

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D. Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for June 11

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PAUL PLEADS FOR A RUN-AWAY SLAVE

LESSON TEXT—Philemon 4:21.
GOLDEN TEXT—Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving each other, even as God also in Christ forgave you.—Ephesians 4:32.

Brotherhood is one of those fine qualities or impulses of the soul of which men like to speak when all is fair and prosperous, and promptly forget in times of distress and struggle. That is just where Christianity shows forth at its best, for it is in the hour of need, sorrow, or affliction that real Christian brotherhood shows its depth and durability.

Paul was in prison when he wrote to Philemon. The one of whom he wrote, Onesimus, was a slave who had deserted his master and probably defrauded him (v.18). He had been converted, and now was being sent back to his master. So we have three Christian men dealing with a very delicate matter, and providing us a picture of brotherhood in action. We learn that it is—

I. Courteous (vv. 4-9).

After a fine spiritual salutation, Paul enters upon an appeal to Philemon which is a model of tact and courtesy. One could wish that those who think that being faithful to the Lord and true to His Word means being blunt and unkind, would learn of Paul.

First he lets Philemon know of his prayerful interest in him. Paul had been praying for him, that's why he could say such a helpful word. Praying for our fellow man prepares us for genuine brotherly love.

Then he recognizes Philemon's goodness, and his effective testimony for Christ. This is an excellent approach to the making of a request, but be sure that it was not empty or hypocritical flattery. We do well to recognize the fine qualities of our Christian brother, and we could profitably speak of them more than we do.

Then Paul was ready to make his request. See how nicely he does it. He skillfully reminds Philemon that he might make some demands, and especially in view of his age and his imprisonment. But he will not do so, rather he says, "I beseech thee." There is fine Christian courtesy.

II. Considerate (vv. 10-16).

Paul, the aged prisoner, had found in his new convert, Onesimus, a real helper. He would have liked to keep him. In fact, says he to Philemon, Onesimus could do for me the things you would want to do if you were here (v. 13).

Undoubtedly Paul could have been sure of the willingness of Philemon. He could have assumed that the request would be granted. And in any case, Philemon did not even know where Onesimus was, so why not keep him?

True Christian consideration respects the personal rights and the property rights of another. We must not assume, or demand, or put pressure on anyone (v. 14) to get what they have or to draw out their service.

Another expression of consideration is found in verses 15 and 16. Philemon had lost a heathen slave, now he is receiving back a Christian brother. No worker will give less in service, and no master will demand more, because the two are both Christians. We need to recognize that fact, for all too often men presume on their relationship as brethren. But the fact that they are Christians should make a great difference in their attitude toward one another.

III. Cooperative (vv. 17-21).

Partners share the benefits and the burdens of their joint enterprise. Partners in the gospel, like Paul and Philemon, shared not only spiritual blessings, but also the responsibilities. Paul was presenting such an item to Philemon in the return of Onesimus. Something had to be done about the debt of Onesimus, his failure as a servant. Paul says, "Charge it to me, your partner."

It has been pointed out that there is here a blessed example of the important doctrine of imputation, which is the "act of God whereby He accounts righteousness to the believer in Christ," because He "has borne the believer's sins in vindication of the law." So we note that verses 17 and 18 perfectly illustrate imputation.

Paul's promise "I will repay it" (v. 19) was the legal phraseology of a promissory note in his day. It was a bonafide partnership transaction, yet it was coupled with a reminder of indebtedness. Everything Philemon had and was he owed to Paul; but, says the latter, "I will not speak of that now." Consideration again, but opening the door wide for Philemon's cooperation.

No right thinking person is content always to be on the receiving hand. The humblest recipient of favor of the smallest child who feels the love of another wants to respond. The considerate friend will, therefore, not always insist on giving, but will graciously (like Paul) open the way for cooperation, for partnership.

Our Air-Borne Troops

It is expected that the coming invasion of Europe will bring air-borne troops into action on an unprecedented scale, and it is evident that the Germans are apprehensive of what this may do toward upsetting their defensive strategy.

As their name implies, air-borne troops are carried to their places of combat by transport planes and gliders, although their officers and men belong to the Ground Forces—Infantry, artillery, engineers, medical units, and in fact all elements of a complete army.

