Golden AGE

1924



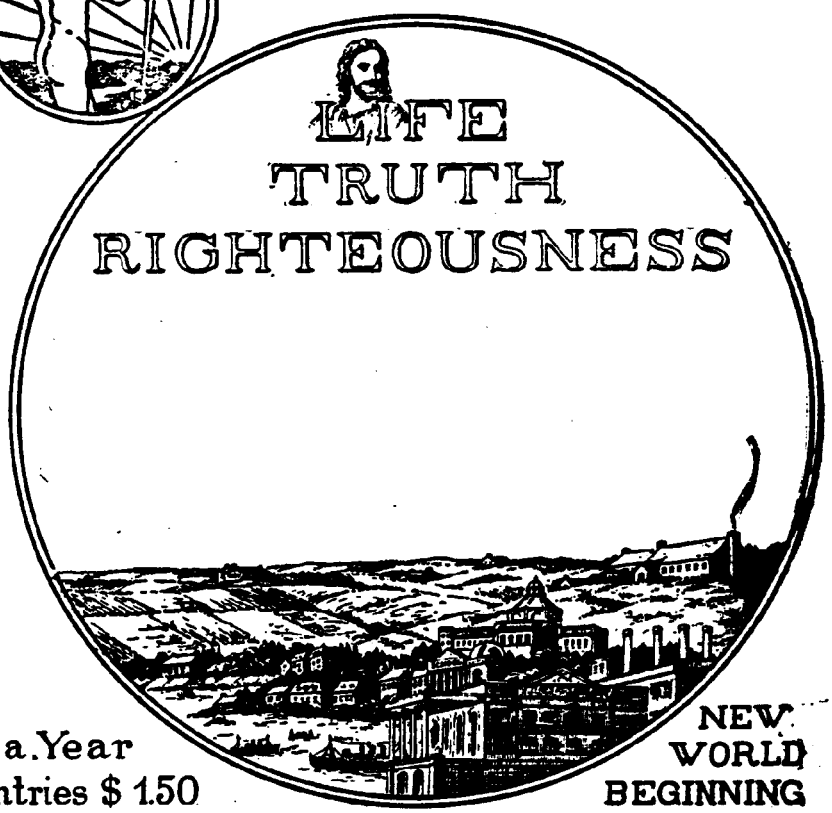
OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. V Bi-Weekly No. 112
January 2, 1924





SOMETHING ABOUT BELLS

A STUDY OF THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION

RELIGION AT THE CAPITAL

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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Political—Domestic and Foreign

Current Events 195
Flagrant Profiteers 195
Miners Here and Abroad 195
Few Labor Troubles in America 196
Queensland Housing Situation 197
Chastising the Press 197
Educational Items 198
Big Business Notes 198
Unique Coal Storage Plan 198
Absorbing the Water Powers 199
Muscle Shoals Project 199
Prying the Banks Loose 200
Permanent Investments 201
Valuation of Railroads 201
New England's Problem 201
Courts and Mechanics 202
The Harrison Outrages 202
Public Ownership in Detroit 203
Who Will Be President? 203
Immigration Problems, Taxes and Expenses 204
War—the One Big Waste 205
Roman Catholic Patriotism 205
Free the Political Prisoners 206
Pay-Roll and Bank Bandits 207

Travel and Miscellany

Something about Bells 208
Ring Out, Wild Bells (Poem) 212
West Texas Sand Storms 212
Doodle-Bug and Horned Toad Department 213

Religion and Philosophy

A Study of the Theory of Evolution (Part I) 216
Cartoon: "What They Would Do to Christ Today" 220
Religion at the Capital 221
Studies in "The Harp of God" 223

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Current Events

Flagrant Profiteers

THE *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* is angry at the coal miners for forcing an increase of ten percent in their wages, and says that they are "the most flagrant body of profiteers." We wish that statement were true. It would mean that nobody has a net income of more than $28.83 per week, which according to our best information, is the present average net pay of the miners in the anthracite region.

However, we feel quite sure that we know of some people that are making more than $28.83 net per week. They are engaged in the fuel business, too. They have an immense plant on the seaboard; and to this they bring bituminous coal which costs them about $2 per ton at the mines. The freight is about $3 per ton more, so that the coal stands them about $5 per ton delivered at their works.

First, they bake the coal, at small expense, and out of every ton get 11,000 feet of gas, which they sell for more than twice what the coal had cost, delivered at their plant. As a by-product they get a large quantity of tar, which is valuable for roofing, paving, paints, dyes, and a thousand other usages. As another by-product they get a large quantity of ammonia water, which they mix with lime and sell at $75 to $100 per ton as fertilizer. The coke which remains is sold to the citizens of the community at $13.50 per ton.

We assure you that we believe that the gentlemen back of this proposition receive net incomes in excess of $28.83 per week. They are on intimate terms with the greatest financiers, the most important politicians, and the highest-priced clergymen in their community; and we doubt if they could keep up their Packards and Cadillacs in the style they do and mingle with such a crowd on $28.83 per week. Sad as it is to have to say it, we are forced to the conclusion that the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* should run an errata item in their next issue to take care of this; but we do not think that they will do it.

Miners Here and Abroad

CONDITIONS in the soft-coal fields of America are always unsatisfactory for the miners. A survey of the year 1921 shows that they averaged to receive but 149 days' work during the year. This is a shade less than half time. As a natural consequence the earnings of the men, while they look large when stated in the financial papers in terms of so much per day, are only half what they appear. Fifty percent of the miners made less than $1,400 per year; forty percent received from $1,400 to $1,900 per year; the remaining ten percent are chiefly contractors, who are required to pay loaders and helpers out of the sums they receive.

Hereafter it is liable to be hard sledding for the United Mine Workers of America and other labor organizations if they can be proven guilty of conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade. Chief Justice Taft of the Supreme Court has, in effect, repealed the exemption from prosecution of unions granted under the Clayton act. This puts labor unions on the same basis as any corporation, the same as in England.

At a coal mine in the southern part of Russia (at Donetz Basin in the Ukraine) there is a group of thirty-two American coal miners who have emigrated from the United States to Russia. They admit that at first they were sorry they had made the change, because there was such a shortage of food; but they say that they are now living as well as they did in America, have as comfortable homes and as good food. Their general opinion of the Russian people is that they are extremely lazy, working only when they must.

The condition of miners in Britain is deplorable; their present minimum wage is twenty percent above the prewar wage, while their living expense is sixty-nine percent above the prewar figures. Out of £100 available for wages and profits in the British coal-mining industry, £83 goes for wages and £17 for profits. The miners have been making a recent attempt to change this proportion to one more in their favor, but without success.

Getting Fuel to the People

THE United States coal commission, after a thorough study of the mining situation, has presented a report of what everybody in America knows to be facts; namely, that coal is next to bread as an essential; that the anthracite coal of the country is in the hands of a conscienceless monopoly, from whom this control should be taken and placed in the hands of the Government; that jobbers and wholesalers should be licensed; that coal freight rates should be overhauled; that excessive royalties and profits should be taxed out of existence, and that the United Mine Workers of America should be recognized. The report also says that most of the mining camps and towns are dreary and depressing places in which to live.

Governor Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska has had the courage to show the people of his state just how the American people are being held up and robbed by the fuel companies. Coal was selling at retail throughout Nebraska at $12 to $14 per ton. The Governor bought coal in Illinois and Colorado, shipped it into the state, and sold it at $4 per ton below the current retail price, making a handsome profit besides, which was turned over to the public treasury.

What has been going on in Nebraska has been going on in every state in the union. What Governor Bryan has done in opening municipal coal-yards can be done by other governors. But how many of them will do what it is obviously their plain duty to do?

Governor Bryan says that these coal ventures financed themselves; that no capital was required to start them or to continue them; that the public paid in cash for their coal, and in advance for future delivery, and were glad to do it to avoid being robbed by the usual method of purchase.

Few Labor Troubles in America

THERE have been very few labor troubles in the United States during the past year. The reason is that the workers have received enough wages to live on. The financiers seem to have discovered suddenly that workers must live and that they have a desire to live with reasonable comfort. Just how long this really intelligent idea will linger in the minds of the money-mad is a question; but it has kept America calm for a year, and that is saying much in these days.

There is, however, a kind of labor trouble that is getting more and more pronounced, and that is the obtaining of an adequate supply of capable and experienced domestic help. Most girls today avoid learning housework; at least they do not think well of the idea of working in the home of any other woman, no matter how much she is willing to pay. As a consequence, myriads of women are doing their own work who never expected to do it.

But if a woman is in good health there is no occupation that is more diversified and congenial than housework. And, again, there are many housewives that lack the physical and spiritual strength to wait upon a modern housemaid; so they do their own work by preference.

Patrolmen in New York city now receive $2,100 per year salary and are agitating for an increase to $2,500, on the ground that the city which they protect by their services is the wealthiest in the world and should pay adequately for the service rendered. Not long ago $3,000,000,000 in cash were transferred from one location to another in New York city, under police protection, and without a hitch.

The city shelters fifty-four percent of all the gold in the country; many of the securities are kept there; the most valuable imports and exports pass through that port; the thieves and gunmen make it a dangerous place for a police official. All these are arguments that are used in favor of granting the request.

Women and Child Workers

IN NEW YORK city progress is being made in the organization of office workers into a union. At the time of the last census the number of women office workers in New York was 263,588, of whom 103,721 were stenographers.

Women workers are becoming more and more a factor everywhere. Ten states of the Union limit them to eight hours work per day, fifteen states to nine hours, eighteen states to ten hours, six states have various limits above ten hours and up to twelve hours, or else have no laws on the subject. Night work is prohibited in fifteen states. All but nine states have laws granting pensions to needy mothers; the sums paid range from $9 to $25 for one child, per month.

In the few months that have elapsed since the Supreme Court nullified the Keating child labor law there has been an increase of thirty-eight percent in the number of children employed in various industries in the United States. This increase in child labor has been largest in the New England states, Waterbury, Connecticut, occupying the first place and the worst place on the list. The increase in child labor is higher in cities where the wages of the parents are low.

Working for the Public

WORKING for the public receives a curious kind of reward. The other day the editor of a liberal magazine, one which is always friendly to the workers, went out for a walk in the early morning. It was chilly, and he put on a light overcoat.

Two workers that followed him down the street wore no overcoats; for they were accustomed to outdoor work. But they could not forbear the opportunity to berate the one who did, and who, unknown to them, was trying to help equalize their burdens.

On the way back another worker, gang foreman of a squad of paving workers, called attention to the same coat, accompanied by profanity and abuse toward the wearer. This illustrates very well the present condition of the world, a condition in which every man's hand is against his neighbor.

Probably none of our labor contemporaries will comment on this paragraph, but it is the truth. It shows that some workers have not the slightest conception of justice, and that these men make it harder for all the rest.

The hasty are inclined to say: "Why try to do anything for any of them? They are all alike ungrateful." But that would not be the truth, and it would not change the justice of their cause even if it were.

Queensland Housing Situation

THE workers of Queensland, Australia, are in control of the government of that province, and have taken some remarkable steps forward in the solution of the housing problem. Any worker may have the government build a home for him, which the government will lease to him for a term of twenty-five years.

The price charged is five percent more than the cost of construction. The purchaser must pay down five percent, and the remainder is payable in monthly installments which are less than the rent would be. At the expiration of the twenty-five years the home becomes the property of the worker. He has paid five percent more than its cost, plus five percent interest on the deferred payments.

Chastising the Press

THE New York papers have done many wicked things to the cause of the workers by the ingenious lies they have circulated over the country; but the pressmen squared the account nicely during the last week in September by virtually tying up every newspaper in New York city and thus teaching the people how easily, how very easily, they could get along without what they might have been supposed to consider a daily necessity.

The strike of the pressmen was finally settled, but not until the great New York dailies had, with their combined energies, issued an eight-page newspaper bearing the names of all the principal papers in the city on the title page, and not having so much dignity or news value as a first-class weekly newspaper published in some country town.

How have the mighty fallen! We incline to think that the Lord's hand is back of this enforced humbling of this mighty instrumentality for maintaining things as they are instead of as they ought to be.

Public and Private Spankings

FROM the spanking of these great newspapers we turn with interest to read of another spanking. This time it is six little boys that get it. They had been out on the night of Hallowe'en, stealing radiator caps from automobiles. They were caught and led before the mayor of Lodi, New Jersey; and that worthy officer sentenced them to be spanked by their

parents publicly in the city hall on a given date, all of which was no doubt to their profit and possibly to the enjoyment of some of their companions.

For strange as it is, many human beings enjoy seeing other human beings in trouble. The newspapers are filled with stories of people who are in trouble; and the excuse they make for publishing such stories is that this is what the people want. Some Christians find solid comfort when they know that other Christians are finding it hard to walk in the narrow way. Some judges enjoy sending men to prison, and some boys enjoy seeing other boys get whipped.

Two little boys, George and Fred, were brothers of about the same age. George committed some breach of the peace and was chastised. When he came forth to the light of day Fred enjoyed it heartily, asking in tones of mockery, "George, did you fee-ee-el it?" The mother of the two boys then took Fred in, and gave him the same dose. Whoever laughed at those six little urchins for being spanked in public at the city hall of Lodi, we hope that they get spanked themselves before the year is over.

Educational Items

ONE of the New York Public Schools, Number 39 in the Bronx, has adopted a new method of instruction. There is a geography room, with a geography teacher, where a boy or a girl may go and study geography all day, if the pupil wishes.

There is a composition room, with a composition teacher, where the pupil may go and write compositions all day. Similarly there is a room for history, one for arithmetic, one for English, and one for penmanship. The pupils may leave one room and go to another when they please.

Curiously enough, the pupils seem to make better progress all around than under the old method; and 48 out of the 50 pupils declare that they like the new system better than the old. This system was first tried out in Dalton, Mass., but is now being tried in a number of schools in England and in several in this country. The results are being closely watched.

