

Sept. 12. 1920. Glory of Solomon's Reign I Kings 10:1-13, 23-25.

Commentary L. A queen's visit (ws. 1-2). The queen of Shehs heard — While some are inclined to locate thesis. In Northeastern Africa, it is now generally supposed that it was a region in the southern part of Arabia, and shout fifteen hundred with region in the southern part of Arabia, and about fifteen hundred miles from Jerusalem. It is known that this momenty was ruled by a succession of queens. Fame of Solomon—Even in that age of slow communication between widely-removed places reports spread far and wide. Solomon's ships salled on the Red Sea, and from this fact the knowledge of his greatness may have reached Sheba: Caravans were making long journeys for comwere making long journeys for com-mercial purposes and furnished a means for conveying information. Concerning the name of the Lord—In relation to the name of the Lord. Solomon's fame was great, but it was great because of what God did for him and his people, and because of what he was enabled to do for God. To prove him—To test him. The quesn of Sheba was not merely curious, she desired to learn some of the deep wis-dom possessed by Solomon. 2. Came to Jerusalem—Her desire to see and to Jerusalem—Her desire to see and hear for herself was great. If it had not been, she would not have gone that great distance. The journey each way must have required two or three months. Great train—A large number of beasts of burden and attendants.

3. All her qualities—None of the queen's queetions were too difficult for Solomon to answer. The Lord had

for Solomon to answer. The Lord had promised him wisdom and that promise was fulfilled. Not anything hid from the king—He knew the correct answers to all her questions. 4. And the house that he had built—In addition to Solomon's wisdom there was material this was a solution. tion to solutions wisdom there were material things that made a deep im-pression upon the queen's mind. The house which is here mentioned is pro-The house which is here mentioned is probably the king's palace, for the narrative passes on immediately to matters pertaining to Solomon's domestic affairs. 5. Meet of his table—The amount and variety of food used by his household were great. It required about three hundred and forty bushels of fine flour and seven hundred bushels of meal every day to supply the household. Thirty oxen, a hundred sheep, besides other animals, were used each day (1 Kings 4:22, 23). Sitting of his servants — The large number of the king's retinue, arranged according to their rank. Attendance ed according to their rank. Attendant of his ministers—This has reference to the arrangement by which each servant had his place about the king's house and stood ready to perform the service required of him. Their apparel The servants were well clad in uni-form. Cupbearers—Servants who had charge of the king's plate and who poured out wine for him. His ascent unto the House of the Lord, — The temple stood on Mount Moriah and the king's house on Mount Zion across the Tyropoeon valley. This valley was anciently a deep ravine, perhaps eighty to one hundred feet in depth. Modern excavations have uncovered the ruins of an ancient viaduct leading across this ravine.

6. It was a true report—This statement implies that she had had d abte about Solomon's reported wisdon, and wealth, but freely acknowledges the report to be true. 7. Believed not— The reports went far beyond what she had ever seen, and it was difficult for her to believe them. Mine eyes had seen—Then she could not help believing. The half was not told me reports there had been an attempt to express the facts, but the language had not been strong enough or the queen's comprehension had not been large prehension had not been larg her idea of Solomon's wisdom and prosperity. 8. Happy-Those who were in the king's presence as relatives, of-ficers, or even as servants, were con-sidered favored. The queen of Sheba looked upon it as a great privilege and honor to be in Solomon's household. 9. Blessed be the Lord thy God—Her words show that she acknowledged Goo as the giver of wisdom and prosperity

II. Exchanging gifts (vs. 10-13). 10. A hundred and twenty talents of gold.—The value of a talent of gold is about thirty thousand dollars, hence the present of gold was upward of three and a half million dollars. Her presents were in keeping with her position. Such a bestowment of gifts was in accordance with Oriented custom. No accordance with Oriental custom. No more such abundance of spices—This indicates to some extent the producindicates to some extent the productiveness of the queen's country in spices.—11. Navy also of Hiram—So called because Hiram furnished the wood of which the ships were constructed. Ophir—A region in the southern part of Arabia. Almug trees—These trees are supposed to have been sandalwood. 12. Harps, etc. The almug wood was suitable for fine work. 13. All her desire—The queen of Sheba had heard of the wisdom and riches of Solomon, and she came to see for her-Solomon, and she came to see for her-

Solomon, and she came to see for herself if the reports were true.