The composition of an air-borne force and its equipment is naturally determined by the task which it is assigned to perform. It is usually spearheaded by parachute troops who drop from transport planes and rapidly assemble to capture an enemy airfield or other strategic objective.

When this initial objective has been attained, the main force is brought in by gliders, each carrying 15 or more men equipped for immediate action. One motored plane tows two or three gliders, and after these are cut loose the towing plane can return to its base for more. Towing planes, troop transport planes and gliders all carry highly skilled pilots of the Troop Carrier Command.

A typical air-borne division may consist of one regiment of parachute troops, two additional regiments of glider-borne infantry and three field artillery battalions. Its equipment may include anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns, machine guns, mortars and field artillery up to 105-millimeter (about 4-inch howitzers).

How many air-borne divisions the Allies have available for the invasion is, of course, a military secret, but the Germans in fishing for information have guessed that 80,000 of these troops are now based in Southern England. It is reported that the Nazis also have considerable numbers of air-borne troops assembled at points near the invasion coast to be used for defense against our attacks.

The great superiority of Allied air power of every description should make our use of air-borne troops more certain of success in the fierce struggle which can hardly be much longer delayed.

Churchill's Four Years

Four years ago Winston Churchill succeeded the late Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister of Great Britain, on the eve of England's darkest period of the war. In his first address to the British people Mr. Churchill frankly told them of the grave dangers they faced, and promised them only "blood, toil, tears and sweat" in their struggle for survival.

At that time Germany already had seized Norway and Denmark, and had begun the invasion of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, to be followed a few days later by a breakthrough into France. A British Expeditionary Force of some 400,000 men was aiding the Belgians and French in a futile attempt to stop the Germans.

The Belgian army was surrendered on May 28, and the British were forced to evacuate from Dunkirk, crossing the English Channel to England in 222 naval vessels and 665 other ships and small boats, in which the Admiralty announced on June 3 that over 335,000 men had been rescued. The exact number of British troops lost is not known, but it has been estimated that about one-fourth of the original force failed to return.

Churchill reported to Commons that the British had lost about 1,000 cannons, all their motor transport and all their armored vehicles. France capitulated on June 22, leaving the Germans in undisputed mastery of Western Europe.

After the evacuation at Dunkirk, Prime Minister Churchill declared:

"We shall defend our island whatever the cost may be; we shall fight on beaches, landing grounds, in fields, in streets and on the hills. We shall never surrender and ever if, which I do not for the moment believe, this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British Fleet, will carry on the struggle until in God's good time the New World, with all its power and might, sets forth in the liberation and rescue of the Old."

Never was a more courageous declaration made by a great statesman and warrior under such apparently hopeless circumstances. But Churchill meant what he said, and against seemingly insuperable odds he proceeded to revitalize the British people through his sheer determination and heroic example.

In the four years which have elapsed since he became Prime Minister his faith and zeal have been vindicated, although the struggle is not yet over. The New World did finally come to the aid of the Old, and final victory is now assured. The debt which civilization owes to Winston Churchill's indomitable will and bulldog tenacity can never be estimated.

Sidelights

There are impersonations and impersonations, but it appears to us that Robert Laird, 38, of Chicago, recently carried it a little too far. He became the first person in the crime annals of the Windy City to be fined for impersonating and illegally wearing the uniform of a city dog-catcher. He was fined \$25.

On the day the Allies invade western Europe, the Germans will kill 200,000 domesticated rabbits, which might get nervous and set off mines, according to a Berlin broadcast reported by U. S. Government monitors. German soldiers along the "Atlantic-wall" have raised these rabbits as a meat reserve.

New winter "longies," that is those made of wool, should hold no terror for their wearers if the system just discovered in Australia, is put in use in this country. Research workers from the continent "down under" have taken the tickle out of wool by treating it with pawpaw juice. But we are still from Missouri and will have to be shown.

Barbering is a nightmare in the Aleutians, the Head Barber, Ralph Dickey, of Harrisburg, Pa., explains. A member of the Seabees, Dickey soon set up his shop on arrival in the far North. First it was the mud, then it was the williwaw, the gale that howls continuously around the Aleutians. The mud was finally overcome when planks were laid down for the tent floor. But when the williwaw blew the barber tent away, Dickey stuck up the following sign: "Closed Until Tent Blows Back."