Big Business Notes

ONCE in a while, when placed in a desperate corner, the pot will call the kettle black. The Government, convinced that the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange is at the bottom of many of the sugar scandals, whereby the people of America have been compelled to pay exorbitant prices for this necessity, sued to prevent the Exchange from making sugar quotations. In its answer the Exchange, after telling of all its good works on behalf of its fellow men, remarked in the language of its lawyer:

"The Exchange, by affording a market for future transactions, under regulations which prevent fraud and unfair dealings, fulfils a great economic function, facilitating the marketing of the sugar crop, keeping the producing and consuming public advised of the trend of world opinion with respect to prices, and thereby preventing the control of prices by a few great refineries, which with their vast capital might otherwise be able largely to dominate prices, as they notoriously have done in the past."

This assurance that the Sugar Exchange is all that stands between the public and the American Sugar Refining Company makes one wonder where the Exchange was when the last two raw deals were pulled off. The first one is only two years away, and this last one is still with us. It pays to hire a good lawyer; for that paragraph as it stands is a gem.

As goes steel so goes the country; and the Steel Trust has just declared an extra dividend. Mr. Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company is optimistic, saying, "I think it will make little difference in America how affairs go in Europe. We are a self-supporting, self-contained and independent people. We need no help to realize our full destiny."

Unique Coal Storage Plan

OUR present scheme of civilization calls for immense quantities of fuel. Most manufacturing plants require large supplies of coal. Much of the freight carried by rail and water is coal. Hitherto most manufacturing establishments have contented themselves with carrying small stocks and replenishing these only as needed. This has made it hard for the miners, because the moment industrial conditions became depressed the mines were without orders for their product.

One of the principal reasons why manufacturers have hesitated to lay in large stocks of coal is that so many disastrous fires start in coal piles, due to spontaneous combustion. Experience has shown that there are fewer such fires when loads are dropped on the pile in

checker-board fashion rather than all on one apex. The reason for this is that by the latter method of piling there are numerous air spaces about the base of the pile. These air spaces become smothered, and gases form which are combustible.

At Philo, Ohio, the Ohio Power Company has solved the problem of how to keep a large stock of coal on hand. It secured control of a section of one of the many canals built by the state of Ohio and now disused. This section, a mile and a quarter long, has been dredged to a depth of thirty feet and is being concreted. Into this great bin enormous quantities will be placed and kept there under water.

In coal thus stored not only is there no waste, but experiments show that the value of the coal for steam purposes is actually increased. Where coal is stored in piles exposed to the air, there is considerable loss as a result of heavy rains washing the finer particles away, and a still greater loss due to the gases of the coal passing off into the air.

Contrary to all expectations, there has been such a vast increase in petroleum production within the past two years as to cause a surplus of oil, with a consequent reduction of price. It is expected that present low prices will continue until far into 1924; and that then prices will go up and stay up unless new fields, not now located, suddenly produce another great flood of oil such as has come from California and Texas in the recent past.

With almost every family owning an automobile, and many families owning several of them, it was supposed two years ago that the peak of oil production had been passed, and that sure markets at a large price awaited every new gusher; but such has not been the case.

Absorbing the Water Powers

ONE who uses the railways much, or who travels widely by automobile, can hardly fail to notice how the valuable water power sites are being rapidly absorbed. In the United States this absorption is all in the hands of the Wall Street monarchy; in Canada it is all in the hands of the people.

The province of Ontario now has twenty water powers and thirty hydraulic generating plants. The Hydro-Electric Commission, as it is called, is supplying electric light and power to 350 Canadian cities and towns, these comprising practically all the municipalities in the province.

In its mammoth plant at Queenstown, below Niagara Falls, it gets advantage of the full height of Niagara's falls and rapids, every cubic foot of water used earning nearly twice as much revenue as any of the privately owned plants in the vicinity.

In the United States such an example of common sense and efficiency would not be tolerated for an instant. The entire press would be thundering against it constantly. Just now America is helpless in the hands of a Wall Street fuel conspiracy, and is waiting to be tied hand and foot just as soon as the same interests can get full control of the water power sites.

If it were not for the coming of the Lord's kingdom soon, the American people would not stand any chance. Their newspapers are their worst enemies. They could help to curb the money masters and give the people a chance, if they would; but the money masters own the papers, and use them against the very ones who look to them for instruction and advice.

Even in Austria, which Americans are accustomed to look down upon, the new government, deprived of coal, turned to water power as a substitute, and is today supplying the larger cities with light and power. The importation of foodstuffs has been reduced by one-half; important reforms in agriculture have taken place; coöperation has been introduced; water power has proven a boon to the people.

Muscle Shoals Project

AMERICA does have one great public water power project. During the war search was made for its most ideal water power site, so that there might be manufactured from the air, by water power, the immense quantities of nitric acid which are used in the creation of high explosives. This same acid is one of the most important ingredients of modern fertilizers.

The place selected as the site for the manufacture of this nitric acid is, next to Niagara River, the best site on the continent. It is at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, where the Tennessee River flows through a canyon of solid limestone in which there is a fall of 134 feet in 35 miles.

At the lower end of the canyon the United States is building a dam which when completed

will be the largest monolithic structure in existence It is 121 feet high, 4,426 feet long, 160 feet wide at the bottom, with a roadway 46 feet wide at the top. When completed and in full operation it will develop 624,000 electric horsepower, or about one and one-half times the total horsepower used in the city of Detroit.

If the United States had not been at war, the fifty multi-millionaire families that control the coal industry of the United States would have fought the Muscle Shoals project tooth and nail; and as soon as the war was over they did try to kill it, but the inherent virtues of the site are so great that Congress insisted that the work must go on. The War Department tried to sell it to some of the great interests, but none of them would bid.

Henry Ford's Proposition

THEN Henry Ford offered to lease the plant for a hundred years, to manufacture a complete odorless fertilizer, ready for the farmer to use, and to sell it to the farmer direct at cost (plus eight percent, to take care of maintenance and depreciation charges); and at the end of the hundred years the plant was to revert to the government.

Immediately the coal and fertilizer interests that had wanted the plant junked, so that the people could not profit either by cheap power or cheap fertilizers, became excited; and the result has been what Senator Ladd of North Dakota characterized as "the greatest fight on the floors of Congress between special interests and the public welfare."

Mr. Ford has not yet obtained control of the plant; but if he will operate it as he promises to do, in the interest of all the people, he ought surely to be given the chance. Why not make him president, and give him a chance to do some other things along the same line? Henry does not like the Jews, and he does not like the Bible Students. No man can be right in everything, but his heart is in the right place.

Envy Among Stock-Jobbers

WALL STREET stock-Jobbers, who have trimmed millions of Americans of their surplus dollars, are casting envious glances at the success which Philadelphia is making along the same lines. "While New York grafters are at work Philadelphians should keep out," seems to be the motto.

The *Magazine of Wall Street* is out with a special article in which it roasts Philadelphia for harboring about a dozen shady stock concerns, which it names. It wants us to circulate the good news, probably in the hope that New York's past, recent and present sins in this direction will be overlooked.

But why should we quote a New Yorker's libel of "Philadelphia, the source from which springeth every conceivable kind of stock-selling scheme from speculations to downright swindles," when there are hosts of Philadelphians who could honestly and would gladly just cross out the word "Philadelphia" in the libel and insert "New York" and feel that they were only doing their duty?

Prying the Banks Loose

SENATOR Magnus Johnson, of Minnesota, would like to have the management of the Federal Reserve Board taken out of the hands of the bankers and put into the hands of anybody else that is honest and just, if such persons can be found.

Senator Johnson is quite correct; it is out of all reason to expect the great financial interests to operate the most important institution of the country for the benefit of any other class than its own dear self. But Senator Johnson has about as much chance of getting that prize of all prizes away from those financiers as we have.

Come to think of it, unless Magnus is looking for and working for a place in the Lord's kingdom, he does not stand so good a chance as we do; for that is the only thing that will ever make them let go.

We shudder to think of the legal verbiage that would be let loose if an angry public should even seem to succeed in prying out of their hands the fat wallet wherein rests the public's wealth. How they would yell, "Stop thief!" It would be like a kidnapper crying out against a mother that had taken her own child from him.

Permanent Investments

ONLY eight percent of American products are used abroad, and people who are worrying about America's foreign market are wasting their nervous energy. When the newspapers contain columns and columns about European business conditions, the crux of the matter lies

not so much in the desire for a restoration of markets as it does in the desire for the recovery of hard cash loaned during the war.

But that cash will mostly stay where it is; it has been permanently invested. There are two kinds of permanent investments, those that pay and those that cannot be made to pay; and Uncle Sam's investments in Europe, aside from Britain, are of the latter variety.

Of course the European situation does affect the whole country somewhat, and especially affects the producers of tobacco, copper, cotton, wheat, and pork, these being among the principal American exports in point of quantity and value. The farmers are the principal sufferers.

Valuation of Railroads

IN RESPONSE to the demand of the people that they be not left helpless in the hands of the railroads, to be plucked too frequently and too thoroughly, and with the hope of sometime inaugurating a real government ownership of the roads, to take the place of the farce carried out during the war, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in obedience to the wishes of Congress, has completed a valuation of all the railroads in the country.

The first result is a threat by the New York Trust Company that "there are more than two hundred Class I railroads in the country, the majority of which will seek judicial opinion on the subject. This in itself is indicative of the legal and social intricacies with which the whole problem of railroad valuation is surrounded."

It is as if to say to the rest of the people of the United States: "Here is a property, for which you gave the franchises, and for which you have paid the full value over and over again, but which now belongs to us bankers and to our heirs and assigns forever; and it is so immensely valuable that you could not possibly have the intelligence to even estimate how much it is actually worth."

Railroad Centennial

AMERICAN railroads are planning for a centennial in 1928. It was one hundred years previous to that time that Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, drove the first spike in what is now the 5,154-mile Baltimore and Ohio railway system.

The total American trackage, aside from switches and terminal lines, is now 376,992 miles. The freight cars, stretched out in a single line, would belt the earth at the equator and go part way around again. The engines end to end would reach almost from New York to Chicago; the passenger cars a like distance.

From the operating viewpoint Chicago has finally come to be the acknowledged center of railway activities in America, and much of our information as to what is going on in railway circles comes out with a Chicago date line attached.

Now we have data from the Association of Railway Electrical Engineers there that in the near future they expect to have it so that persons traveling by rail can maintain uninterrupted telephone service with their homes or businesses, no matter where the train is or what may be its speed.

It is forecasted that this use of radio will be of immense value, not only to passengers but to railway operators. In the event of a delay or an accident of any kind full information can be lodged immediately with the controlling offices.

New England's Problem

EVER since the Morgan-Mellon crowd drained the life-blood of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, New England railways have been in a bad way. They are doing an immense business, with not a reason in the world for its not being a profitable business except that bankers have robbed the system; and it is calculated that at least $76,000,000 of water must be drained out of the New Haven stock before real progress can be made.

In desperation and in anger at the dirty cars, the delays and the slovenly service, the Governors of the New England States have met and proposed to meet the pressing financial obligations of the hard-pressed New England roads if they would consolidate into a single system, squeeze the water out of their stocks, now misnamed "bonds," raise new cash to the extent of $15,000,000 by selling some actual stock; and finally, and most important of all, they have invited the present managers to step down and out, as a partial reward for their mismanagement, while they, the Governors, get back their money, which they feel sure they could do in ten years.

The Governors have made a sensible proposition, but it is one which the banks will never accept. The banks will accept the people's money to help out in the emergency confronting these roads; but as for letting the people know where, when, and how it is to be spent, and for their seeing to it that it is all paid back at the earliest moment, Nix. That is not good banking; and, besides, it would set a bad precedent.

Steps are being slowly taken by the Government toward consolidation of the unprofitable American roads with the profitable ones; and this is right. It is quite proper that sections of the country where traffic is light should have adequate service, and that the richer sections should do somewhat to help.

At present, if any railroad earns in excess of six percent on the value of its individual property, one-half of the excess goes into a transportation fund which is expended by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the interest of transportation as a whole. The other half is retained by the railroad showing the excess earnings.

Courts and Mechanics

COURT injunctions cannot make or unmake mechanics; and the railways are still worrying over their shop troubles, even though they do have the courts with them. The Lehigh Valley and the Delaware and Hudson have finally given up the fight, and after almost a year and a half the old men have returned to work.

The Bureau of Locomotive Inspection of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been making it pretty hard sledding for what are called the "hard-boiled" railroads, pointing out in its reports instance after instance where lives have been lost and property has been destroyed because the repairs have not, since the strike, been made so well as they were made before.

Boiler flues have been hastily put in place with only friction to hold them, whereas they should always be prossered (enlarged), and patches have been put in place which show that the seams were not properly welded. It stands to reason that inexperienced men cannot make difficult and heavy repairs as well as men who have done such work for years.

In one of the instances last mentioned, locomotive 409 of the New York, New Haven and Hartford blew up while crossing a bridge at Walpole, Mass. The boiler soared a hundred feet into the air and three hundred feet horizontally, killing the engineer and injuring the fireman. Curiously enough, the wheels of the locomotive remained on the track, as did all the passenger coaches attached; and the train coasted five hundred feet after the boiler of its locomotive had parted company with its frame.

The 60,000 striking shopment of the Pennsylvania Railroad have brought suit against that system for $15,000,000 for their failure to abide by the rules of the United States Railroad Labor Board. Our guess is that after this case has gone through all the courts the men will be lucky if they get any amount over and above fifteen cents. What is your guess?

But it will embarrass the Government to have to declare that a law which is binding upon the men is not binding upon the masters, and it will be convenient for many people if this case is tabled or pigeon-holed; and that may be the way out. Anyway, the men will never get the $15,000,000.

Persons who desire to become employés of the Union Pacific railway shops are obliged to sign application papers which compel them to join the company's own union and to submit to a checkoff of union dues for three months in advance. The application provides for implicit obedience to such working conditions and wages as may be arranged by this imaginary union; and it also provides that if the employé joins any other real union his application for employment becomes his resignation, to be accepted or not when and as the railway chooses.

The Harrison Outrages

THE cause of the workers makes slow progress toward the light. In the month of January, 1923, a railroad with headquarters in Harrison, Arkansas, insolvent and hampered by shopmen's strikes, threatened to quit operation after suffering from wrecks and burned bridges.

