## THE BIBLE SPEAKS

International Uniform Sunday School Lessons

BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

SCRIPTURE: Exodus 24; 29-31; 35; 40.
DEVOTIONAL READING: Psalm 100.

### Why We Worship

**Lesson for November 25, 1951**

FEWER than two out of every three Americans belong to any church or synagogue. Yet the traveler across America is never long out of sight of some house of worship. With or without a cross, with or without paint, every few miles there will be a church or chapel or meeting-house, where like-minded people meet to worship the One God.

Dr. Foreman

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**Variety**

IT is amazing, the confusing variety of ways in which God is publicly worshipped. Some churches are liturgical; that is, the form of the service is prescribed, printed in a book, used with little change from generation to generation. Roman Catholic churches are of this kind (though there is a wide range of detail in the procedures of different Catholic churches); so are the Lutheran, the Reformed and the Episcopal churches, among others.

Other churches are non-liturgical, or free, in their mode of worship, varying all the way from churches with optional forms of worship on out to snake-handling sects like the "Church of God with Signs Following," where you never know one minute what is going to happen next.

**The liturgical churches, too, are different as can be. Some liturgies are filled with chanting, incense, long and not easy for a stranger to follow. Other liturgies are brief and simple. The insides of these various kinds of churches are just as different as the interiors of hotels—all the way from the elegant Waldorf-Astoria down to the ramshackle boarding house of a frontier town. The leader of the worship may be clad in vestments gorgeous in the extreme, or in a plain black gown, or dressed in shirt-sleeves.**

The "man from Mars" would be so bewildered by all this that he would ask: Is there anything at all that these different kinds of worship have in common?

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**Communion**

FOR an answer, we can go back more than 3,000 years to the time when Moses was organizing his people's worship as he organized the rest of their lives. You would hardly have recognized that little "tabernacle" in the wilderness as a place of worship at all; it looked like neither church nor synagogue.

And what went on in the tabernacle would look strange to a Jew of today, stranger still to a Roman Catholic, strangest of all to a "non-liturgical" Protestant. And yet, what went on to make that tabernacle possible in the first place, and what went on in it afterwards, give us the answer to the question: What do all the innumerable forms of worship have in common?

**First of all is communion with God. In true worship we become aware of Him! in the New Testament phrase, we "approach with boldness the throne of Grace." Worship is right when it actually brings the worshipper into a cleansing consciousness of the nearness of God,—when, indeed, he feels and knows that it is "in Him we live and move and have our being."**

Not every one reaches this divine awareness in the same way.

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**Consecration**

BUT there is another side to worship: Consecration. However varied the order of worship may be, one part of it will be found nearly everywhere: the offering.

**This is actually one of the most important parts of the service, though it is often neglected and "skimmed." For the offering is not only important in itself, but it is a great symbol of what worship ought always to be, a call to dedication.**

Into the offering plate go bits of silver, green paper, checks . . . money? Yes, and more. This represents something of the life and work of the worshippers. Every man has some better moments when he would generously like to do something to help the world. On Sunday the church harnesses his vague good will. It gives him a channel for his generosity.

What a man gives ought never to be TO the church but THROUGH the church; it would be an expression of gratitude to God from one who knows that his whole life is God's gift.

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WOMAN'S WORLD

# Start Sewing Early on Gifts for Approaching Holidays

By Ertta Haley

STARTED MAKING that list for Christmas presents yet? Yes? Most of the lists have a way of growing while the budget shrinks, so why not start sewing some things now for a happy solution to both?

Some presents like dresses, pinafores, bed jackets and coveralls are made to order, with certain people in mind, but there are many others which need no attention as to size. In this group belong the napkin and tablecloth sets, lingerie cases, towels of all descriptions, aprons, knitting bags and bureau runners.

You can start from scratch with the remnant bag as a supply source. If necessary, check on some remnant counters for more materials and notions counters for trimmings to add the festive look. Or, if you're pressed for time, just add some trimmings to simple, ready-made things.

Too much cannot be said for the personal touch you give presents. They're warming, thoughtful and inspiring. You give a little bit of yourself in every present, and people like it.