Household Hints

Meat should be removed from the paper wrapping as soon as possible for paper absorbs meat juice.

A small funnel is handy when separating the whites of eggs. Break into funnel; the white will go through but the yolk will not.

A 10-cent rubber sponge is more satisfactory than a whisk-broom for brushing coats, dresses and suits.

Melted paraffin poured over the cut end of a ham will save it until the homemaker is ready to finish cooking the ham.

Legals

Publication Notice

State of Illinois, Champaign County—ss.

In the County Court in Probate.

Gail Fisher, Administrator of the estate of Mary F. Yarger, deceased Plaintiff, vs. Glennabelle Hartman, et al Defendants. Estate No. 11560.

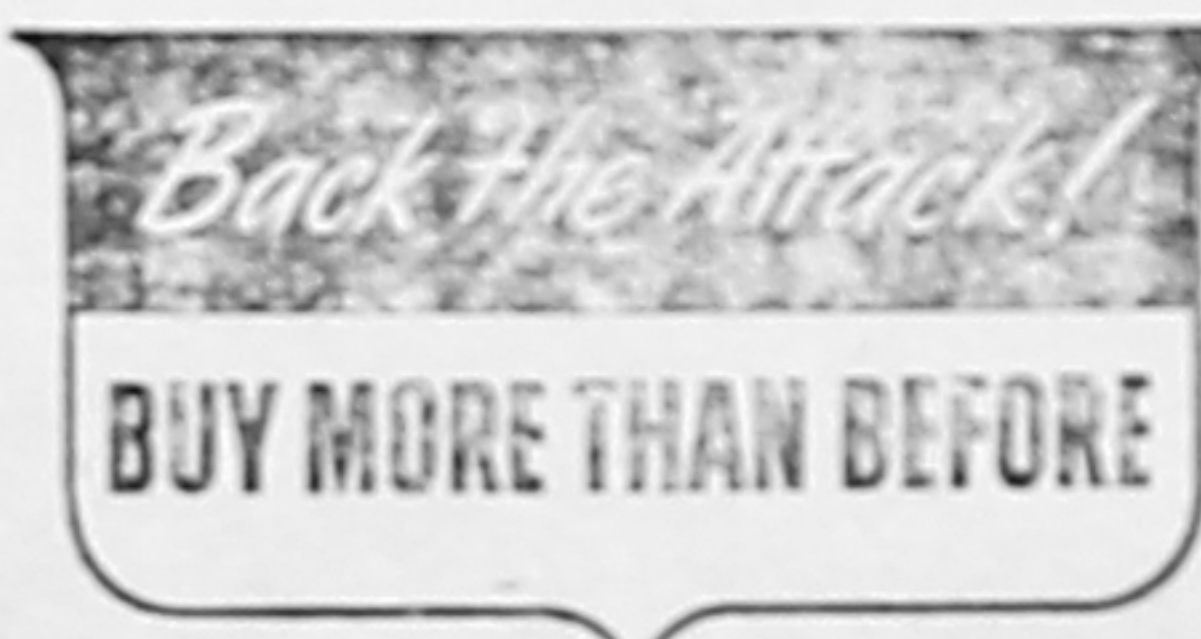
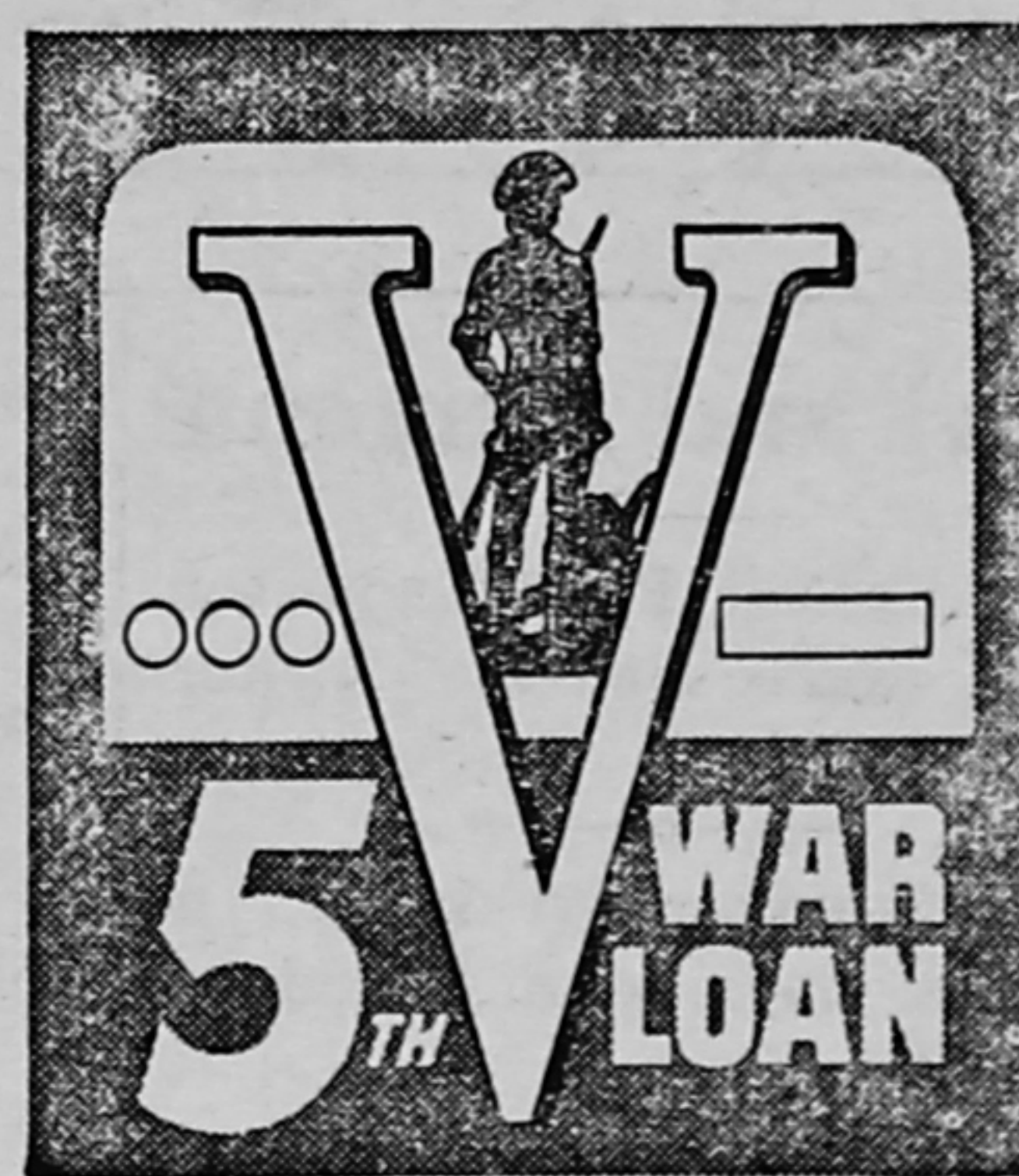
Petition to Sell Real Estate to Pay Debts