A mob gathered and hanged E. C. Gregor, charging him with burning a bridge. Others were whipped and driven out of town. Two were sent to prison, and are still there. All the sufferers protested their complete innocence.

Now the files of the Bureau of Locomotive Inspection at Washington show that the en-

gines were in such condition that they could hardly fail to start fires; and it is the belief of those who have given the matter careful study that every one of the sufferers was innocent, and that the fires were due to extreme dryness of trestle timbers, rank growth of dry weeds and grasses, and the imperfect condition of the locomotive ash-pans.

Efforts are being made to get the Governor of Arkansas to release the innocent men who are still in prison, but nothing can atone for the murder of Gregor or the many other injustices done by the mob.

Public Ownership in Detroit

WITH all due respect to the *Wall Street Journal* and other like-minded newspapers which have sought in vain to discredit it, the city of Detroit is making a great success of its municipally owned street-car system. It bought the system in 1922 for $19,000,000.

In the year in which the system has been in its possession the wages of the men have been raised, seventy miles of new track have been laid, the service has been vastly improved, $4,000,000 were set aside as a sinking fund, $1,200,000 were set aside as payment on the original purchase price, and after taxes and paving charges were deducted there was left a profit of $1,000,000. The fare has been five cents, with one cent extra for transfers; but lines have purposely been so arranged as to eliminate all transfers possible.

It will now be in order for the press of the country either to keep silent about this victory for the people, or else to try to find some flaw in a method which works perfectly in England in scores of cities, and could be made to work thus here, with infinite advantage to the people, if it were not for the newspapers which work for and are controlled by the great monied interests. By any method of figuring which even the *Wall Street Journal* can devise, the municipal administration of the street railways of Detroit has been a huge success.

Who Will Be President?

AMERICANS are beginning to wonder who will be their next President. Many of our readers are not especially interested in this subject; for they believe the Lord's kingdom is at the doors and will be a visible reality in the earth some time during the term of the next presidential administration. But we have many readers of all kinds; and even one who holds the above views should have some interest in the personality of the man who will be on the job of trying to govern 110,000,000 people at the time when earth's new King takes over the government of the world.

The death of President Harding has made President Coolidge the most probable Republican candidate. The interests that put Mr. Harding to the fore for the presidency, overlooking the wishes of millions of Americans for a progressive like Senator LaFollette, Senator Hiram Johnson or Governor Pinchot, can probably do about as they wish; and it seems quite unlikely to us that any progressive Republican can be nominated.

The press and the politicians will do a large amount of preliminary surface boosting of the progressives; but when the Old Guard gets word from the corner of Broad and Wall Streets what to do, it will probably be as obedient as ever. The friends of President Coolidge, and they are many at this writing, are hoping that he may bring about a reduction of railroad rates, or do some other thing in behalf of the people, in the short time before March 4th, which will make him seem acceptable to the progressives.

Every successful politician has some financial backer; and it is understood that Mr. Coolidge's backer until now has been Mr. F. W. Stearns, owner of a Boston department store.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, is the gifted, courageous and progressive leader that would be our choice among the Republicans. At sixty-seven years of age Mr. LaFollette is still a poor man, but has a record of integrity, industry, zeal, ability and faithful devotion to the people unequaled by any other man in public life in America today.

At present he virtually controls the balance of power in both houses of Congress, and has risen to this high position in the face of nation-wide, persistent, malicious abuse by almost all the great newspapers of the country.

He would make a wonderful President. But the Old Guard would by no means ever let "Battling Bob" LaFollette have any more power than he now has. From their point of view he has too much power already. He is always pre-

senting facts, facts, and more facts that make him a foe to be dreaded.

Democratic Candidates

OF DEMOCRATIC candidates there is Senator Underwood, a man of ability, but counted as a conservative. He has recently declared war on the Ku Klux Klan, and the Klan has taken up the cudgel against him. This makes his political pathway a thorny one.

William G. McAdoo is an extremely popular and capable man. He would make as good a President as any one could expect, and he may get the Democratic nomination. If he does get it, he will probably be elected, as the Klan has declared in his favor.

There is Governor Smith, of New York; but Governor Smith is a Roman Catholic, and no Roman Catholic can hope to be President of the United States. Mr. Bryan is still alive and vigorous as ever, but has no more chances of being nominated than has Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Ford is spoken of, and millions would like to see him made President; but he does not covet the job and can probably do more for the country as a private citizen than he could as President. Mr. Ford has declared for Coolidge "if he will enforce the prohibition law." The Klan, important factor in Democratic politics, is said to be against Mr. Ford because he recently presented a specially built Lincoln automobile to an archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church.

Gossip about the Klan

WE DO not know much about the Klan, except that it is sweeping the West and Middle West, besides gaining some foothold in the East. It is very strong in the South and the Southwest. Strenuous efforts have been made to discredit it and put it out of business in the Roman Catholic state of Louisiana, but the discredit seems to have found as much of a resting place on the Catholic officials as on the Klan. Two bodies, obtained from a dissecting room and thrown into a lake, were alleged to have been the bodies of two men slain by the Klan.

The two men themselves, at the time their supposed bodies were found, were alive and well, and were seen in the custody of Catholic officials subsequently, so we are told. Their present whereabouts is unknown; they are supposed to have been murdered by the officials who had them in charge, and who feared to have their duplicity uncovered.

The newspapers tell us in one breath that the Klan is in full control of the state of Oklahoma, and in the next that the legislature will pass laws against it. Believe whichever statement seems the more reasonable, but please do not believe both; for both cannot be true.

Two facts are clear: One is that the Oklahoma Senate removed Governor Walton from office by a vote of 41 to 0, and the other is that Governor Walton is of Roman Catholic tendencies and is anti-Klan. The Governor is alleged to have used his office for his own personal gain. He has appealed to the federal authorities. In New York State the federal authorities refused to restrain the Hearst publications from using letters said to have been stolen from the Klan and bought for the sum of $3,000.

Immigration Problems

THERE is a natural desire on the part of myriads of the war-oppressed peoples of Europe to abandon their native lands and cast in their lot with America, especially in these prosperous times. Not long ago there were in the port of New York eight thousand immigrants detained on vessels in the North River because the quotas from their countries had been filled. These immigrants were subsequently admitted on parole. The present law fines the steamship company $200 for each immigrant brought over in excess of the quota, and allows the Secretary of Labor to require also that the immigrant's passage money be returned to him. Among the throng seeking admission to America were Russians, some of whom had made as many as three futile attempts to gain entrance.

The Ku Klux Klan has announced that its policy is to stop all immigration, except that of separated families, and then to institute a thorough governmental investigation into every phase of alienism, with a view of obtaining exact and scientific information upon which to base a permanent immigration policy.

Reducing Taxes and Expenses

CONSIDERABLE effort is being made to convey the impression that a reduction should be made in the income taxes; but there is no excuse for it. Those that have the greatest

incomes should bear the heaviest share of maintaining the governments that have made such incomes possible.

From the point of view of the bankers a really wealthy man, with a great income, ought not to pay any taxes at all; and some of them, as a result of their own schemes, do actually pay very little.

There is reason enough for economy. In the American Declaration of Independence King George was accused of having "erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat their substance."

Today King George, if living, could call our attention to the fact that the total salary list of the federal government now amounts to $10 for every man, woman and child in the country; that the office-holding class has increased forty percent while the population was increasing ten percent; and that out of every forty-seven males old enough to work, one is now feeding at the public crib.

Verily, we do love to be governed, managed, bossed, and kicked around; and the more they kick us around, the meaner they seem to act when they do it. A person who now goes, hat in hand, and pays just ten times the taxes he paid thirty years ago on the same property is frequently made to feel that he is a beggar or else belongs in some way to the "lower clawses."

The new budget system of controlling government expenditures is working excellently. The last fiscal year of the national government closed with a surplus of $300,000,000 where a deficit of $800,000,000 had been expected. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has had much to do with the accumulation of this surplus by the wise methods he has used in discharging the duties of his office. He is believed by some to be one of the very best treasury officials the government has ever had. Others denounce him as lawless.

War—the One Big Waste

IF WE may be permitted to suggest one good way of cutting down government expenditures we advise in two words, "Illegalize war." If this government were to let it be known that it places war in the same category as murder, subject to the same laws, it would help.

It would also help if a Constitutional Amendment were to be passed conscripting all property of every kind during the duration of a war, if one should start, and for five years after the war, so that no one could take any profit. The Portland, Oregon, *Journal,* says:

"Why not? If in war young men must expose their bodies to shell fire and the bayonet thrust, if we conscript every young man of military age for the shambles, if we take all that a young man is or hopes to be and make him a living breastwork against the armed advance of the foe, if we compel wives, sisters and mothers to give up their loved ones to go out and fight in national defense, why not also conscript property, all property, for military service? If we do not, we place the office buildings, the bank vaults, the industrial plants above the man. We make the dollar a slacker, and the man a conscript. We pay dearly for all the property we use in war. Property in the late war made of its owners twenty odd thousand millionaires. Property got prices and profits almost beyond the dreams of avarice. Property made so much money out of the late war, almost over night at that, that many of its owners cannot find ways enough to spend it. Why this difference in war between the man and the money? Why confiscate the man, but license the money to profiteer? Why lay on the man the iron hand of power, but give property license to become the hawk and buzzard of the battlefield?"

Enlistments in the army at this time are very few, partly due to the high wages paid in industry and partly due to unwillingness or inability to answer satisfactorily all the questions now asked of applicants, especially one respecting the applicant's having reached twenty-one years of age.

Roman Catholic Patriotism

ABOUT everybody has had his attention called to the skillful way in which some Roman Catholic employés in the Bureau of Engraving set forth during the Tumulty administration that this was soon to be a Roman Catholic country in fact as well as in name. On the face of the $1 bill, series of 1917, in the upper left-hand corner, they have seen the picture of the Pope, with the kneeling figure looking straight to it for inspiration; in the same corner a Knight-Columbus whose sword handle spells "Leo"; in the lower left corner a bleeding heart with three drops of blood; in the lower right-hand corner they have seen the head and neck of the serpent, fit emblem of the Jesuit; on the back, looped about the large cross, they have seen the rosary of which are visible thirty-two beads; and in two places on the back, one in the upper right and one in the extreme lower

right corner they have seen how skillfully the middle bar of the letter E in the word ONE has been transformed into a cross. It is persistently claimed in Washington that several men were dismissed and one sent to prison for a long term of years for this job.

Occasionally the evidence comes to light showing how nearly America came to becoming a Roman Catholic paradise, through the army's getting almost wholly under papal control. The latest story shows how "surplus" materials were sold from the Perryville, Maryland, depot.

It seems that brand-new sheets and towels in carload lots were sold by Roman Catholic army officials to Roman Catholic department stores at one-fifth the price at which the Government was at the very time buying the same articles. The majors and colonels and commanders involved include such familiar names as McDonald, John Doyle Carmody, and O'Leary. The principal beneficiary was Thompson & Kelley, Inc., of Boston, the home town of the most holy reverend father cardinal O'Connell.

Sheets, Pajamas, and Towels

AT THE very time that the Government was buying new unbleached sheets at $1.27, the Thompson & Kelley Company was buying them from the Government at twenty-five cents each. It pays to be religious when you can buy sheets in carload lots from the Government for twenty-five cents each, and then sell them right back to the party from whom you bought them, and in carload lots, for a nice little profit of $1.02 per sheet. We don't know that the Thompson & Kelley Company sold any of these same sheets back, but they could easily have done so; for the Government was in the market.

And then the Government purchased 43,008 new bleached sheets from the Navy at a special bargain of eighty-four cents per sheet. And at the same time the Thompson & Kelley Company was getting them from the Government at sixteen cents per sheet. It surely does pay to have such friends; and it surely does pay the Roman Catholics to stick together and to stick the Protestants.

And then, through this same benevolent Perryville depot, we learn that "98,995 winter pajamas, furnished by the Red Cross, were sold to the Boston firm at thirty cents a pair, although pajamas of this kind would be sorely needed [by the soldiers] at Perryville this winter."

Thus we are shown how, by the proper handling of funds, wise contributions to charity may finally help "religion" to gain a firm standing in our midst. And "religion"! Just see what a grand thing it is; see how profitable it is!

Among other items brought out at the hearing conducted by a high army official, Mr. O'Ryan, it was revealed that "Matthew O'Brien, the architect for the Livermore, Cal., hospital, claimed in June last only $13,000 as the balance due him, although in October the controller general of the United States ordered an alleged claim for $36,000 paid over the protest of Director Hines of the bureau," and that "a contract for floor wax and a cleaning fluid at eighty-seven cents a gallon that could have been made for between one and two cents was let to the Continental Chemical Company."

Coming back to the sheets: It seems that the Government ordered 2,622 sheets sold; but when the Thompson & Kelley Company came to buy, they were given 84,920 on that order. Moreover, they managed to purchase for three cents apiece 1,169,008 towels for which the Government had paid nineteen cents apiece.

Four carloads of these new goods were shipped to the Boston concern after President Harding had learned of this game of graft and had suspended further sales. What a grand country this will be when the Papacy is in full control! But how beggarly are these mean pickings of a few hundred thousand dollars compared with what Prince Ryan and others of his crowd did to us during the war!

Executive Clemency

WHY does not President Coolidge grant freedom to all political prisoners?* Is he fearful that the influence of the real trespassers, the real thieves, the big ones, will be used against him next year? Better a thousand times, Mr. Coolidge, to lose the presidency of the United States than to let those poor fellows rot in the Leavenworth penitentiary another day. Will Ryan, McDonald, Carmody, O'Leary, Thompson, or Kelley be sent to Leavenworth? They will not.

And while President Coolidge is pardoning the remaining thirty-two political prisoners he

*[All freed since above was written.—Ed.]

should also pardon the fifty-four members of the 24th United States Infantry (Negro) for their share in the Houston riots in 1917.

These men have been in Leavenworth a long time; white men participate in riots with almost complete immunity. The Government has never made any arrests in the case of the one hundred-odd acts of violence against unoffending Bible Students, cited in our issue of September 27, 1920.