III. Solomon's riches and wisdom (vs. 23-25). 23. Solomon exceeded all ... for riches and for wisdom—This statement sets forth clearly the standing of King Solomon among the rulers of his time. To the south was the powerful Egyptian nation and to the east was Assyria, while many other nations large and small were in existence, yet Solomon ranked in riches and wisdom above them all. Israel was God's peculiar people and Solomon was their divinely-appointed king. 24. all the earth—People from near and remote regions heard of Solomon's fame and came to him They came from all lands with which there was communication with Israel. wisdom, which God had put in his heart-this wisdom had been imparted to Solomon in response to the request he had made of the Lord (1 Kings 3:5-12). 25. they brought every man his present—Many petty kings were subject to King Sclomon and they subject to King Sclomon and they brought their gifts to him, the best

they could offer. Questions—What great works had Solomon done during his reign? Who ame to see his greatness? How could remote places? What

did the queen of Sheba but to Solomon? How was she impressed with his wisdom and wealth? What respect had she for the true God? How did she regard the Israelitish nation What did Solomon give her? PRAUTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Tests of national greatness.

I. Solomon's splendor.

II. Spiritual desolation.

I. Solomon's splendor. The Hebrew monarchy reached its climax during the reign of Solomon; and also, according to the law of human greatness. Sound therein the beginnings of decline. The conquests of his father afforded a vantage-ground, and he preserved the ascendency of his kingdom by his proverbial wisdom, while at the same time he was preparing its downfall through his luxwry and arrogance. The life of Solomon was unswentful as compared with that of David whose victories secured neace on cowntail through his about the programme. The life of Solomon was uneventful as compared with that of David, whose victories secured pasce on every side. The great accomplishment of Solomon's reign was studied in the preceding lesson, the building the house of God. The remainder of the history concerns itself mainly with a description of his magnificance, his wealth and the unequaled splendor of his royal state as soverign of the them weath and the unequaled splendor of his royal state as soverign of the then greatest monarchy of Western Asia. His renown attracted visitors from all parts of the world to hear his wisdom and witness the magnificence of his singdom. Among them came one whose visit has been rendered doubly memorable by the allusion made to it by Christ. From the shores of distant Arabia came the Queen of Sheba, who ruled among the Arabian tribes with a wisdom and wealth in earns. with a wisdom and wealth in some measure comparable to Solomon's. An immense caravan laden with gold, preclous stones and spices accompanied her to Jerusalem. What she saw and heard exceeded all reparts. "Imagin-ation was exceeded by fact." Having given and received magnificent pre-sents, she departed, blessing Jehovah and the people to whom he had given such a king.

II. Spiritual desolation. The outward

splendor of Solomon's reign eclipsed the invisible decline in the real ele-ments of national greatness and permanency. Too great luxury destroys spiritual and physical vigor. The faults of Solomon were both personal and political, though the fruit of the and political, talough the fruit of the latter scarcely appeared until the accession of his son to the throne. His personal faults were the natural result of unbounded wealth, unbridled luxury and despotic power. He began by taking a heathen wife from Egypt in direct violation of both a general and specific command. Later, he ad-ded wives from all the nations with which Jehovah had forbidden intermarriages. The result was as foreseen. They turned his heart away from Jehovah. Temples for heathen gods erected, and the king himself be came a degraded idolater. These out-rages were the greater in the king who had built the house of God, and to whom had been given solemn warn-ings, mingled with gracious promises, and called upon him the wrath of God The convenant with David alone saved him from the fate of Saul. For his father's sake judgment was delayed The lesson which his later years give of the utter vanity of all human apendor and accomplishments, is reco in Ecclesiastes. "All is vanity," desolate and despairing outcome "All is vanity," is the comes back to the simple, truthful conclusion, that true life consists in the discharge of duty from right motives (Eccl. 12: 13). Scripture says nothing concerning his repentance, which it is probable that the utter worldlines of his character prevented.—W. H. C.