Notice is hereby given of the pendency of a proceeding entitled as above in the County Court of Champaign County, Illinois; that the name of the plaintiff and the name of the first named defendant in said proceeding, and the number of said proceeding are as above set forth in the title of said proceeding in this notice; that the plaintiff has filed his petition in said Court for an order to sell the interest of the deceased in the real estate described in said petition; or so much of it as may be necessary to pay the debts of, including claims against said estate; that affidavit for the giving of notice by publication as provided by law has been filed in said case; that the name of the party or parties to be served by publication are the defendants: Glennabelle Hartman, Goldie Mae Davis, Blanche Crager, A. R. Badger, T. M. Badger, the Unknown Heirs and Devises of Mary F. Yarger, deceased; the Unknown Heirs and Devises of Adam Yarger, deceased; Unknown Owners, and that on or after the 3rd day of July, 1944, a default may be entered against the said defendants, and that by or on the 3rd day of July, 1944 the said defendants are required to appear and answer, plead, or interpose any other defense he, she, they or it may have or claim.

Dated at Urbana, Illinois, this 18th day of May, A. D. 1944.

Harry A. Little, Clerk of the County Court and County Clerk.

Gail R. Fisher, Attorney for the Plaintiff.



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Man has his troubles the same as woman, but he has less to say about them.

It is said that more people go crazy in June. And more get married.

A scientist says a mosquito can fly 14 hours without alighting. But it seldom does.

One trouble with the world is that there are too many people who imagine they are doing well when they are doing others.