And then President Coolidge should make an effort to see that Vanzetti, the fish peddler, originally arrested by the Department of Justice as one of those famous "Reds," and subsequently held as a bandit, is released. No smoke screen that the detectives of the Department of Justice can ever spread over this case can hide the fact that this man proved by forty witnesses that he was selling fish all day far away from the scene of the crime, nor that several who claimed to identify him as the bandit have acknowledged since that they committed perjury. Send fifteen cents to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, Boston, Mass.; and read Vanzetti's own story.

No doubt President Coolidge has enough influence in Massachusetts to free this innocent man of the framed-up bandit charge. Vanzetti is now under sentence of death. In his book, in which he explains how he came to incur the enmity of the Department of Justice, he says:

"I earned my bread by the honest sweat of my brow. I have not a drop of blood on my hands, nor on my conscience. I wanted a roof for every family, bread for every mouth, education for every heart, the light for every intellect. I am convinced that human history has not yet begun; that we find ourselves in the last period of the pre-historic. I see with the eyes of my soul how the sky is diffused with the rays of the new millennium."

How Dare a Foreigner Think?

THERE is a prodigious amount of effort made in this country to incite hatred against any foreign-born citizen who shows either a tendency to think in un-American ways or an un-American tendency to think at all. Notice the reported language of Mr. S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, in an address before our cigarette friends, the Y. M. C. A. The Communists of whom he speaks may have wrong ideas, and we think they do have wrong ideas; but we do not altogether like the inflammatory nature of Mr. Menken's address to these budding Christians:

"We have 600,000 Communists meeting weekly, publishing fifty papers, attacking your country, your Government, your right to prosper, to bring up your own children as you will, to enjoy the advantages of this country as we know it and our forefathers planned it. To fight them more of us must get on the job and help take care of the U. S. A."

We remind Mr. Menken that this is supposed to be a free country where any man may believe, if he chooses, that the moon is made of green cheese; and that if he can get 600,000 other persons to believe it, he is a regular cheese expert. If Mr. Menken believes Communism is wrong (and it is) let him bring forth his arguments.

Communism is inadequate; it would be several laps behind a system by which a needy crowd of hungry profiteers could buy sheets in carload lots for twenty-five cents each and sell them right back to the original owners at a nice little profit of $1.02 per sheet. How would Mr. Menken take care of the needy by any better plan than that? Speak up, man!

Pay-Roll and Bank Bandits

PAY-ROLL and bank bandits are getting bolder and bolder. Almost every week brings an account of men driving up in automobiles, murdering bank messengers or pay-roll guards, and making off, never to be heard of again. In November sixteen men invaded the sizable city of Spencer, Indiana, at three o'clock in the morning, cut all telephone and telegraph wires leading into the town, blew up the vaults of both banks with nitroglycerin, seized the funds and escaped.

No doubt very many learned the art of using firearms and explosives in the nation-wide training school established for that purpose in 1917-1918. On the same day of the Spencer raid three robbers held up a bank at Groton, S. D.

However, the banks show that they lose more to forgers than they do to holdup men. Of 363 men arrested for bank robberies within a given time recently two hundred and sixty-six were accused of forgeries and eighty-one of holdups. The losses through forgeries and alterations of checks the past year amounted in America to fifty million dollars.

Something about Bells *By Frederick Lardent (London, Eng.)*

FROM early centuries the ringing of bells has been used to mark divisions of time, to summon people to worship and prayer, and to announce tidings of joy and sorrow. With a delightful jingle they have betokened periods of peace and prosperity:

"Hear the sledges with the bells,
Silver bells!
What a world of merriment their melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
In the icy air of night,
While the stars that oversprinkle
All the heavens seem to twinkle
With a crystalline delight!"

Then there are other bells:

"Hear the mellow wedding bells,
Golden bells!
What a world of happiness their harmony foretells!
How it swells!
How it dwells on the future!
How it tells of the rapture that impels
To the swinging and the ringing of the bells!"

In loud vibrating tones bells have declared the outbreak of fire:

"Hear the loud alarum bells,
Brazen bells!
What a tale of terror now their turbulence foretells!
In the startled air of night
How they scream out their affright,
In their clamorous appeal to the mercy of the fire!"

Like aching heart-throbs, bells have joined the weeping of mourners:

"Hear the tolling of the bells,
Iron bells!
What a world of solemn thought their monody compels!
In the silence of the night
How we shiver with affright
At the melancholy menace of their tone!
For every sound that floats
From the rust within their throats
Is a groan."

Many a bloody chapter in history has been rung in and out by bells.

In Sicily, at Eastertide in the year 1282 A. D., the ringing of the vesper bells was the dread signal for one of the most terrible tragedies on record, when nearly every Frenchman in the island was put to death.

Worse still was what occurred on St. Bartholomew's day, August 24, 1547. The ringing of the church bells signalized the commencement of the massacre of those French Protestants commonly known as the Huguenots, to the number, it is said, of 100,000.

This valiant work was performed by CHRISTIANS, who were such by name only. The real Christian, however, has constantly ringing in his heart and mind the words of Jesus: "Bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you." So shall your reward be great in the kingdom of heaven.

Concerning Their Manufacture

THE process of casting bells is much the same today as it was centuries ago. A core of bricks is built up and covered with soft clay to the shape of the inside of the proposed bell. Then an outer mould or "cope" of clay is made, shaped to the outer surface of the bell. This forms a bell-shaped hollow to the thickness of the metal desired. When the molten metal is poured in, it is left to harden, a process which takes several weeks in bells of large size.

While bells may be made of various metals, yet from earliest times, as far back as the days of Nineveh, the metal mostly favored was an alloy of copper and tin, in select proportions to bring about the various sounds.

The quality of the bell depends not only on the method of casting and the fineness of the mixture of the metals, but on the due proportion of metal to the calibre of the bell.

A good bell, when struck, yields one note termed the consonant; and this is said to be true when a musician can quite easily define its tone.

Some Notable Bells

LUCIAN, 180 A. D., mentions an instrument which rang a bell as the water flowed, to measure time. Several old bells are extant in Great Britain; the oldest are quadrangular, made of thin iron plates riveted together.

One such, St. Patrick's Bell, in Belfast, dates from the sixth century. It is beautifully adorned with gems and with gold and silver filagree work. It measures six high, five broad, four deep—in *inches*, not in feet. So in those old days bells were small!

The most brilliant tones and longest vibrations came when bells were cast into one solid

piece of metal. In the eleventh century a bell was presented to the church at Orleans, weighing about a ton. This giant astonished the world.

The centuries have rolled on since then, bringing in their train the golden age of bells, of which more anon.

The bell "Jacqueline de Paris," cast in 1400 A. D., weighs seven tons; while the one in the cathedral of Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada, weighs fourteen and one-half tons.

The largest bell in Great Britain is known as "Great Paul" and weighs seventeen tons. It is situated in the famous St. Paul's cathedral, London. The bell outrivals its near though majestic neighbor, "Big Ben," which hangs in the clock-tower of London's Houses of Parliament. "Big Ben" weighs thirteen and one-half tons; and when it strikes, it is heard, under favorable atmospheric conditions, at an immense distance.

Still larger bells are found in Eastern climes. At Peking there is one weighing fifty-three tons; and in Upper Burma, one weighing eighty-seven tons. The largest bell in the world in use is at Moscow; it weighs one hundred and twenty tons. Even this giant is only half the weight of one cast in the same city in 1773 A. D. Some say that this huge bell was never actually rung, having been cracked in the furnace. To give some idea of its immensity, contrast this with St. Patrick's bell, already mentioned. This is nineteen high, twenty-two in diameter, and in circumference sixty—not inches, but feet! So this bell is *large*, so large indeed that it is at present used as a chapel, the upper part admirably forming the dome!

The Campanile

BELLS became factors of increasing importance as they increased in size; for it was soon found necessary to erect high towers so that the sounds could be heard at a distance.

Sometimes these belfry towers were built as a part of a church edifice, and sometimes as quite separate structures. Italy is renowned for such; for there the bell-towers or campaniles (from the Latin word meaning bell) developed into edifices of extraordinary beauty.

One of the finest campaniles in the world is that of St. Mark's at Venice, although in beauty Giotto Bondone's campanile exceeds all others extant. This is at Florence. Begun in 1334 A. D., it was finished in 1350. It is 275 feet high, has five stories, and is encased in black and white marble. It is decorated with reliefs; and above these may be seen niches in which are placed statues of patriarchs and prophets.

Giotto did not see its completion; for he died three years after the structure was commenced. Still, there it stands to this day as an illustrious monument to be admired by all lovers of sculpture and art.

For sightseers, the famous campanile known as the Leaning Tower of Pisa possesses even stronger attractions. From the platform at the summit to the ground the height is one hundred and fifty feet, and the inclination from the perpendicular is as much as thirteen feet.

The tower, which is about fifty-one feet in diameter, was begun in the year 1174 by Bonanno, and completed by a German architect, Wilhelm of Innsbruck.

Some have attributed its inclination to the subsidence of the earth at its foundation. Others that it was the original purpose of the designer. We shall know of this matter in due course.—1 Corinthians 15:22.

It is interesting to note that this leaning belfry was one time used by Galileo in the seventeenth century. It assisted him to deduce the principles of the gravitation of the earth.

By the way, this same Galileo was one time summoned to Rome before the ecclesiastics, and obliged to recant the doctrine that the earth moved around the sun, and not the then usual theory that the sun moved around the earth. These *gentle* followers of the *Lamb* of God even threatened to torture the old gentleman if he did not recant. People are more enlightened now, and the light will yet increase!—Isa. 30:26.

The Chimes

IT HAS long been the custom to hang several bells of differing pitch together, which are made to sound one after another and thus play simple tunes. Each bell was rung by pulling a separate rope; and as the number of bells increased, bell-ringing assumed a fine art requiring much talent.

The notes of a peal of eight bells are arranged on a diatonic scale, the tenor or largest supplying the key-note and the treble or smallest the octave. The other bells are known as the second, third, and so on, counting from the treble to the tenor.

When bells are rung in their regular order they are said to be rung in "rounds." When that order is varied, and they exchange places, they are rung in "changes." The number of separate changes which can be rung by the use of a number of bells seems incredible. It is, however, defined by a well-known and easy mathematical law, and is the *continued product* of all the numbers employed.

While two bells permit of only two changes (1x2=2), three bells will give six changes (1x2x3=6). Four bells will render 24 changes (1x2x3x4=24). Five bells yield as many as 120 changes (1x2x3x4x5=120).

In this order of multiplying we can easily see that six bells will give 720 changes, and seven bells 5,040 changes, and eight bells 40,320.

In the same way eight different objects, as for instance the letters of the alphabet—*g, m, d, h, a, i, k, f*—may be changed in their order of position 40,320 times, no order being repeated.

Should there be 9, 10, 11, 12 or more bells the number of possible changes becomes phenomenally great.

Three Hundred Years Bell-Ringing

THE author of "Moses and Geology," who in his book aimed so admirably to establish the fact that the fifteen ordered acts of divine creation recorded in Genesis are corroborated by geological science in their identical order (thereby furnishing an additional evidence that Moses was inspired of God), wrote as follows:

"When I was collecting information upon this subject, I had the good fortune to visit the charming village of Hornchurch, in Essex, where I found an old bell-ringer, Joseph Wright, some eighty years of age, who gave me much interesting information on the matter. He had formerly been one of the ringers of the splendid peal of bells, twelve in number, in St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, London; and on his cottage walls was hanging an account of a special achievement, which came off on the 13th day of December, 1841, when 5,136 changes, termed an 'Oxford treble bob maximus,' was rung in three hours and fifty-three minutes by him and his company. Now, as the number of possible changes on twelve bells amounts to 479,001,600, suppose twelve men for 300 days in every year were to repeat this performance, it would take 300 years to complete all the 479,001,600 different changes."

Bell-ringing became a fascinating art in the seventeenth century. Societies were formed, and wonderful feats of accuracy and endurance were the outcome. The patterns or tunes were worked out by experts and given many queer names, such as "Kent treble bob major," "Grandsire triples," "Treble bob royal," etc.

In some countries, particularly in Holland and Belgium, the chiming is accomplished by mechanical contrivances. Sometimes as many as sixty or seventy bells are thus played by means of a lever or keyboard, so that an infinite variety of tunes may be produced, with results that are very beautiful and charming.

The Curfew

THE oldtime custom of tolling a bell as a signal for the inhabitants of a town to extinguish their fires and lights and retire to rest, is known as the curfew (from *couvir*, to cover; *feu*, fire).

This was the common practice throughout the various countries of Europe during the Middle Ages, especially in cities taken in war. The curfew is supposed to have been introduced into England by William the Conqueror, who ordained, under severe penalties, that at the ringing of the curfew bell at eight o'clock in the evening, all lights and fires must be extinguished. Some suggested that William had political reasons in this stern measure, to guard against night-time plottings, etc.

It is probable, however, that the ruler enforced an existing police regulation as a precaution against fires at a period when wooden houses were so prevalent. The precaution was excellent. Besides this, people were obliged to keep within doors, so preventing nocturnal brawls in the streets.

There are still traces of the curfew today, especially in smaller towns and rural districts, for the same purpose as the original curfew.

Some Uses of Bells

WHILE some uses of bells have gone, some have come in. The five o'clock postman, whose bell-signal indicated his office to collect one's letters, belongs to the distant past. The town crier's bell used in conjunction with his cry, "O yez! O yez!" when he would dispense the latest news has now gone.

The house-bells, with their rather pronounced system of wires, are now passing away, to give place to the ingenious electric push-bells. The old expression to "curse with the book, bell, and

candle" alludes to an old form of exorcism said to scare away the devil. But knowledge is increasing.—Daniel 12:4.

One interesting use of a bell may here be mentioned. In the town of Bath, England, a forty-year-old carp used to ring a bell which was attached to a float in the water. The oscillation of the bell caused some ants' eggs to fall; other fish were thus attracted to their dinner.

It is plain that life is set to bell music in one shape or another—the dinner bell, yard bell, school bell, factory bell, jail bell, engine bell, door bell, fire bell, church bell, clock bell, cycle bell, ambulance bell, telephone bell; and we must not forget the little bell rattles seen in the nursery—relic, no doubt, of the bells on the fool's cap and wand.

