear Missionary Readers:

I haven't written to you in a long time.

I read in the Bible in Psalms last Sabbath. I like the little stories that are in the paper.

I am nine years old and will soon be ten, Aug. 13. I am four ft. and eight inches. I weigh 68 pounds. I was promoted to the fourth grade.

I would like for all the little boys and girls my age to write to me. I will answer your letters.

I am going to close with a puzzle found in Psalm 18: "I wil elov hate O orLd ym rentgsth."

I will close.
Yours truly,
Arlene Killgore

(Yes, it was about time for you to write again, Arlene. Are you enjoying your vacation? Editor).

FROM TEXAS

Dear Missionary:

This is my first time to write in the little paper. I am eleven years old. I have two brothers and one sister. One brother is thirteen, the other brother is three years old, and my sister is seventeen years old.

For pets I have none. We have no Sabbath school but we have it home. My mother is the teacher. I would like to go to Sabbath school every Sabbath.

We go to Three Rivers some times to church. Would like to go every Sabbath but it is too far for mother to drive every Sabbath.

Will close hoping to get to come to Camp Meeting this year and meet a lot of Sabbath keepers.

Your little friend,
Evelyn June Bechthold

P. S. Please pray we will get to come to Camp Meeting.

(We are pleased to receive your first letter and to hear about your family. Yes, indeed, we'll pray that you may get to attend campmeeting.—Editor).

—:—
 "NOT GROWING OLD"

They say that I am growing old.
 I've heard them tell it time untold,
 In language plain and bold—
 But I'm not growing old.

This frail shell in which I dwell
 Is growing old, I know full well—
 But I am not the shell.

What if my hair is turning grey?
 Grey hairs are honorable, they say.
 What if my eyesight's growing dim?
 I still can see to follow Him
 Who sacrificed His life for me
 Upon the cross of Calvary.

What should I care if time's old plow
 Has left its furrows on my brow?
 Another house, not made with hands,
 Awaits me in the Glory land.
 What tho I falter in my walk?
 What tho my tongue refuse to talk?
 I still can tread the narrow way,
 I still can watch, and praise and pray.

My hearing may not be as keen
 As in the past it may have been,
 Still I can hear my Savior say
 In whispers soft, "This is the way."
 The inward man, the Scriptures say
 Is growing stronger every day.
 Then how can I be growing old,
 When safe within my Savior's fold?

This robe of flesh I'll drop and rise
 (When Jesus returns)
 To seize the "everlasting prize,"
 I'll meet you on the streets of gold,
 And prove to you I'm not growing old.
 —Mrs. M. Boitz

—:—
 ANSWERS: 1. Solomon; 2. Sodom; 3. Eve;
 4. Dan; 5. Mary; 6. Achan; 7. Peter; 8. Laban;
 9. Og.

—:—
 TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

It is time to order your S. S. supplies for the new quarter.

The cards for the primary class are 5c per set. A set consists of thirteen cards corresponding with the Primary lessons in the Missionary. Schools should order a set for each child, giving one card to each child each Sabbath.

For the intermediate class we have new coloring books which are quite interesting. The price is 5c per book. Each book contains thirteen Bible stories and thirteen pictures to color. Intermediate lessons in the Missionary are based on these books.

PRIMARY LESSON for June 21, 1941

Lesson Study: Acts 15:6-21.

Memory Verse: "The Lord is good to all."

WORKING TOGETHER

Have you ever been with children when one of them said, "I won't play unless you play the way I want to"?

One time years ago the people in the church at Antioch were almost the same way. Some of the Jews did not like the Gentiles who belonged to the church. They told them that they would have to live like they did before they could be saved.

Paul and Barnabas did not like the way these Jews were treating the Gentiles. Paul and Barnabas were teaching the people to love the Lord and to love one another.

The people argued among themselves and could not seem to agree.

James then told them how God first visited the Gentiles. That God was going to take a people from among them.

The disciples did not agree. They told the Jews to not trouble the other people in the church.

Paul and Barnabas were glad to have more people serve God.

They told them to follow the Lord and to do some of the things that would help them all so they could work happily together.

Questions to Answer

1. Whom did the Jews dislike?
2. Why didn't they like the Gentiles?
3. Whom did Paul and Barnabas teach about?
4. Who told them about God visiting the Gentiles?

Something to Do

Look through some old magazine and find pictures of children playing or working or studying together. Cut them out and make posters or paste them in your scrap book if you have one.

—:—
 INTERMEDIATE LESSON, June 21, 1941

Memory Verse: Acts 23:16.

Lesson Study: Acts 23.

PAUL'S NEPHEW

Paul is seated before the chief priests and all their council.

Words to become acquainted with: wist, dissention, centurion, epistle, province.

- 1—What did Paul say to the council? (Verse 1).
- 2—What did the high priest Ananias do? (V. 2).
- 3—What was Paul's answer? (V. 3) When he called the priest a whited wall, he meant the priest pretended to be good when he wasn't. White represents purity. If a person tries to cover up a wicked life by pretending to be pure, it is like whitewashing a black wall — just covering it over, not removing the black.
- 4—On what certain question did the Pharisees and Sadducees disagree? (Verses 7-8).
- 5—Why did the Pharisees favor Paul?
- 6—What did certain Jews do the next day? (Verses 12-15).
- 7—What did Paul's nephew do? (Memory V.)
- 8—What was the result of his telling Paul?
- 9—Do you think the Lord has any part in the happenings related in this chapter?