#### POPE POSES FOR "MOVIES"

Rome, Aug. ?.-For the first time in history, a Pope has posed for the moving pictures. Not only was per-mission granted for the filming of scenes in the Lourdes Chapel grounds, but Pope Benedict to-day took a leading part, posing first with various groups and then for "close-up," and expressing much amusement at the persistence of the photographers, who went within four feet of the Pontiff and snapped him smiling into the

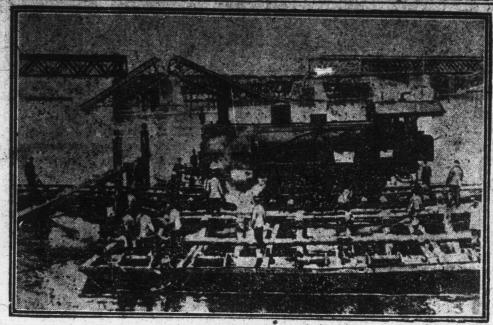
This occurred after the Pope had celebrated mass for the visiting Unit-ed States Knights of Columbus in the open Vatican gardens.

#### THOUGHT RIOT AN EXCURSION

Belfast, Aug. 30 .- During the rioting this morning an elderly lady became "stormbound" with workers trying to proceed toward the city along Crum

At the railroad depot she stared at the crowds, and remarked to an overall-clad worker:

"Is there a big excursion on?"
"Yes, ma'am," was the reply. "To
beaven or the other place."



WHERE POLES CHECKED RED ADVACE.

A scene on the Vistula River, where the the Russia drive was halted. The ruins of the old bridges are show beside the structured built to replace them.

### SHANKHILL DISTRICT OF BELFAST IS AN INFERNO

Belfast, Aug. \*. — A fusillade of chine-gun fire to keep the factions aused a stampede on Royal avenue, he chief business street, early this to enforce a dispersal. shots from a military armored car caused a stampede on Royal avenue, the chief business street, early this evening. Two persons were killed. The total deaths for the day is six, and since the start of the rioting 17 The wounded number more than 100. There have been nearly 100 arrests. There have been nearly 100 and The situation remains threatening.

The death roll includes one boy, Robert MacAlpine, aged 11, and two The Shankill district of Belfast late to-night was a blazing inferno. A score of fires had been started, and virtually all the grocery stores and public houses owned by Catholics in the district was helder to be the control of the control

trict were being destroyed.

The police fired on the crowd during the disturbances, inflicting sev-

eral casualties. Hundreds of men in Belfast are armed with rifles, others have revolvers and perhaps a thousand are equipped with improvised weapons — clubs and black lacks Out of this situation clashings are

coming all over the area at practi-cally every hour of the day and night. The armored cars of the military desh hither and you. Soldiers jump from lorries and advancing as a line of skirmishers drop to their bellies on the

The earliest serious clash of to-day came when ship workers were attacked in York street. Revolvers were cracking, stones were flying through the air and wounded men were on the the air and wounded men were on the pavements when an armored car, manned with soldiers, whirled through the crowd and back again effectively separating the combatants, who drifted in lesser groups to side streets. Small fracases continued. A few moments later another armored car shot into Ewart Row and broke up the pillaging and burning of houses.

In Royal avenue a hattle between

In Royal avenue a battle between the Sinn Fein and Orange factions lasted for several hours, when soldiers lying in the street broke it up with rifle fire. The police encircled the Sinn Fein from the rear and the rang broke integrants. gang broke into small groups, hurry-

ing down side streets.