The Language of Bells

WONDERFUL is the effect of some kinds of bells as they strike upon the human ears. They cause one to pause in reverie and to reflect over the stories they seem to tell. At the news of Nelson's simultaneous triumph and death at Trafalgar, the bells of Chester, England, rang out merry peals, alternating now and then with silence and then one deep toll, thereby telling that in spite of victory, Britain had lost one of her bravest sons.

During the Great War most of the large bells of Europe's warring nations were silent, as though too grief-stricken for language. Howbeit, when the armistice was signed thousands of bells rang out again in glad relief. Some of those bells are so ancient that they have, so far as Britain is concerned, been used to celebrate every notable event in history, from the signing of Magna Charta in 1215; and in solemn tones they have tolled for every ruler since the death of King John.

At certain seasons, especially at Christmas time, the bells take on a joyous tone. Some listen to these with glad and blissful glee. With others, the tears start as memories of bygone days arise; while still others shiver and moan, and would fain silence those sounds which seem to treat lightly their keen distress!

Bible Bells

THE Bible makes special reference to small bells which ornamented the robes of "glory and beauty" of Israel's high priest, who was a type or picture of Jesus Christ. There is an important meaning attached to everything associated with that which God has arranged. In regard to the significance of these bells one cannot do better than read what Pastor Russell said about them:

"The 'upper robe' of blue represented his faithfulness. The fringe of it was made of golden bells (presumably shaped like lilies) and pomegranates. The pomegranate, being a choice fruit, showed that the faithful performance of the Redeemer's work of sacrifice had borne rich fruit—the redemption of the forfeited life of the human race. The golden bells signified that when our High Priest appears in glory and beauty, the fruit of the sacrificial work will be manifested to all—proclaimed to all the world, as in the type the bells proclaimed it to all Israel. This is indicated by the close proximity: the bells drawing attention to the fruit." (See Exodus 28:31-35; "Tabernacle Shadows," p. 30.)

Another important reference to bells, one which points to God's kingdom when it is fully established in the earth, is found in Zechariah 14:20: "In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, HOLINESS UNTO THE LORD."

Horses represent teachings or doctrines which may be either true or false. The passage in question shows that when God's kingdom is established all false doctrines which misrepresent Jehovah's character, such as the "trinity," the "immortality of the human soul," the "eternal torment" theory, and such like, which have wrought such confusion to humanity, will have gone, and instead every doctrine will, like the pure tones of a bell, proclaim the benign dispositions of the Almighty.

No wonder we read in another place: "Every creature . . . heard I saying, Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever."—Revelation 5:13.

"The Christmas bells have rung again
Their 'Peace on earth, goodwill to men!'
But many a lip will curl, and say,
'Peace and goodwill have had their day,
And gone afar, beyond our ken!'

"Yet o'er the 'strife of tongues,' that shrills
To voice the wrath of warring wills,
The bells ring on! No earthborn sound,
Or loud, or harsh, the whole world round,
Their music or their message stills!"

Ring Out, Wild Bells

Tennyson

"Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying clouds, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die!

"Ring out the old, ring in the new;
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going—let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true!

"Ring out the slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life
With sweeter manners, purer laws!

"Ring out the want, the care, the sin:
The faithless coldness of the times.
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in!

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good!

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

"Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
RING IN THE CHRIST THAT IS TO BE!"

West Texas Sand Storms *By J. A. Bohnet*

WATCHING the lowering clouds rolling together in Texas from several directions rapidly intensifying, one wonders if it will be an electric storm, cyclone, or dust cloud, or hail, or all these combined. We have not long to wait; within five or six minutes the questions are decided. Suddenly the air becomes luridly red with flying dust a thousand feet high. The cloud increases in denseness, and the wind assumes the velocity of a gale. The storm rages with hurricane fury, bending the mesquite trees to the earth. Such a sight! Sand, dust, and gravel rush past in swirls like the rapids of a river. What earth elements are in the air stay right there and are constantly added to by the fierce wind that whips up whatever else of earth is loose and sends the earth stream onward through space at an astonishing rate. Windmills in gear grind through the rapidly passing elements with a buzz like the rip of the saw in a sawmill. Nothing is visible beyond thirty feet but the dust stream that beats against the dwellings with a terrifying roar, causing the buildings to quiver and rock on their foundations, every gust threatening to overthrow them.

From the shelter of a safe retreat it is an awe-inspiring sight. No wonder people go hurriedly into their storm cellars, or "fraid holes" as a tender-foot Northerner calls them.

Immediately following the dust storm comes the deluge of water and hail. Hailstones are sometimes the size of a man's fist, but more frequently the size of a walnut, although some are only as large as a marble. When the storm has subsided the ground is covered with ice from half an inch to three or four inches in depth. The cotton plants are stripped of every leaf, and the field resembles a desert with lead pencil-like stubs sticking up in three-feet-apart rows all over the desolate waste. The crop is ruined. The corn stalks are stripped bare of fodder and beaten flat to earth by the hail. Trees are stripped of their leaves and thousands of poultry are drowned in the flood of waters. Streams are over their banks and the farmer is heartsick as he views the devastation wrought by that storm.

The storm here referred to demolished hundreds of homes along its path and washed out culverts and bridges.

How gratifying is the Bible assurance that in the Millennium, now so near at hand, nothing shall hurt or destroy.

Doodle-Bug and Horned Toad Department

(For One Issue Only)

The Doodle-Bug

By B. R. Kent

IN THE September 26th issue of THE GOLDEN AGE, page 830, is an item of interest by J. A. Bohnet, relative to the doodle-bug of Texas. He states that it is not known why the doodle-bug makes funnel-shaped holes in the dust. The truth concerning the habits of this interesting bug is easily ascertained, and thus Texas is exonerated.

The doodle-bug, like the spider, lives on smaller and less fortunate insects than itself. The spider's web furnishes not only a home for its owner but a means of livelihood as well; and woe to the moth, fly or other insect which flies or walks into the spider's parlor uninvited or otherwise! The insect's struggles to free itself, of course, send a quiver throughout the entire web; and Mr. Spider takes notice, rushes out and gets his breakfast, dinner or supper, as the case may be.

In habits, at least, the doodle-bug is kin to the spider. Its home, the funnel-shaped hole in the sand or dust, is also a death-trap to the hapless little ant, or small insect of similar kind, which falls down this inclined plane. It might as well die "instanter" and not exert itself to send out any S. O. S. calls for help; for the doodle-bug is always on the watch, and the fall of the small ant into the trap attracts his undivided attention. He must eat to live, like the spider; and immediately he sets to work to undermine the foothold of his unhappy victim as it vainly strives to escape by attempting to climb to the top. This he does by quick jerks of his head, which send up little showers of sand, and which seem to confuse the ant, at the same time causing that insect to slip back into the jaws of the doodle-bug. Directly, quick as a wink, our doodle-bug has the ant in a loving (?) embrace, and loses no time in dragging it under the soft sand or dust for the next meal.

In thinking over these tragedies in the insect world, I could not but make a comparison. There are death-traps for human beings, made by our great adversary, the devil; and many are they who fall and are put out of the way for a time. But thanks be to the power of our great and benevolent Creator, which will be exercised in behalf of suffering humanity during the Golden Age now dawning, these human death-traps and pitfalls—"the snares of the fowler"—will be destroyed, together with the "fowler," him "who has the power of death, that is, the devil!"

More about the Doodle-Bug

By Jesse C. Hayes

I SEE a notice in THE GOLDEN AGE to the effect that Texas has a doodle-bug. This bug lives in most of the Southern states, or in all of them, for that matter. His entomological title is ant-lion, owing to his method of obtaining his food. The lion does not dig pitfalls, as does Mr. Ant-Lion, but keeps himself well hidden until ready to leap upon his prey.

Mr. Ant-Lion, alias Doodle-Bug, digs his pitfalls in the loosest sand to be found in a shady place, that being where his mother places the egg from which he is hatched. There he waits neatly hidden at the bottom until any insect such as an ant, spider, beetle, etc., comes along and stumbles or slides down through the loose sand to the bottom of the pit, when Mr. Ant-Lion takes him into his caliper-like mandibles and crushes him to death and pulls his carcass under the sand to suck the substance out of it. It is almost impossible for any insect to get away; for the funnel-shaped hole is made in the loose sand which rolls from under the victim as he tries to climb out. Furthermore, he is met with a shower of sand that Mr. Doodle throws on him from the bottom of his pit, and is forced back to the bottom, where he is devoured.

After the substance has all been sucked from the victim's body, Mr. Doodle poises the shell on his head, and with a quick jerk throws it out of the pit. Then the funnel or pitfall is set in order for the next victim.

When Mr. Doodle is old enough he encloses himself in a concrete chrysalis, made of silk and sand and hardened by a secretion from his body. In time he comes forth a peaceful and perfectly harmless four-winged fly called the ant-lion fly. The fly floats on the air as gracefully as it is possible for anything to float, without a care to disturb its peaceful mind, except

that the female fly may consider the laying of more eggs in the sand, or that memories of the battles fought in pre-aerial days may intrude.

Doodle-Bugs and Horned Toads

By H. A. Seklemian

IN OUR present imperfect condition it is next to impossible to write anything or, for that matter, to say or do anything that is entirely without error. (Always excepting, of course, The Associated Press, which never alters a despatch and never makes a mistake. It says so itself!)

THE GOLDEN AGE is certainly setting a shining example in the field of journalism by its entire readiness to correct the remarkably few slips that appear on its pages. It takes genuine love of truth for its own sake to exhibit the word "Errata" and to list incorrect statements which probably not one in a thousand of its readers have so much as noticed.

Among the most enjoyable contributors to THE GOLDEN AGE is J. A. Bohnet, whose refreshing comments on things he notes during his travels are always a treat. So it is with the sincerest appreciation of his abilities that I point out two slight slips of the pen in his contributions appearing on pages 818 and 830 of GOLDEN AGE No. 105, of September 26, 1923.

First, referring to the article on the "Doodle-Bug." Mr. Bohnet admirably describes the smooth little volcano-crater this little creature creates in the dust, with the top of the crater level with the surface of the ground. But from his article it appears that "no one seems to know what is the bug's object in making these funnels."

He writes from Texas. It may be that no one in that state knows the secrets of doodle-bug life; but we Californians (we are bound to go the rest of the world one better, you know—why, we even claim to have larger mosquitoes here than they can produce in all New Jersey, while our real-estate men have held the world championship in the Ananias Club for over fifty years), we Californians know the doodle-bug.

Come! Let us be boys and girls once more and run out under the orange trees in the back yard. Look beneath this tree! The whole surface of the ground is literally covered with doodle-bug holes, varying in width across the top from one-quarter to three inches, and each one tapering down with exquisite smoothness to a point but little below the ground level. But where are the doodle-bugs? Ah! Watch!

Here come a couple of little red ants. They seem to be discussing the crop situation, or the coming presidential primaries, or the League of Nations or something; for they are quarreling most fiercely. One of them is an Argentine Ant; so of course the other one is knocked out of the ring. Look out, Mr. Dempsey Ant, you are slipping right into one of the doodle-bug craters! The unfortunate ant knows full well the meaning of that bee-you-tiful cornucopia in the dust, and struggles convulsively up the crumbly smooth sides which send him slipping down again and again. He will regain the top regardless, but suddenly—Vesuvius in miniature! There is a quick movement in the bottom of the hole, and up comes spurt after spurt of dust and sand! Mr. Doodle-Bug is on his job. He spends his days buried in dust at the bottom of his hole for that very purpose. The poor little ant is swept to the base of the death-trap by the falling eruptions, and is seized in the hungry jaws of the wicked bug, who proceeds to treat him à la spider and the fly. In fact, "Will you walk into my parlor? said the Doodle to the Ant," would be more apt than to call Mr. Spider's webby creation a "parlor."

The Defense of the Horned Toad

NOR are the inmates of this state to be outdone in respect to the horned toad or any other lovely pet of that nature. It was one of the impish delights of us boys in the long ago to send the female members of the family into shrieking hysterics by marching into the house with a bull-frog protruding from each pocket, a horned toad clinging to the shirt-front, and a gleaming, fork-tongued, but quite harmless water-snake wrapped neatly around each wrist.

Mr. Bohnet, comparing the water dog of Texas with the horned toad, says concerning the latter: "A full-grown horned toad emits jets of blood from its horn ends when rushed too hard or teased too much." Since when have the enterprising Texans equipped their horned toads with new patent horns drilled to serve as squirt-guns? In these parts we are a bit old-fashioned, and have not as yet improved on the liquid pistol nature has given these creatures.

Let us wander into the sunny vineyards and

pick up the first horny pet we come to. Here is a big one. No use waddling away so fast, Mr. Horny, we have you. Afraid of him? Not at all. Appearances are deceitful, as usual. Although Mr. Horned Toad resembles somewhat the traditional picture of his majesty the devil, his dusty gray back and head a mass of sharp scales and horns, his beadlike little eyes bearing a most malevolent aspect, and his fierce-looking mouth opening on us as though with dire portent, he is not only harmless, but immensely beneficial in reducing the insect pests that are the curse of vegetation. It seems a shame to bother him, even for a minute or two; but we want to learn just how nature's God has equipped this little creature with ability to protect himself and "to eat, but not be eaten."

The horned toad is an unappetizing-looking morsel at the best, to be sure, but now watch while I stroke his horny back and wiggle those wicked horns. The horns, you will note, are quite solid and sharp and not at all like gun-barrels. But the eyes! Do you see how they are closing and puffing out all around like the "black eye" we used to give each other in boyhood fights?

The mingled fear, anger, and indignation Mr. Horned Toad justifiably feels at such rough handling cause the blood-vessel that encircles each eye to become gorged with blood. Watch out now! There it comes! The vein has burst, and out shoots a jet of real red blood, right out of this eye! All over my new Sunday suit, too! Serves me right. I drop Mr. Toad in a hurry; and he scampers away underneath a tall grape vine, probably on his way to tell Mrs. Horny all about the rude giant that disturbed his peaceful day.

More about Doodle-Bugs and Ladybugs

By H. H. D.