If you plan to make many presents then do it on a schedule to speed the work. Sew all aprons at one time; cut all pinafores when you're doing those. Have all towels ready to trim at one time.

Once you've started on a project, you get into the swing of making that particular item. Finish all of one kind at the same time, and you'll be more efficient.

It's important, too, to have all essential materials on hand. If you have to make a trip for certain thread, trimming, hooks and eyes and such after you've started working, precious time is lost. Check supplies before shopping, notate them on a list and see that you have everything before coming home.

*Pretty, ruffled trimmings . . .*

**Colorful Towels Are Always Welcome**

Brides need towels, but so do older homemakers who find theirs are on their last few days of service. These, then, can fill a need in almost any home, and the most amateurish seamstress can make them.

Linen remnants can be utilized if you want lovely towels, but cotton from old sheets, pillow cases, flour and feed sacks can also be used. Plain white toweling is easy to finish with bias binding bought at the notions counter. If desired, cut some cotton dress remnants and make binding from that.

If desired, make plain finishing seams on the towels, and then run a band trimming or other trimming a little above the seam. Use a machine stitch through the center of the rick rack.

Dainty face and small hand towels may be hemmed, and then have a narrow edging of lace attached to them. This is usually done by hemming in small stitches.

**Monograms Personalize Any Type of Gift**

Perhaps you've already made plain towels, or purchased some pillow cases, handkerchief or bridge table covers. Maybe you're contemplating making lingerie cases or smocks. If these are plain, too plain for gifts, and you have someone special in mind, plan to monogram them.

Monograms are available in transfer patterns which can easily be applied to any of the above items. These are then stitched to make the monogram in any desired color by needle and thread.

*will please any girl.*

Another way to apply monograms is to buy felt monograms in the desired size and combination, one, two or three letters. Apply the stitching over these to cover the felt, and you have a nice, raised monogram.

**Individualize Pinafores With Trimming Effects**

If you have little nieces, granddaughters or neighbors' little girls in your circle who come in for presents, nothing would be nicer or more glamorous than pinafores. Clever stratgey in the form of crisp ruffles, edgings, eyelet embroideries and big sashes and bows can transform any simple basic pattern into a thing of real beauty.

It's easy to achieve the sweet, fluffy effects with a ruffler attachment on the sewing machine. Other trimmings which may be made with this same attachment, suitable for pinafores include plaiting and sewing to the garment in one operation, making dainty plaited or gathered rosettes, puffed ribbon and tuck shirring.

Other trimmings which are effective on little girl's pinafores include applique work, lace insertions and even narrow cordlike tucking. These may be in contrasting materials, selected especially for the age and coloring of the little girl.

To be at their nicest, use sheer materials in the pinafore, as they will be worn over a simple dress during cooler months. Organdie is an excellent choice because it's already starched, but other sheer cottons like nainsook voile and dimity may be used.

Add style to the simplest pinafore with wide hems which give them a luxurious look. Long, wide sashes tie most readily into big, pert bows that are so attractive.

**Smocking Transforms Dresses Beautifully**

Dainty and durable smocking is especially appropriate for little girls dresses, and pinafores, as well. You'll find that machine smocking done with a gathering foot attachment is quickly applied.

It will iron and wash more easily than hand smocking, too, and any mother who has many dresses to launder will appreciate this feature.

Heavy duty thread and embroidery silk in contrasting color will yield pleasing effects. Try some red or white with an aquamarine dress, dark blue with yellow, coral with green and pink on white.

In doing smocking, remember to lengthen the stitch to seven or eight to the inch. A longer stitch increases the fullness of the gathers, while a shorter stitch decreases it.

**These Presents Will Please Women of All Ages**

Career girl or homemaker will be pleased with an attractive apron or two. Depending upon the activities of the woman in question, select an apron which will please her most. Some like the clever hostess aprons while others prefer attractive bib types which may be used for busy days.

Half aprons in many styles can be made from about a yard of material. Percale or muslin is especially nice when it's touched with contrasting banding or scalloping in plain or print. This same material may be used for ties and pockets, too.