Bands of ship workers roamed the streets, seeking and finding plenty of trouble. But most of the brushes were small. They were so frequent, how-ever, that merchants closed their shops. Late in the afternoon the military occupied more and more strategic points.

the rich, not the poor, should pay the taxes, and that the Government, in its collections, has begun with the workers, and not with the canitalists The Communists are propagandiz-ing for the establishment of politi-

cai workingmen's councils, to replace the present economic shop councils.

### WILL NOT LOAD

up here as a result of the failure to report to work of many longshoremen who sudlenly walked out in sympathy with the Irish freedom movement last Friday. Union leaders asserted efforts to induce the men to return to work had failed, and estimated that about 4,900 Irish sympathizers still were out The men declared they would not load or discharge a ship flying the Union or discharge a simplifying the Carlo Jack until England allows Archbishop Mannix on Irish soil and frees the Lord Mayor of Cork from Brixton

## DANGER OF

Washington, Aug. —A gradual and natural readjustment of business conditions is predicted by the United States Chamber of Commerce, in its semi-annual bulletin on general business, made public here to-day. While many disturbing factors, such as la-bor unrest, tight money, high cost of necessities and the Russo-Polish war are mentioned, cop and other con-ditions are so satisfactory that the Chamber finds widespread belief that bushess will continue satisfac-tory throughout the year. Altogether, it states, there is no reason whatso-ever to anticinate a pearly ever to anticipate a panic.

### PROPER DRESS OR

Madrid, Aug. ").-No woman will be permitted to enter church unless dressed in "Christian modesty." says a notice circulated through the Diocese of Guadix by authority of Bishop Hernandez Hulas to-day. Any woman wearing a dress which exposes her chest and arms or who has a short skirt or transparent sox will be refused admission and also communion while the clergy must refuse absolution to any woman so attired, the no tice declares.

Women disobeying these orders of the bishop are forbidden to members of church societies.

# HOLY WAR ON

Situation in Muntefik Area More Ominous.

TIGRIS GROWS

Hope of Loot is Calling the Tribes.

London, Aug. .- Another attack against Hillah, west of the Euphrates River, in Mesopotamia, was launched by a force of 1,500 rebellious triber men, but the attackers fell back under heavy shell fire, says an official statement issued by the Wor Office to-

day.
"The situation in the Muntefik area the hetween the of Mesopotamia, that is, between the Lower Tigris and the lower Euphrates, grows more ominous," the statement continues. "A violent holy war is being preached, and this tribe is expected shortly to throw in its lot with the insurgents. The situation around Same insurgents. The situation around Sam-aweth also gives rise to anxiety." LOOKING FO RLOOT.

London, Aug. \*.—The tribesmen in the Ramadi-Fallujuh area of Mesopo-tamio have become definitely hostile to the British, but British communications between the two places are still open, says a War Office statement, is-

sued this evening.

There are signs of increasing rest-lessness in the Samarra division. The Sulimariyes division is in the main still steady, although some of the tribes are showing restlessness.

tribes are showing restlessness.

The communication says it is reported that in both the Diyala and Kirup areas the disturbances are disjoined, and that except in Bakula they show no religious or nationalist color, but are dictated almost wholly by opportunities for looting.

Another flow of gas equal in pressure to that of the first well has been struck in well number two at the Doran oil fields, a few miles from Meaford. Both wells are said to maintain an even pressure of 145 pound

Berlin, Aug. A.—The daring atNew York, Aug. —Dritish shiptempt of the Government to starve ping continued to be considerably tied

Reports from Lucerne and Budapest that Frane had given her assent to a restoration of the Hungarian monarchy, which was overthrown and a Foreign Ofifce

#### MESOPOTAMIAN TROUBLE GROWS

Rising Now in Muntefik Zone in South.

Opposition Still Strong Near Bagdad.

London, Aug. P. . - Reports from Mesopotamia indicate a further spread

Mesopotamia indicate a further spread to the Muntefik area, in the South, of the anarchistic rebellion against the British Administration which had been prevalent recently, the War Office announced officially to-day.