IT WAS a little surprise to me at first to note that such lowly creatures as the ladybug and the doodle-bug had been given consideration in so valuable a journal as THE GOLDEN AGE. But I recalled that the wise King Solomon was able to draw some valuable lessons, moral and otherwise, from the habits of some lowly creatures. So I concluded that possibly the great Designer of the universe intended that we should learn a lesson from these lowly creatures, the doodle-bug and the ladybug, and that *this mention of them in THE GOLDEN AGE was* intended as a mere introduction.

These tiny creatures are found in various Southern states all the way from Virginia and Tennessee southward. Their habits and manner of life are just as different as can be. They are unsightly in appearance, wear scant and very homely clothing—only a light, thin, scattering coat of hair. It is on this account that the doodle-bug seems to be of the color of the earth in which it works, the finer particles of dust lodging in the hairy coat. In reality it is of a dull flesh color. It is a diligent worker, and its habit is to go round and round continually. This bug is not difficult to locate when one knows how to do it. May not these lowly creatures well represent the great mass of the common people, whose life is one continual round of toil and hardships; who move, as it were, in a never-ending circle of lowly experience, and who enjoy but a small portion of the good things which the world affords?

The ladybug does not work. It wears a beautiful shiny coat of black and red, and continually sits perched high upon some weed or flower, as if asleep or in a deep meditation. May not the ladybug well represent the middlemen, a class of non-producers who get in between the producer and consumer, who do nothing but study out schemes and methods of securing for themselves a large proportion of the good things which labor produces?

Now for an interesting fact concerning each of these creatures which probably none know except those who, when children, found amusement in studying the habits of the various creatures with which they came in contact. It is written in connection with our Lord's proclamation of the gospel of the kingdom that "the common people heard him gladly." It is as distinctly recorded that the scribes and Pharisees refused to hear Him. Many prophecies foreshadowed that it would be the same at this end of the age. The gospel is sweet music. The lowly doodle-bug, though very industrious and having little time for the higher, finer things, is a lover of melody. It is never too busy to stop its work to hear a melody. When a child we used to find great amusement in humming a tune over doodle-bug holes and watch them come to the surface; but the ladybug hates music as the purse-proud hate the gospel.

A Study of the Theory of Evolution, in Two Parts (Part I)

By Herbert M. Shelton, D. P., N. D.

THE war over evolution continues. Here in Texas the effort to prohibit its teaching in the public schools is still being carried on. The daily press appears to be in favor of the theory, although hiding behind what they call freedom of thought, speech, and press. But these same papers oppose another form of freedom of thought, speech, and press by opposing the teaching of religion in the public schools.

Hearst's International, March, 1923, contains the following bit of editorial matter:

"While we are getting ready some important articles on modern religion, we notice that a famous quotation is applied by Francis Greenleaf Peabody to William Jennings Bryan and others who are attacking science in the name of religion. Bishop Wilberforce had been talking for half an hour at a meeting of the Royal Society. As he closed, he turned toward Huxley and asked him whether it was on his mother's or his father's side that he claimed descent from the monkeys. Huxley was no fool debater. He arose slowly, stated quietly that it was no disgrace to be descended from an ape, and then delivered this:

"'If there were an ancestor whom I should feel ashamed in recalling, it would rather be a man—a man of restless and versatile intellect—who, not content with an equivocal success in his own sphere of activity, plunges into scientific questions with which he has no real acquaintance, only to obscure them with an aimless rhetoric, and distract the attention of his hearers from the real point at issue by eloquent digressions and skillful appeals to religious prejudices.'

"Huxley fought in the days when the question was open. Today it is a mere fitful oddity. People who can think today know that Science can tell us nothing about the essentials of religious truth, and that on the other hand the churches can tell us nothing about science."

And such answers as this are about all one gets from those who uphold evolution. They assume that evolution is science, that the question is closed, is no longer open to debate; and that only the ignorant and those who cannot think will attack the doctrine of evolution.

I have heard Bryan's lecture; but I have yet to read or to hear a single reply to it that was anything other than an effort to discredit his scholarship and his ability to think. Take the above quotation from Huxley which has been applied by Francis Peabody to Mr. Bryan. Is this an answer to his arguments? It is not. It is only an evasion of the issue. The truth is that these people are afraid to try to meet their opponents on the fields of fact and logic. They well know that they have not a fact to stand on.

The idea that an attack upon evolution is an attack upon science is absurd. Evolution is not science. This fact is admitted by all true scientists. From its very beginning it has been a speculative philosophy based more upon hypothesis than fact.

Aristotle (384-322 B. C.) is regarded as the father of the theory of descent, although he is admitted to have been preceded by Empedocles, who taught, though vaguely, a gradual succession of life forms from the less to the more perfect. Empedocles, however, did not claim any genetic relationship for the various species, but believed them to have been separately created. Aristotle conceived of a great genetic chain of organic beings from polyps to man. He was probably influenced by Hindu philosophy, which seems always to have had some kind of evolution at its base.

Following Aristotle came Leibnitz (Germany, 1646-1716) and Buffon (France, 1707-1788); next came Erasmus Darwin, grandfather of Charles Darwin. These men all taught evolution in some form and advanced many theories to explain it. The father of modern evolution, however, was Lamark (1744-1829). He was the leading zoologist between Linneus and Cuvier. He defended all the theories advanced by Darwin, except that of natural selection.

In fact, almost all the methods by which evolution is said to have taken place except that of natural selection were advanced before Darwin. Heredity, atavism, and the hereditary transmission of mutilations were advanced by Aristotle. Buffon is said to have affirmed, and as frequently denied, the mutability of species. Erasmus Darwin first proposed the supposed law of sexual selection, stated the principle of the law of battle, fully explained the idea of protective mimicry and vaguely taught the theory of use inheritance. Lamark presented the struggle for existence and the law of geometrical increase in animals, held identical views with Malthus on population, referred to the effects of swamping and isolation as a factor in evolution, and taught that acquired characters and defects were transmitted to offspring, provided that they were not swamped by breeding.

Charles Darwin first enunciated the doctrine of Natural Selection in 1858. At this time also the same doctrine was presented, independent of Darwin, by A. R. Wallace.

Evolution doctrines made little progress until after Hutton and Lyell had advanced uniformantarian views in geology. In fact it is stated that Lamark's theories were, owing to the great naturalist Cuvier, ignored and wellnigh forgotten except to be called up at times and ridiculed. Uniformantarian geology had prepared the way for the acceptance of evolution when Darwin and Wallace came on the scene.

The Predicament of Scientists

TODAY the very foundations of uniformantarianism are crumbling, but those who boast of their great learning and intelligence are still clinging with all their might to a doctrine, or rather to an hypothesis, that cannot exist if uniformantarianism is false. And there is no longer any reason to doubt that it is false. On the side of the self-styled intellectuals are to be found many religious people who make a vain effort to hang on to the Bible with one hand and evolution with the other.

On May 17, 1922, Dr. Richard S. Lull, Professor of Vertebrate Paleontology at Yale, startled the delegates to the annual Episcopalian Convention, which was held at Hartford, Conn., when he declared that he had proven the theory of organic evolution to his own satisfaction. The newspaper report says:

"Taking one of the strong arguments of the anti-evolutionists that the theory puts God so far away as to make Him no longer a personal factor in life, Professor Lull said that this is not so.

" 'The evolutionist's god is an imminent god, and as such, a much more continuous and potent factor in our lives than the occasional wonder-working god of the older theology,' he said."

Speaking of "the age-old warfare between science and theology," Professor Lull said:

"The past few months have witnessed a recrudescence of it, partly due perhaps to the emotionalism brought on by the war and partly due to uncertainty as to causes of evolution. Among the leaders in the attack on evolution is W. J. Bryan, who is a formidable opponent, not from the point of view of knowledge, but from that of influence over non-intellectual classes."

On the very same day Dr. Cleland Boyd McAfee, speaking at a conference of presidents of fifty-seven Presbyterian universities and colleges which was held in Des Moines, Iowa, in advance of the opening of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which opened the following day, upheld the theory of evolution "from a theological viewpoint because our religion is broad enough to encompass all the discoveries of science."

In these quotations from Prof. Lull and Dr. McAfee the following points are very clear:

(1) The god of evolution is a more potent factor in life than the God of the Bible.

(2) The God of the Bible is sneeringly referred to as being merely an occasional "wonder-worker."

(3) It is admitted in effect that the "wonder-working" creation taught by the Bible and the blind chance origin of things taught by what has been miscalled evolution are antagonistic doctrines.

(4) There is also the *a priori* assumption that those who oppose evolution are either ignorant or unbalanced ("emotional" as Prof. Lull politely terms it). These belong to the non-intellectual classes. All evolutionists belong to the intellectual crowd. (This assumption is characteristic of the modern evolutionist.)

(5) That the Presbyterian religion is broad enough to encompass all the theories and hypotheses of pseudoscience. (Dr. McAfee calls them "discoveries of science.")

How men can hold to these ideas and still hold to the Bible, remain in a church, and call themselves Christians is beyond our comprehension unless, of course, we adopt the characteristic attitude of the evolutionists toward those who differ from them and say of them, as they do of us, that such are ignorant and lacking in intelligence. Not being evolutionists, however, we are not forced to such ungentlemanlike ways of meeting an opponent.

These men have drawn the line sharply between the theory of creation as taught in the Bible and that taught by evolution and have admitted that the two theories are antagonistic to each other. Let us look for a moment at a few facts and see, if possible, which teaching squares with these facts.

Science Does Not Recognize Creative Power

THE only method known to science by which a new being can come into existence is through one or more parent organisms. So long

as there is no necessary break in this method of production we are forced to accept it as the exclusive one. Looking backward into the past, we come to a time when the earth was devoid of life. There were no parent organisms to give rise to the first living forms.

So here at the very beginning of life we have a necessary break in the method of production. How shall we account for the origin of that first living form? There are two theories: (1) That of creation, as taught in the Bible; and (2) that of spontaneous generation, as taught by some evolutionists.

Neither of these theories is new. Each has existed and has warred with the other for thousands of years. The older theory of spontaneous generation, however, did not stop with the germ, but generated a full-grown animal. Aristotle, for instance, thought that fleas, worms, mice, frogs, and other lower forms of animal life sprang up spontaneously from the moist earth. "All dry bodies," he wrote, "which become damp, and all damp bodies which are dried, engender animal life." Virgil thought that bees were produced from the putrifying entrails of a bull.

Van Helmont, a renowned alchemist physician who lived during the reign of Louis XIV, wrote: "The smells which arise from the bottom of morasses produce frogs, slugs, leeches, grasses and other things." Again, he says:

"Scoop out a hole in a brick; put into it some sweet basil, crushed; lay a second brick upon the first so that the hole may be completely covered. Expose the bricks to the sun, and at the end of a few days the smell of the sweet basil, acting as a ferment, will change the herb into real scorpions."

Van Helmont also gave full directions for producing a pot of mice. It is very simple, and we do not doubt that he got the mice. All one had to do was to fill a vessel partly with corn, and then plug up the mouth of the vessel with an old dirty shirt. It requires about twenty-one days for the ferment arising from the dirty shirt reacting with the odor from the corn, to transmute the corn into mice. The doctor, after solemnly assuring us that he himself has witnessed this fact, says: "The mice are born full-grown; there are both males and females. To reproduce the species it suffices to pair them."

When Sir Thomas Browne expressed doubts about the breeding of mice by putrefaction he was replied to by another scientist of that day in these words:

"So may he doubt whether in cheese and timber worms are generated; or if beetles and wasps in cows' dung; or if butterflies, locusts, grasshoppers, shell-fish, snails, eels, and such like, be procreated of putrid matter, which is apt to receive the form of that creature to which it is by formative power disposed. To question this is to question reason, sense, and experience. If he doubts this, let him go to Egypt; and there he will find the fields swarming with mice, begot of the mud of Nylus, to the great calamity of the inhabitants."

In one of the early volumes of the Royal Society of London is contained an illustrated account of the natural history of the famous "barnacle-geese." Buds of a certain tree growing at the sea's edge were said to produce barnacles. These, when they fell into the water, were transmuted into geese.

This doctrine of spontaneous generation, a pagan doctrine, is taught today in a modified form by men who pass as scientists. True, they admit that it is not going on now; but they insist that it did take place in the past and that it originated life on this globe. They do not, however, get their living beings from decaying organic matter, but from inorganic matter.

In 1668 the Italian, Redi, observed that flies are always present around decomposing meat before the maggots appeared. He devised a means of keeping the flies away from the meat, which putrified as always, but produced no maggots. The same kind of meat placed in open jars so that the flies could come in contact with it literally swarmed with maggots. Next he put meat into a jar over the top of which he placed a wire gauze. The flies which were attracted to the meat could not reach it; so they laid their eggs upon the gauze. These hatched in due time; but no maggots appeared in the meat.

From this time on until the invention of the microscope, it came to be understood that Harvey's dictum, "All life is from preëxistent life," was true, at least, of all the higher animals. But when the microscope revealed the existence of bacteria (1683) which no screen nor stoppers could hold out, the old controversy was renewed. They no longer questioned that the higher animals arise only by procreation, but they insisted that these microscopic organisms proved the existence of a "perpetual abiogenic fount" from which under suitable conditions the "evolution of living beings" continued to take place.

Spontaneous Generation Worries Evolutionists

EVEN Professor Huxley, who declared: "The properties of living matter distinguish it absolutely from all other kinds of things; and the present state of our knowledge furnishes us with no link between the living and the not living," once discovered a slimy substance which he supposed existed in great masses at the bottom of the seas, and which he contended was composed of undifferentiated protoplasm and constituted an exhaustless fountain of life. He called this substance Bathybius Haekeli. It was not long, however, before the ship Challenger, Dr. Lionel Beale, and Dr. Carpenter supplied the proof that his great discovery was a great mistake. Bathybius is now known to be merely a precipitate of gypsum thrown down from sea water by alcohol.

What Redi had done for the larger forms of life, Tyndall and Pasteur did for the protozoa and bacteria. Tyndall performed almost a thousand experiments.