Gay Jumpers and War Bond Savings



Pinafore jumpers are the bright stars of summer fashion. You will look fresh as a daisy in gaily flowered cotton jumpers, and white peasant blouses. They can be dressy, too, when made of soft rayon and worn with a frilly blouse. This pinafore is such a simple style to make that you will want several for all-occasion wear. Sewing for yourself is saving to buy more War Bonds. This or a similar pattern is available at your local stores. Back the Attack—Buy More Than Before.

U. S. Treasury Department

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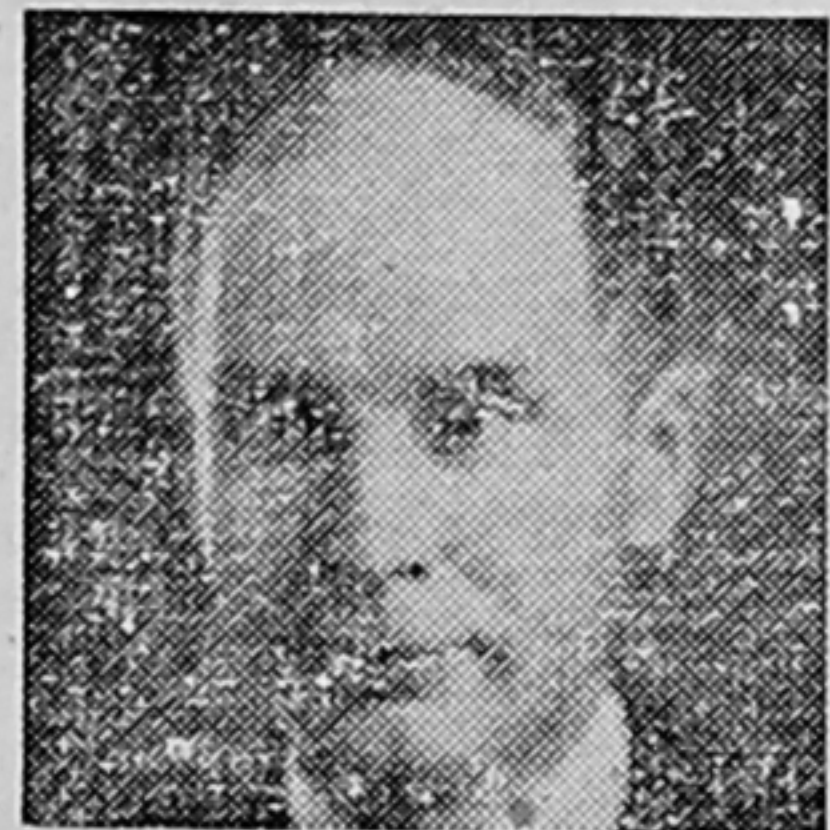
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SAMPLE COPY, ON REQUEST

Why a Farmer Should Buy and Keep War Bonds

by O. G. Lloyd
Head, Dept. of Agricultural Economics
Purdue University



FOR more than 16 months farmers have enjoyed the most favorable exchange of farm dollars for Bond dollars in more than a quarter of a century. Based upon 1935-39 as 100, farmers have sold farm products at the average ratio of \$140 for every \$100 paid, including interest and taxes. This ratio compares most favorably with the decade 1920-29 with a ratio of 105 and especially with the decade 1930-39 when the ratio fell to 89 or an \$11 loss compared to the base period of 100 in 1935-39.

Granting that the post war period price level will not fall lower than the level of 1935-39 for a long period of time, the advantage of exchanging war inflated farm dollars for War Bond dollars is obvious. Ordinary business transactions are made on a margin of less than 10 percent compared to this extraordinary exchange of 40 percent.

To obtain the 40 percent advantage of inflationary farm dollars, it is necessary to keep the War Bonds until prices are deflated to the 1935-39 level. In the meantime the interest paid on the investment will increase the value of the bond 33 1/2 percent or a War Bond costing \$75 will be redeemed by the Government at \$100.

During periods of stationary and of falling prices of farm products, which are probable during the next decade, farming will have urgent demands for liquid capital which can be readily turned into cash for equipment and improvements. Such expenditures wisely made pay big dividends through more economical production which meets current demand. At such periods the wise farmer is not handicapped for operating capital if he owns War Bonds. Backed by the credit of the Government, War Bonds are so secure and so readily convertible into purchasing power that they excel the land

itself as a means of providing ready cash.

