



May 12, 1918 Jesus Faces the Cross.-Mark 10:

COMMENTARY. I. The cross in view (vs. 32-34). 32. Going up to Jerusalem—Jesus and his disciples were in Perea, and not far east of the Jordan, journeying toward Jerusalem to attend the feast of the Passover. Jesus went before them—Jesus knew that He was to suffer shame and death at Jerusalem in a few days, but He went steadily forward, leading the way for His disciples amazed—As-tonished at His courage in pressing forward where opposition against Him was intense. They that followed were afraid. (R. V.)—Jesus was the leader of the little band. Upon Him was resting the heaviest burden that was ever borne. While He went on course ageousty to face the gross. ageously to face the cross, His disciples followed in fear of what awaited Him and them. Took again the twelve—Jesus had more than once foretold His death (Mark 8; 31; 9; 30-32). He made this announcement to the disciples rejected (Mark 9). 30-32). He made this announcement to the disciples privately (Matt. 20; 17). 33. Chief priests..scribes—These Jewish leaders were most active in their opposition to Jesus, and into their hands he would be delivered when he should have finished his work as a teacher. Shall condemn him to death—The Jewish council would falsely accuse him and declare him deserving of death. Deliver him to the Gentiles—The Roman government would officially pronounce the death sentence upon Jesus and execute death sontence upon Jesus and execute it. Thus both the Jewish world and the Gentile would be implicated in putting him to death. 34. Shall kill him—All the particulars of this prediction were literally fulfilled (Mark 14; 65; 15; 15-25).

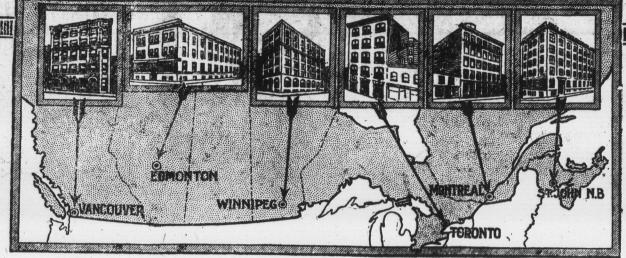
II. An ambitious request (vs. 35-40). 11. An ambitious request (vs. 35-40). 35. Fames and John—Sons of Zebedee and Salome. They were among the favored three disciples, the third being Peter, whom Jesus took with Him on the mount when He was transfigured and who went with Hih into Gethsemane. Do for us whatsoever we shall desire—Comparing this passage with Matthew's account (20passage with Matthew's account 20), it appears that Salama 20), it appears that Salome Joined with her sons in making the request. Their petition was most strangely out of place at this time while he was on his way to the cross; yet they realized that great events were to take place that great events were to take place in the near future, and they wished to be in time with their request. The petitioners made a test of Jesus' willingness to hear their plea before they made their specific requests. 36. What would ye—Jesus knew what they desired, but he would have them tell out to him what was on their minds, that their selfish ambition might be clearly recognized by themmight be clearly recognized by themmight be clearly recognized by them-selves. 37. On thy right hand. on thy left—The place of highest honor was on the right hand of the sover-eifn and the next highest was on his left. In thy glory—The two disciples did not take into account the humilia-tion and suffering which Jesus was to the not take into account the human-tion and suffering which Jesus was to undergo. They desired to part there, but they wished to be prominent in his exaltation.

the cup that I drink of-Jesus showed them that companionship with himself meant reproach, humiliation and suffering even unto death. 39 we can-James and John did not understand what the "cup" and the baptism" involved, but they were confident that they were equal to any task or hardship that lay between them and the honors they had asked for themselves, ye shall indeed drink of the cup—After the gift of the Holy Chast was received at the control of the cup— Ghost was received at Pentecost, the disciples had courage and strength to disciples had courage and strength to endure persecution and death.