In his article on Biology in the "Encyclopedia Brittanica," edition of 1876, Huxley says: "At the present moment there is not a shadow of trustworthy direct evidence that abiogenesis (or spontaneous generation) does take place, or has taken place, within the period during which the existence of the globe is recorded." Professor Huxley says that there is no "direct evidence." He no doubt wanted to believe that spontaneous generation had occurred; but he realized that he had to rely upon indirect evidence, although he had none of that either.

Haeckel seems never to have abandoned the idea of spontaneous generation; and many others still believe that it did occur in the past, when the conditions of the earth were different. However, most of the scientists of today reject the theory entirely. This can be seen from the following quotation from a "Textbook of Histology" by Frederick R. Bailey, A. M., M. D. He says: "The overthrow of the long-held biological fallacy of spontaneous generation was soon followed by the downfall of a similar theory regarding cells."

Every living thing, whether plant or animal, is made up of a highly complex compound called protoplasm. Protoplasm is composed of a few simple elements found in the earth's surfaces, in the "dust of the earth." There is, however, a vast difference between any chemical compound made by the chemist in the laboratory and those compounds made by nature in her great organic laboratory. No amount of analysis and subsequent synthesis will enable the chemist to produce even undifferentiated dead protoplasm. Much less can he produce live, differentiated protoplasm.

Protoplasm is not found in an undifferentiated form. The human body, for instance, is not merely a mass of homogenous protoplasm but is a heterogeneous structure. It is an assemblage of correlated organs and parts, each of which is composed of cells. Each cell is a living unit, an individual in the community of cells, and is composed entirely of protoplasm.

A typical cell consists of a cell body, a cell wall or membrane, a nucleus, and a centrosome. Other structures and bodies are found in cells, but we cannot go into detail here. Suffice it to say that each and every part of the cell is made of protoplasm; yet this protoplasm is differentiated, so that the nucleus and centrosome are distinguishable from the cell body in which they exist, while these two parts of the cell—the nucleus and the centrosome—are distinguishable one from the other. They also perform different functions.

The cell, instead of being a mere compound, is a complete organism, with varied powers and functions and with the necessary structure to exercise these powers and functions. If these were a mere homogeneous substance, it is conceivable that under certain conditions the atoms might fall together and produce such a substance; but there is no known way by which such a process could produce structure and organization, or could produce the powers of life.

The Wonders of Human Organism

CELLS exercise selective powers which cannot be accounted for on any mere physical and chemical basis. The cells of the gastric glands and those of the salivary glands receive the same blood, but manufacture different products which perform different functions—the first producing an acid product which aids in the digestion of proteids, the second producing an alkaline substance which aids in the digestion of starches.

In the blood are a few elements not used in the production of the saliva and gastric juices. But the salivary and gastric glands do not make

a mistake and take the wrong elements. They select the needed elements, and reject the rest.

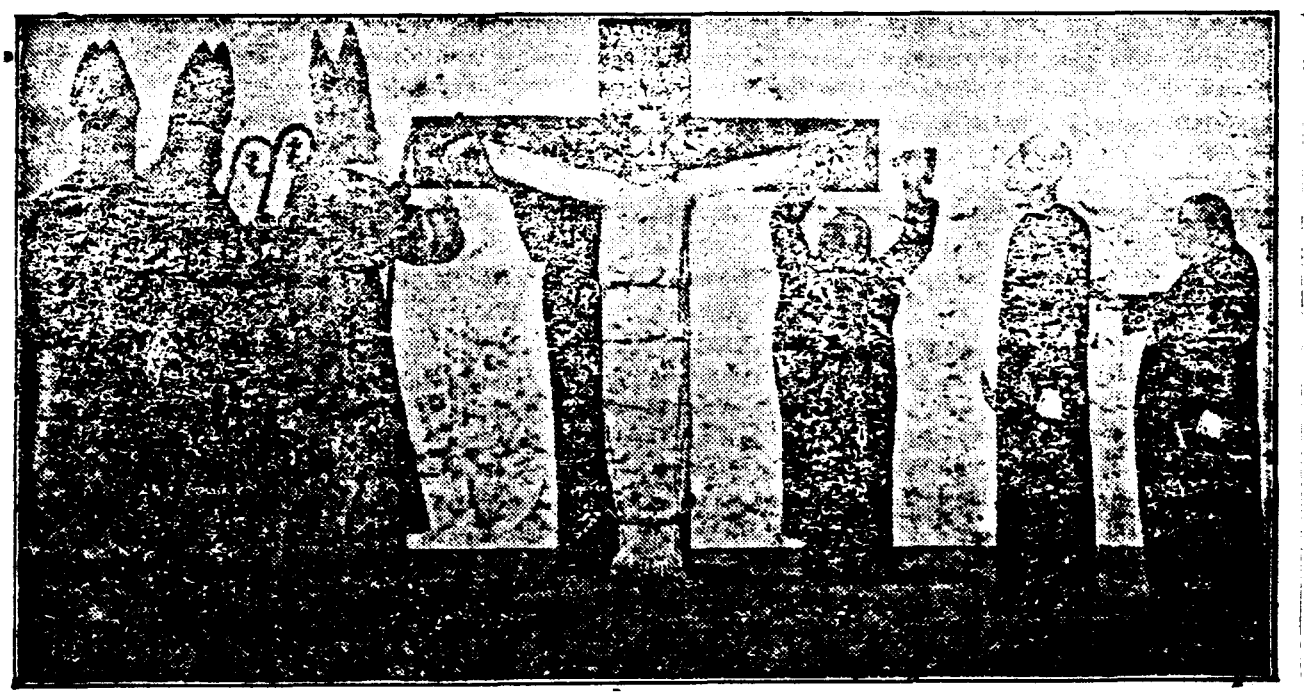
The same blood that supplies the gastric and the salivary glands also supplies the muscles, nerves, bones, etc. The same food elements that go to the muscles are sent to the bones. Yet the muscles do not make bones, nor do the bones make nerves or muscles. Each cell takes from the blood the element or elements needed in building and maintaining its own peculiar structure or in carrying on its own particular functions, and rejects the rest.

This same selective power is seen in operation in the healing of a cut or a wound. There is a skillful and orderly reunion of the tissues and cells on each side of the cut. The circulatory channels are skilfully repaired, the nerves are reunited, muscles and connective tissues unite with their brothers on the other side. There are no mistakes made. Muscles do not unite with nerves or connective tissue, nor nerves with blood vessels; but each tissue connects with its own kind.

An Alberta peach is grafted into the stub of a common peach. The roots of that stub supply the graft with the same sap they would have supplied to the original branches, had they not been cut off; but we get Alberta and not scrub peaches. The plant cells exercise the same selective powers and these are not explainable by any known laws of chemistry.

That the process is no mere matter of chemistry is easily seen if we begin at the beginning of the development of the individual animal. A its beginning every animal consists of one cell, microscopic in size, known as a fertilized ovum. Under proper conditions this cell begins to divide and re-divide until there are millions of them. The one becomes two, the two become four, the four are divided into eight, and so on. At first these cells are all alike; that is, they are identical in form, structure, and function.

That the similarity of these cells is not merely superficial as is the similarity of the ovum of one species with that of another is obvious from the following. Take the little sea-urchin while he is developing, when there is only a little cluster of sixteen cells and put it into sea water from which the lime has been removed. They fall apart and we have sixteen separate units. Put back the lime and each of the sixteen cells will begin the development of a perfect sea-urchin on its own account so that sixteen little animals result.



Reproduction of a cartoon now being widely posted in Europe, bearing a title signifying "What They Would do to Christ Today."

Religion at the Capital

A FRIEND at Washington has sent us a copy of the *Post* containing the announcements for Sunday's services. These announcements show that religious enthusiasm in Washington is at a high pitch. Or at least, they show desperate efforts to start something. For instance, there is the Rev. E. Hez Swem. At the Centennial Baptist Church he promised to aid in the salvation of his fellow men by preaching on "Why He Wanted to Blow Me Up." Now listen to us, Hez: The fact that you would advertise such a topic for a Sunday sermon shows that you really deserved it, and the way you should have advertised was, "Why on Earth Did He Fail to Blow Me Up?" We answer: The chances are that he has not been to church for several years, and therefore is too much of a Christian to resort to the 1917-1918 brand of religion.

Then there is the Rev. Dr. J. E. Byers. At the Luther Place Memorial Church he was to have sundry and divers people "Join the Reformation Procession around the Luther Monument." Very good. The Reformation Movement is dead. We admit it. It should have a monument. It does have one. Those who mourn its departure should parade around the monument to show their grief. We have no complaint to make about this highly spiritual procession.

Harry, Clarence, Clifton, and Herbert

THEN there is the Reverend Harry Dawson Mitchell, D. D., of the National Methodist Church. He was going to tell all about "The Recovery of Lost Spirituality in Public Affairs." Harry, we can tell you just what ails you. When you were howling for war, war, and more war you were a great man. You were putting a vast quantity of "lost spirituality" into public affairs. We know just how you could have another chance. *Start another war!* It is the only way churchianity will ever get another chance; and it is now or never.

At the McKendree Methodist Episcopal church Dr. Clarence True Wilson was to preach in the morning on "National and International Imprecations of the Eighteenth Amendment"; and in the same church in the evening Reverend Clifton K. Ray was to preach on "The Busy Man." Now, Clarence, where do you find that stuff in the Bible? And Clifton, your topic does not look like a Bible topic, either.

And then there is Herbert. At the Foundry Church (gruesome name for a church) Herbert F. Randolph, D. D., was to preach on "David Lloyd George." Herbert, we are surprised at you. Do you ever remember St. Paul preaching on "Titus" or "Vespasian" or any of the other great men of his time? Did he not rather say that he was determined to know nothing among his highly intelligent audience other than "Jesus Christ and him crucified"? But maybe you think you have something on St. Paul when it comes to real preaching.

Freeley, and the Trombones

AND at the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, in the morning the Reverend Freeley Rohrer was to preach on "Personality," and in the evening on "Emblems of Fellowship." That's right, Freeley. "Freely ye have received, freely give." But it might not do your congregation any real harm if you were to sandwich in a Bible topic once in a while. And then again it might. We don't know your congregation. Maybe none of them want anything at all out of the Bible. And if they got it unexpectedly it might make them ill, or cause the collections to fall off terribly, or some other dreadful thing might happen. So go ahead and Rohrer!

It seems that there is a number of Metropolitan churches in Washington. At the one managed by the Reverend John Compton Ball it was the "last opportunity to hear the trombone evangelists." How that reminds us of St. Paul, of that sublime moment when he stood up on the Acropolis and said: "Ye men of Athens, listen to this," and then pulled out his old trombone from its bag and gave them the "wonderfullest" trombone serenade they ever heard.

Making Religion Easy

THEN the Calvary Baptist Church was to have a sermon on "Making Religion Easy." That is the dope! That is what the public wants. If Jesus and the apostles had only been posted on that, how much they could have been spared. Jesus would not have needed to be crucified, and neither Peter nor any of the other apostles would have suffered martyrdom. There would have been no martyrs during the dark ages; for there would have been no saints to

martyr. Conditions in the churches would have been modern, just as they are now.

Among the advertisements Karl Gooseman has one in which he says: "Go ye to the streets and lanes of the city and compel them to come in." Don't be a goose, man! The word rendered "compel" should be rendered "constrain" or "urge." The Lord never commissioned anybody to do more than place a kindly extended invitation before the sheep. The goats, wolves, dogs, and swine were to be allowed to go their way.

Clovis, and John B.

AND then we see that Clovis G. Chappell, D. D., of the Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church South, was to preach on "Visiting the City." You did not say what city you had in mind, Clovis; but if it is New York you had better take up a good big collection before you come. And you had better keep off from Broadway, Clovis, and keep out of the cabarets; for you might have the bad luck to run into some of your flock in some of these places, and it would be hard all around to make explanations that would exactly fit the facts.

In the First Presbyterian Church the Reverend Dr. John B. Clark was to speak on the subject, "I am I, not You." This is remarkable; this is fascinating; this is the truth. Now suppose the topic had been "I am You, not I"; that would have been remarkable, and it might have been fascinating, but would it have been the truth? Or suppose he had advertised the topic as "Am I Ami, or am I not Ami? If I am not Ami, who am I?"

The Best Foot Forward

OH, Yes, about other religious exercises at the capital. Well! The same paper advertised sermons by Mabel somebody on "Americanization"; some mother's boy by the name of Rev. Maurice was going to talk on "The Boy of Winander"; Jason, another good boy that had gone wrong, was going to preach on "Thrills at Springfield," and there were other sermons on "Scandinavian Music," "The Railway of Life," "The Hand That Rocks the Cradle," and other equally important Bible topics.

But then, it was "Navy Day" at the Capital; and all these churches were going to pray for the navy, the same as Christ and the apostles offered up prayers for the Roman navy! and so it was important that they should put their best foot forward. What their worst foot would have been, on an off day, only heaven in its wisdom could know.

Columbus Heard From

SINCE writing the foregoing we have heard from Columbus, Ohio, and list without comment the spiritual pabulum which the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and United Brethren churches of that city planned to spread before the spiritually hungry in that city as their feast for a single Sunday:

Safety First; Disappointed; Uncle Sam and the Foreigner; How to be Happy Though Married; Movie Star Salaries; Can a Woman Come Back?; The Branded Man; Sermons in Laces; High Living; He Makes a God from a Tree; Self-Preservation; Growing Pains; Attractive Personality; Upper or Lower Berth; "Les Miserables"; The Puritan or Cleopatra—Which Type Shall Survive in America?; Putting the Shine on; Modern Slime-Pits of Society; The Job of Being a Father; Good Literature; Our Boys in War and Peace.

IN DISTRESS, and in hope that something can be done to alleviate their condition, the farmers of Minnesota have elected one of their number, Magnus Johnson, to the post of United States Senator from that state. Right or wrong, the farmers of the West feel that there is something wrong in the piling up of uncounted wealth in the cities of the East, where it is squandered with a lavish hand, while those that produce the food of the nation work early and late and barely earn enough to keep alive. We doubt if Magnus will be able to do much.