The discipline of following a budget which requires savings for investment promotes prudent spending of time and money. When the amount for spending is reduced in order to invest for private and public benefit, an increased satisfaction is gained by a new evaluation of current needs in terms of making the investment goals possible. It is little wonder then that such War Bond purchasers marvel that current needs are met about as fully as before and the Bond seems to be more of a gift than of a sacrifice of present wants. Savings for buying War Bonds are obtained, therefore, with the least friction of daily living when accompanied by judicious spending.

Farming is an occupation which offers an excellent example of the American principle of free enterprise. Farmers should buy War Bonds and keep them because their industry and efficiency have given them the highest production per man of farmers in any country. Without high production per man, there cannot be much to spend on current needs, much to save for purchase of War Bonds and much to give to any worthy cause. Now that high purchasing power of farm products is accompanied by high physical production of farm products per man, the income of farmers has been increased correspondingly and farmers are able and willing to buy War Bonds. Such purchases are not only a smart investment for high economic and patriotic returns, but farmers can avail themselves of the opportunity today because they do have the money to make the purchase of the War Bonds and should keep them in order to obtain the highest returns on the investment.

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Do You Know Illinois?
By Edward J. Hughes
Secretary of State

Q. When and where was Gov. Edward Coles born?

A. Dec. 15, 1786 in Albemarle County, Va.

Q. When did Coles come to Illinois?

A. He visited Illinois in 1815 and 1818 and finally moved there in 1819.

Q. What important position did Coles hold prior to his coming to Illinois?

A. He was private secretary to President Madison for six years and served also as a special messenger to Russia from the Federal Government.

Q. What humane act marked Coles' Journey into Illinois?

A. He freed his slaves as they proceeded down past Pittsburg on two flat boats.

Q. What was Coles' description of the freed Negroes' reaction to their emancipation?

A. "In breathless silence they stood before me, unable to utter a word, but with countenances beaming with expression which no words could convey and no language can now describe."

Q. How did Coles provide for the future of the freed Negroes?

A. He gave each head of family 160 acres.

Q. What position did Coles first hold in Illinois?

A. He was appointed registrar of the land office at Edwardsville.

Q. Who opposed Coles as a candidate for Governor in 1822?

A. Supreme Court Justice Joseph Phillips, Associate Justice Thomas C. Browne, and General James B. Moore.

Q. How did the candidates stand on the slavery question?

A. Phillips and Browne were known to be pro-slavery. Coles was obviously anti-slavery, while Moore's sentiments were undeclared.

Q. What was the gubernatorial vote in 1822?

A. Coles, 2,854; Phillips, 2,687; Browne, 2,443; Moore, 622.

Time Tables

C. & E. I.

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Southbound 6:40 a. m.

Northbound 4:30 a. m.

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The easy way with dishes is the systematic way. Scrape, rinse and stack dishes in an orderly arrangement. Use 2 dishpans or 1 dishpan and drain basket unless you have a divided sink with stoppers. In one pan have hot, sudsy water. Keep boiling water at hand for rinsing.



Wash glasses first; a dish mop is handy for cleansing inside them.



Silver should be thoroughly washed, rinsed and placed on a folded towel, or pad to avoid scratching. Kitchen silver may be placed in the drain basket or rinse pan.

"YOU can't do business with dishwater bacteria. They don't understand polite hints. Banish them!" That's the advice to housewives given by Marjorie Griffin, Home Editor of Capper's Farmer, a publication of national circulation.

"Sparkling china and gleaming silver may be beautiful homes to many families, even unto the millionth generation—of bad little bacteria," writes Miss Griffin. "The gentle hints of half-way dishwashing just encourage the squatters. They thrive and multiply in lukewarm water, on dishcloths and dish towels.

"They'll go on making themselves at home, spreading colds and other contagious diseases until their unwilling hostess puts an end to them.

"If she's wise, she'll use plenty of hot, sudsy water, the cleanest of clean dishcloths and towels and scalding water. She will change the water before it gets cold and gray."

Students at Washburn University who studied supposedly clean dishes under a microscope found colonies of bacteria—all descendants from early settlers left living on a cup washed by ordinary methods.