### Gift Pinafore

**Make pinafores for the little ladies on your gift list to gladden their hearts, as well as those of their mothers. Fluffy ruffles take to tubbing if you follow the advice of local sewing center experts in material selection as well as application. Trimmings can be easily applied with sewing machine attachments.**

ONCE OVER

# What's Stock Worth on A Winner?

By H. I. Phillips

"THE company broke records for the last quarter, with a net of nearly $80,000,000 as against $73,840,000 in the same quarter a year ago. This was equal to $2.10 per share as against the higher figure of $2.64 in the 1950 period."—News item.

"You had a great year," the harrassed stockholder said to the corporation head, quoting the above figures.

"Yes indeed," he replied sadly. "Our business is increasing by such leaps and bounds that we are rapidly reaching the stage at which we can hardly hold our own."

"Your prospects for next year are for even more business, aren't they?" asked the stockholder nervously.

**"That's the trouble," said the company head, knee-deep in tax forms, with a sigh. "I tell you it takes courage these days to see our business grow, realizing that it can ultimately ruin us."**

"I used to think," said the stockholder, "that it was shrewd to invest in a growing corporation."

"Didn't we all!" exclaimed the company chief. "It seems only yesterday that a man could have his savings in a highly successful business corporation and be pleased by a report of growth and progress."

"How did your company do ten years ago?" asked the shareholder.

"We had a very good year a decade back, but then trouble set in."

"Just how?"

**"Our customers increased. Orders began to double and treble. Our gross hit new highs every year. At first we weren't terribly alarmed, even with taxes what they were that far back. But for the past few years we couldn't hear of another session of Congress without knowing that continued success in business might mean the end of everything."**

"But when you see that the company is going to have a very fine year, isn't there something you can do to avert it?" pleaded the stockholder.

"It's very difficult," said the corporation head. "There have been several solutions suggested. One was that we base our advertising campaigns on a drive for less business and fewer customers. It was even thought we might urge the public to patronize some other company, but that would be a dirty trick to play on a competitor."

"How true!" moaned the stockholder. "But is management so short of brains that it can't find men capable of solving a situation where a company is face to face with record success?"

"Only a few executives are that capable," was the reply. "Their training has been all wrong. They came up in a school which thought more customers, bigger sales and a higher net were desirable. This is a fallacy."

"You're telling me!" groaned the stockholder. "I have been selling my shares in some top corporations. They're much too successful. Could you give me any advice as to whether to hold my stocks in your company or not?"

**The corporation head was a candid man. "I want to be on the level," he said sternly. "Naturally I prefer not to say yes or no. But this is one of the most successful corporations in America and the world. The demand for our product is enormous. Next year we may gross twice what we did this year. Need I say more?"**

"Certainly not!" cried the stockholder, making a mad rush to sell all, stop trying to figure things and go clam-digging.

KATHLEEN NORRIS

# Chicago Is in Heart of Nation

THE BLESSINGS that we Americans inherit, and take so much for granted, culminate and effervesce and are symbolized and reach their heights in Chicago, the great lake city in the middle of the Union's very heart.

This is the American City—America of the Americans. Here we are in our glory; our whole incomparable story epitomized; past, present and future.

The glass of this magnificent lake reflected Indian canoes not so very long ago; the dust of covered wagons rose in these Bagdad streets. The acid test of a devasting fire swept over them; the later test of great battles between labor and capital rocked the city; the wheat pit shook the markets of the world, the jeweled Fair that commemorated the voyages of Columbus rose shining from the ashes; crime touched its highest mark—but the graph that is Chicago's story showed many a higher mark; the marks of great social improvements, of care for the aged, of charities and civic betterments.

**I Meet Chicago**

One night in October of this year I met Chicago. I walked in a warm sunset to the cathedral and had supper in a restaurant on Chicago avenue near State street. Then I walked on to see the last light on the lake, and afterward turned south into the very heart of the city.

There was more light glittering and shining in that city that night than there was in all the capitals of Europe put together. Yes, perhaps it was wasteful, but it was gloriously gay. The shops were lighted, the theatres and movies gushed happy folk, the restaurants were all aglow, and along the sidewalks streamed the Chicagoans, relaxed after the hot, hot day, and gratefully looking up at the cool high vault of the sky.