The situation on the Shatt-Ei-Hai is reported critical, political officers at Shatra-Eil-Muntefik, 35 miles north of Naseriye (on the south bank of the Euphrates, 112 miles northwest of Busrah), being withdrawn by airplanes to Naseriye, the statement said.

The War Office stated that there had been considerable hostile move-ment in the vicinity of Hillah, west of the Euphrates and about seventy miles south of Bagdad. A British brigade column encountered a strong band along both sides of the railway southeast of Hillah and drove it toward the river.

Northeast of Bagdad, the statement added, opposition to the British still is strong. A small body of Arabs held Bakuba, about 20 miles northeast of Bagdad, and Tuz Kurmati, ninety miles north of Bagdad, is reported to have been besieged. Kifro, twenty miles southeast of Tuz Kurmati has been occupied by tribesmen and an assistant political officer has been captured. The War Office announcement further reported that Sheraban, forty miles south of Khanikin, where a British garrison withstood repeated attacks has been relieved by a col-Northeast of Bagdad, the statement attacks has been relieved by a col-umn from Khanikin, which is eighty miles northwest of Bagdad.

The statement confirms reports that Solsheviki in the northwestern part Bolsheviki in the northw of Persia have received reinforcements from Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and the south coast of the Aspheron Pen-insula, and have assumed the offensive forcing the Persian Cossacks to aban-don Resht, which is near the sea coast. The Cossacks were reported to have lost heavily.

### DE VALERA IN THIS COUNTRY

Irish "President" Made Visits to Dominion

New York, Aug. ? .- Plans for "organization of the Irish in Canada in the fight for Irish freedom" were dis-cussed by Eammon de Valera, "pre-sident of the Irish Republic." and a delegation from the Dominion at Cliff-

delegation from the Dominion at Cliff-haven, N.Y., yesterday, it was announced here to-day.

Coincident with the return of De Valera to New York it was stated that he "had outlined the campaign in Canada," and that "organization would be carried out as soon as possible."

Eammon de Valera, "president of the Irish Republic," has made several trips to Canada recently in connection with the Self-Determination for Ireland League of Canada which is now land League of Canada, which is now being organized. He admitted this to entative of the Canadian Press to-night, but declined to give out any information regarding his little excur-sions into the Dominion.

"I was in Canada no longer ago than archy, which was overthrown and a last Sunday," he said. He intimated that he had been in Montreal, but re-were officially denied by the French fused to state whether he visited other Canadian cities.



POLISH OFFICERS IN CANADA.

Capt. B. Kamienski, of the Polish arm y, and Miss A. Wichniarck, President of the Polish White Cross, photographed on their arrival in Terontal last Saturday. Capt. Kamienaki forecasts the complete defeat of the

### GERMAN STRIKE IS SPREADING

Income Tax Boycott is Causing Grave Situation.

Press Warnings of Tax Needs Vain.

a ten per cent. deduction in wages as income tax by locking the workmen out of the factories, is rapidly creating a serious situation.

The general strike with which the 'income tax boycotters" of Wurttem burg promptly answered the Government's challenge, is rapidly spread Stuttgart is without water, gas, electric light or street car transpor-tation. In Friedrichshaven, Ravens-burg and numerous other cities, entire industries are at a standstill.

In Hanau Communal workers closed all municipal offices and public works. The agitation is spreading to the Ruhr and Westfalen districts. Employers are rigidly enforcing the deductions, taking refuge in the state-ment that the Government holds them responsible, and at the same time they are glad to make labor feel what it means to pay taxes.

The moderate press preaches in vain that the Government cannot exist without taxes. The radicals operating with effect, declaring that



BOLSHEVIK SOLDIERS CAPTURED BY POLES. First photograph to reach this country showing Bolshevik soldiers capthe Poles. The defend ers are now reported taking many thousand Red prisoners near War saw.