James was the first of the disciples to suffer mark room and John entered the distresses incident to his ministry through a long life. 40, not mine to give—The thought is "to sit on my right hand and on my left hand is not mine to give except to those for whom it is pre-

True greatness (vs. ten - The discipaside from James and Join, much displeased—They were not pleased with the selfish ambition that





How Canada's Greatest Shoe House Supplies the Nation's Footwear

ONSIDER the amount of time and the infinite care you take when buying footwear to suit your own taste in regard to style, size, etc. Multiply your own individual needs by millions and you will get an idea of the immense task which confronts the makers of Canada's footwear, and the size of the organization it is necessary to maintain for that purpose.

The buying of a single pair of shoes is an event that occupies a person but a few moments two or three times a year-but to meet the accumulated demand of a nation's individuals, it requires the whole resources of gigantic industry. Ames Holden McCready are truly "Shoemakers to the Nation." It is a title justified by their size and the importance of their

It may be a revelation to many Canadians to know that to supply them with proper footwear, this firm maintains huge factories each with many acres of floor space, and hun-dreds of intricate, almost human, machines—facilities and equipment suffi-cient to turn out 8,000 pairs of shoes every working day.

It requires a small army of workpeople, clerks and warehousemen, in addition to executives, buyers and

It requires much study and thought to plan styles and models of Men's Women's and Children's shoes in their various grades and styles.

In order to secure the best results in the production of various kinds and grades, it is also necessary to specialize.

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One unit of our factories is devoted entirely to the manufacture of high grade footwear for Women and Chil-dren. Consider the great variety of styles in women's footwear, including igh-top boots, oxfords and pumps.

Consider the many different patterns and lasts, the varieties and shades of leather and finish-then you will see what a great number of models are required to meet the widely different needs of Canadian women in the cities and towns and also in the country districts.

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AMES HOLDEN McCREADY

"Shoemakers to the Nation"



was exhibited by James and John . The was exhibited by James and John The tspirit of the two self-seeking disciples was not in harmony with the teachings that Jesus had already given. The ten were probably possessed with that spirit in some degree, and their displeasure had a tinge of jealously in it. 42 saith unto them—The two two were already near to The two two were already near to Jesus and he called the ten to him, that all might receive the lesson on humility that he was about to impart, they which are accounted to rule

They who profess to rule, who have the place and the honor, but lack the essential element of true rulershipservice for others, exercise lordship-They exercise arbitrary, haughty authority over their subjects. 43. so shall it not be among you

43. so shall it not be among you—
The spirit of the gospel is entirely different from that which prevails
among worldly, self-seeking men. A
spirit of self-denial and humility
characterizes the followers of Jesus.
Whosoever will be great—Whosoever
desires to be great. There is a kind
of ambition that is right. It is for
us to desire to be as capable and as of another that is right. It is for us to desire to be as capable and as useful as possible, but the desire to ad-vance ones self to the putting down of another or to seek honor or authority for its own sake is wrong, shall be your minister—One who renders ser-vice to another. "It was the very lowest ecclesiastical office."—Clarke. 44. chicfest—This was the very thing that James and John had sought, the highest places in the new kingdom, servant of all—A bond slave representing the most menial class of servants. 45. Son of man came not to be min-istered unto—Though infinite in his nature and glorious and divine, he did not come to have the world serve him or grant him earthly honor, but to minister—He took upon him the nature of man, and further, the form of a servant that he might serve the race of man, and that he might save the world, to give his life a ransom for many—Men are here considered as captives and as being liberated by the payment of a ransom.