*". . . Indian canoes . . ."*

After awhile I began to ride about on buses. I went out to the end of lines, and everywhere it was the same. Some of the homes were small and shabby, but they had tricycles and baby buggies near the doors, shabby little cars parked every which way, and television aerials like little fences up against the sky. People were still on their doorsteps at 10 o'clock, and babies wandered about unreproved. And we all discussed the senational ninth-inning of October 3; some with regret, many with rejoicing.

Lots of these people were not of my religion, color, race or background. Some didn't speak my language. But when a woman came screaming out of a drugstore shouting that she had taken poison and she hoped that would show them, we all helped her into the ambulance and agreed thankfully that she was more hysterical than hurt. Three little boys gathered about a dog who had been hit by a car, but he proved not to be badly hurt either. Mothers of some 10 nations smiled over the boys' relief; we didn't need words.

"America, America, America!" I kept saying in my heart, "This is your city. Not my own western city, with its fogs and hills. Not great New York where the plays and songs and styles and shows are born. Not sprawling Los Angeles, too rich with oil, too blinded with Klieg light. Not any port city; ports are on our fringes, but Chicago is snug in our very heart."

**Sinta Escapes**

There was a reason for that mood in which I discovered Chicago; a reason for that hot night when I walked about, and came into my hotel at the highly disreputable hour of four o'clock. A few days before I had had a letter from Sinta. Sinta escaped from a European city a few years ago with her baby and her son, her husband having been tortured and shot before her eyes. Sinta heard footsteps coming up dark stairs in the night, over and over again.

Sinta's baby girl, two years old, died of thirst in her mother's arms. There was water in sight, but not for the baby.

# Beavers' Dams Control Floods

## Pelts Once Valued As 'Coin of Realm'

Beavers, those determined builders of dams, are firmly established once more over most of their former range in the United States, and are now at work as expert conservationists.

Through relocation of their scattered colonies, the beavers' talent for engineering is used in areas where beaver-size dams are needed to aid in flood control and conservation of natural resources. Their jobs are supervised by state and federal conservation officers.

Two Massachusetts beavers recently built a dam 18 feet long and six feet wide near Walpole. The job was completed in less than three weeks. Labor cost: nothing.

In New York state federal engineers planned to do the work on a flood-control and fire-protection pond. Beavers beat them to the site. The dam was complete and the pond was there when the engineers arrived.

It has literally rained beavers in Idaho's conservation operation. Beavers in boxes were parachuted into conservation areas.

In Oregon four beaver helpers were fired for not following the engineering plans. They had changed the dam site.

Where beavers cause losses to farmers or to railroads by putting ponds where ponds are not wanted the toothy little animals are no longer pelted but are caught and moved to more suitable locations.

In pioneering times traffic in skins for fur-conscious Europe was an important commercial factor in promoting settlement of the entire North American wilderness from Labrador to Mexico. Beaver skins became the "coin of the realm" during generations of intensive trapping. One beaver bought brass kettle or two hatchets. A four-foot gun cost 12 beaver skins.

## Shirtwaister Dress For the Short Figure

**1205**
14½-24½

DESIGNED expressly for the slightly shorter figure is this charming shirtwaister that is as versatile as can be. Buttons down the front make it easy to care for. Half sizes save hours of pattern alteration time.

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Pattern No. 1205 is a sew-rite perforated pattern in sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½ and 24½. Size 16½, short sleeves, 4⅛ yards of 39-inch.

The Fall and Winter STYLIST will delight you with its wealth of sewing information; special features; gift patterns printed inside the book. 25 cents.

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1 cup Kellogg's All-Bran
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½ cup prepared mincemeat
1 cup sifted flour
2½ teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup sugar
1 egg
2 tablespoons soft shortening
1. Combine All-Bran, milk, mincemeat in mixing bowl.
2. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt into same bowl; add sugar, egg, shortening. Stir *only until combined.*
3. Fill greased muffin pans ⅔ full. Bake in preheated mod. hot oven (400°F.) about 25 minutes. Yield: 12 medium muffins, 2½ inches in diameter.
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