IV. Bartimaeus Healed (vs. 46-52.)
Jesus and His disciples had passed out of Perca and had arrived in the vicinity of Jericho. Here he was appropriately a state of the supplificant. Bartimaeus, hearing that Jesus was calling for him, quickly threw off the hollest and loftlest self-sacrifice, was calling for him, quickly threw off they were slow to grasp it and loath the propriate they were slow to grasp it and loath the propriate they were slow to grasp it and loath the propriate they were slow to grasp it and loath the propriate they were slow to grasp it and loath they were slow to grasp it and loath the construction of the construction of the propriate the propriate the propriate that the propriate the propriate the propriate that the propriate the propriate that the propriate t out of Perca and had arrived in the vicinity of Jericho. Here he was appealed to for help by a blind beggar, named Bartimaeus. There were many in the company on their way to Jerusalem to attend the feast of the Passover. Some in the crowd attempted to silence the blind man, but he ed to eilence the blind man, but he knew that Jesus was passing by with-ing hailing distance, and he was de-termined to make the most of his opportunity to receive help from Him, and he cried still more earnestly. "Thou son of David, have mercy on me," and Jesus, though He was on

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Keep your skin clear by using Cuti-cura for every-day toilet purposes. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere. cant. Bartimacus, hearing that Jesus was calling for him, quickly threw off his outer garment and hastened toward Jesus, who asked what he would have done for Him. The blind man's caped them. They were devoted to the caped that I might receive my sight," met with an immediate response, and his sight was given him.

Guestions.—What did Christ feretell regarding Himself? On what previous eccasions had he foretold these things? What request did James and John make? What reply did Jesus make? How did the other disciples feel about that request? What lesson did Jesus give the twelve? How does the spirit of the world compare with the spirit of the gospel with respect to greatness? What kind of aubition is right? What is the way to attain is right? What is the way to attain true greatness? Describe the healing of Bartimaeus.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic .- Jesus foretelis His death. I. Disciples failed to comprehend it. II. The way to true greatness.

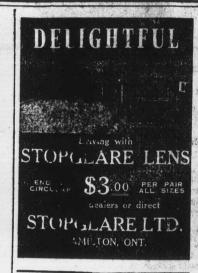
I. Disciples failed to comprehend it. This was the toird occasion on which This was the taird occasion on which Jesus expressly and formally unfolded to His assiples the approaching close of His earthly ministry and life. Instead of being subdued by that prospect they were exultant in the gloripect they were exultant in the giori-ous promise of honor and dignity which Josus had given shortly before. The idea of a temporal kingdom was so firmly fixed in their minds and in-tertwined with all their Messianic hopes and expectations, that it required line upon line to eradicate it. Noth-ing but his death and departure from the world could dissipate their hopes an earthly kingdom. They understood His language as figurative and expressive of the great difficulties to be overcome, and the formidable abstacles His way to the Messianic throne. He had talked of the cross in figurative language, of the spiritual cross of self-denial as the test of true discipleship. And now, though He told them plainly what it was which

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II. The way to true greatness. early period in his ministry Jesus ex pounded the principles, laws and spiritual nature of his kingdom. On various occasions he rebuked the pride, vainglory and strife for pre-eminence which was exhibited among his chosen apostles. They were trained to high ideals of piety, and warned against the many ignoble traits of character seen in the enemies of Jesus, and yet there were self-seeking and love of supremey, position and honor still lurking ithin them. Without including Peter, hough Jesus had made him one of the three whom he favored, James and



John sought directly to engage for themselves the places nearest Christ, supposing their journey to Jerusales was to complete his triumph of lifting heir nation to independence and glory beyond any previous history. Jesus endeavored to quicken thought and so help James and John to correct their own mistake in misapprehending his royalty. He discerned what was in-volved in their request. He did not reprove their desire, but stated the stern conditions upon which phetic eye Jesus saw the future of these two brethren. The manner in which he dealt with them showed his knowledge of human nature and his



habitual power of spiritual sympathy. habitual power of spiritual sympathy. His treatment was suited to draw out end encourage their better feelings and to give them a higher and nobler view of human nature with its possibilities and destinies. He regarded his disciples in a certain sense as kings, but he would have them establish their he would have them establish their regal rights in a different manner from the princes of this world. He pointed out the difference between real and seeming greatness and showed that dignity in his kingdom was bestowed according to the law of moral fitness. His example itself ever pointed the direction of true greatness.

T. R. A.

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