The gypsy moth, which now does considerable damage in America, was imported into this country by a scientist. He was experimenting on the subject of silk culture, when the door of the cage was unfortunately opened and the moths escaped. The United States Department of Agriculture warns that there are three thousand distinct insect pests in other lands that would flourish here if we were so unfortunate as to introduce them.

[254]The morning following was the first day of the week; and early that morning, before it became very light, Mary Magdalene and other good women who had followed Jesus from Galilee and ministered unto Him, hastened to the Savior's tomb. When they reached there the angel of the Lord appeared unto them, saying, "Fear not ye: for I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified. He is not here: for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay. And go quickly, and tell his disciples that he is risen from the dead; and, behold, he goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see him: lo, I have told you. And they departed quickly from the sepulchre with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word." (Matthew 28:5-8) This news to these faithful women sounded too good to be true. They were dazed and bewildered; yet with joy they hurried away to deliver the message to others who loved the Lord.

[255]Here we have the proof that the resurrection of Jesus is one of the strings upon the harp of God, yielding great joy to those who hear its blessed sound. The first human being who heard of the resurrection rejoiced. How much more joy there must have been in heaven at that hour!

[256]Angel means messenger; that is, one who is sent on a mission as a representative or deputy, or messenger of God. These holy messengers or angels always have access to the Father, Jehovah. (Matthew 18:10) We should expect, of course, that these holy ones of the heavenly host would sing praise and give utterance to joy before the Lord at every progressive step of His plan. These angels inhabit the heavens, the high place. And so the Psalmist writes of them: "Praise ye the Lord. Praise ye the Lord from the heavens: praise him in the heights. Praise ye him, all his angels: praise ye him, all his hosts." (Psalm 148:1, 2) The Bible abounds with many instances wherein God has used these holy angels as messengers. He communicated with Abraham by His angels (Genesis 22:15); also with Jacob. (Genesis 31:11) God appeared unto Moses by His angel. (Exodus 3:2) He also delivered a message to Elijah by His angel. (1 Kings 19:5) These holy messengers of God guarded the interests of Jesus at all times, from the moment He left the heavenly courts to become the man Jesus for the purpose of redeeming the world of mankind. (Zechariah 3:1-7) The angel of the Lord announced to Mary that she was to be the mother of the babe Jesus. (Luke 1:31) When she gave birth to this wonderful child, the angel of the Lord brought the message to the faithful shepherds, and the great multitude of the heavenly hosts joined together with that angel in praising God.—Luke 2:9-11.

A child o'er the creatures shall then have dominion;
The lion shall yield at his word of command;
The crocodile's den shall be his pavilion;
And the wild mountain deer shall feed from his hand.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What was done by Mary and others on the morning of the first day of the week after Jesus' crucifixion? ¶ 254.

Who appeared unto them at the tomb? and what did the messenger say? ¶ 254.

What effect did this message from the angel have upon these women? and what did they do? ¶ 254.

What proof have we here that the resurrection of Jesus is one of the strings upon the harp of God? ¶ 255.

What effect was produced upon the first human being who heard of the resurrection of the Lord? ¶ 255.

How must this news have been received in heaven? ¶ 255.

What is the meaning of the word angel? ¶ 256.

Do these angels have access to Jehovah? Give the Scriptural proof. ¶ 256.

Is there Scriptural proof that these holy messengers sing praises in heaven? ¶ 256.

What Scriptural proof have we that God uses angels for messengers? Give several instances. ¶ 256.

Is there any Scriptural evidence that these holy angels guarded the interests of Jesus while here on earth? ¶ 256.

Cite Scriptural proof as to what else the angels did with reference to Jesus the Babe. ¶ 256.

1924

A new year dawns with ominous and threatening consequences certain to follow in the wake of nine years of strife.

Our attitude is one of hopefulness; but our feelings are distraught with the forebodings that mark every change: It may prove for the best, it is likely to be otherwise.

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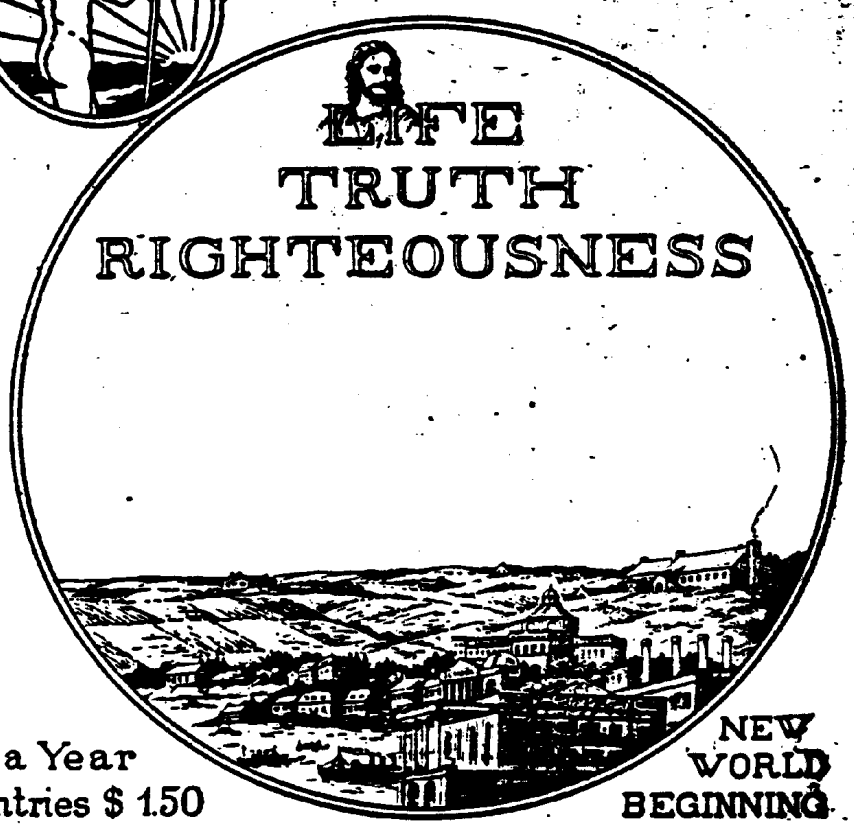
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January 16, 1924



ANALYSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR 1924

PSYCHIC PHENOMENA EXPLAINED



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Contents of the Golden Age

Labor and Economics

Here and There Throughout the World 230
Unemployment in England 230
Doles to Babylonians 231

Social and Educational

Starving in a Palace 236
Items Respecting Russia 238
Clever Detective Work 240
Best Cure Found for the Blues 244

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

Bankers and Packers 239
Maintaining the Monarchy 240
The Business Outlook for 1924 241

Political—Domestic and Foreign

An Analysis of the President's Message 227
Reports from Foreign Correspondents 228
From Canada 228
From England 229
Here and There Throughout the World 230
Entertaining the Premiers 231
Ireland, Australia, Jamaica 231
Egypt, South America, Cuba, Asia 232
Five Years of Peace 233
Efforts to Force America In 234
Poincaré the Impossible 234
Doctor Hillis in the Ruhr 236
Germany Is in Chaos 237
Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland 237
Italian Statesmanship 238

Home and Health

The Rights of Non-Tobacconists 245

Religion and Philosophy

A Study of the Theory of Evolution (Part 2) 246
Psychic Phenomena Explained 251
Studies in "The Harp of God" 255

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An Analysis of the President's Message

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ostensibly is against America's joining the League of Nations; so is Wall Street. This is because the American people are definitely set against it. Sour grapes.

He is for the World Court, the back-door entrance into the League; so is Wall Street.

He is against the recognition of the government of Soviet Russia; so is Wall Street.

He wants Europe to pay back the money it has borrowed here; so does Wall Street.

He wants a reduction in the income taxes paid by the wealthy, so that a larger proportion of taxes may fall on those whose earnings are smaller; so does Wall Street.

He is opposed to the levying of excess profits taxes; so is Wall Street.

He is opposed to the issuance of any more tax free securities; so is Wall Street, now, after all these securities are safely lodged in their bank vaults to the tune of billions of dollars. This is locking the stable door when the stolen horse is twenty miles away.

He wants the tariff let alone; so does Wall Street, and everybody else with any dollars or sense.

He wants America's four billion dollar merchant marine surrendered to private interests; so does Wall Street.

He wants the Supreme Court virtually to have the power to fix railroad profits; so does Wall Street.

He sees the necessity of a revision of freight rates, but he wants the railroads let alone; so does Wall Street.

He wants the procedure in Federal courts to be regulated by the courts rather than by statutes made by the people; so does Wall Street.

He wants prohibition enforced; so does Wall Street. It has wet goods laid up for many years and it does not wish the people at large to have such goods. Wet goods make them dangerous.

He wants Northern industrial centers made more hospitable places for Negroes; so does Wall Street, because it has found Negroes much easier to handle than whites.

He wants the Federal Government, when it employs women, to see to it that there is a minimum wage below which the Government shall not fall; so does Wall Street, which, now that it has been freed of this burden by decree of the Supreme Court, can pay the women as it pleases in every other part of the Union.

He wants the immediate registration of all aliens; so does Wall Street. It hopes thus to be able to keep out Bolshevism.

He is opposed to granting the soldiers a bonus; so is Wall Street.

He is opposed to government ownership or operation of coal mines; so is Wall Street.

He is opposed to regulating profits in coal at the mines; so is Wall Street.

He wants "greater unity of ownership" of the soft coal fields and "common selling agents" for the product; so does Wall Street.

He is opposed to any plan for aiding the farmer that would be in any way akin to the plan that has been used for aiding the railroads to make their huge profits; so is Wall Street.

He wants Congress to hamper him by wholly needless restrictions as to how he may dispose of Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford; so does Wall Street.

He wants good roads for the automobiles; so does Wall Street.

It seems to us that President Coolidge is the Republican party's logical candidate for President, and that he probably stands well with the papacy; we shall be surprised if he is not nominated this coming June. But whether he would be elected may depend on how much the people as a whole see in his message and his close alliance with the superinvisible government.

Reports from Foreign Correspondents

Report from Canada

CANADA has received one good financial "earthquake" in the past few months, and the money satraps fear another one. That it will come seems to be a foregone conclusion. The devastating failure of the Home Bank of Canada has caused the small depositors first to quake, then to get mad; and now they are combining into quite a formidable union for purposes of compelling investigation.

Simultaneously three investigations are going on: The authorities are taking criminal proceedings against the Directors; the Government is investigating the internal affairs of the Bank, and discovering a condition so putrid that it almost calls for the use of gas masks; and the depositors are demanding that the Government make up any deficit, because the Finance Minister was warned by officers of the Bank years ago that its investments were unsound and that it should be checked up.

Nothing was done at the time, seemingly; and upon the bare assurance of the management that everything was in good shape the matter was dropped. Now the depositors are invoking the Bank Act, and declaring that as the Government controls a large staff of bank examiners, this implies a direct responsibility with regard to the soundness of the Canadian Banks, and therefore the Government must make good its protegé's losses.

What the outcome will be remains to be seen. In the meantime the aroused state of public opinion bodes ill for the directorate if evidence of crooked dealing is exhumed, as seems highly probable. The fact that the Home Bank is practically a Roman Catholic institution, having been founded by a Bishop (Fallon) and supported by the Catholic institutions generally, does not increase the public confidence.

Church union affecting the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches continues prominent in the press. Much bitterness is being stirred up and factional vituperation is much in evidence. The old adage that "when thieves fall out honest men get their due" may be true in this case; and no doubt as the fight waxes more fierce, many interesting truths will come to light.

Paralleling the already published statement that immense sums of money have been wasted annually by the three denominations in duplication of efforts in the communities where three full-time ministers are needed to do the work that one able-bodied man could do in his spare time, is the growing conviction in the minds of the people that the salaried minister is an anachronism.

Already the Southern Saskatchewan Conference of the Mennonite Church has cut off its salaried ministry because "a certain sect is widely advertising 'Free Minister Service' [Seats Free and No Collection]"; and they cannot compete. Some able-bodied ministers are now more closely emulating St. Paul and working for a living whilst they preach.

Farming conditions are as one would expect, and as was predicted in the columns of THE GOLDEN AGE some months ago. When the tremendous wheat harvest of the "golden" West commenced to flow eastward to the markets, all the newspapers joined in a chorus of praise of the "productivity of our wonderful Prairie Provinces."

Today they are silent. The crop was big enough, but in many parts of the West the farmers cannot get enough money for the wheat to pay haulage to the railroad. There is again a despondency, a sullen hatred of conditions that make a year's labor of no avail.

Your correspondent hopes in his next report to give with some detail a report of the government action against the Alberta district farmers under the Tax Act. It should be interesting reading whilst Canada is so "prosperous."

One flourishing business, however, which seems to gain momentum with every passing month is the bootleg traffic to the U. S. A. The Belleville (Ontario) rum fleet still busily ships its spiritous cargoes to Cuba and Mexico in twenty-ton launches, returning in twenty-four hours for another load. There is much activity just now in fear of a freeze-up of Lake Ontario. An examination of the Mexico shipping records should be interesting, with all the names of Canadian lake craft that must appear thereon!

Labor conditions are deplorable. The Toronto *Telegram* reports that twenty-five thousand Canadians are crossing the American boundary line each week because of the slackness of business in Canada. Many of them are discouraged farmers. Many are unemployed artisans.

Many are immigrants who see a brighter prospect for steady employment south of the line, and thus hold up to ridicule both the Canadian Immigration activities in their attempt to get settlers, and the American law which tries to restrict their entry.

During the "prosperous" years that followed the war which made Canada safe for democracy, the Government statistics of immigration and emigration are as follows:

	To Canada	From Canada
1919	57,702	57,782
1920	117,336	90,025
1921	148,477	72,317
1922	89.999	46.810
1923	72,887	117,011
Total	486,401	383,945

This gives the total immigration from all countries for these years, and the emigration to the United States only. There was also a large loss to England, South Africa, Australia, and other countries. Seemingly there is something radically wrong with Canada's immigration policy.

Report from England

BRITAIN at the present time is in the midst of the excitement which always accompanies a general election. The Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, known to Americans because he was Britain's financial emissary, dissolved Parliament in order that he could go to the country for authority to introduce measures for protection; this because Mr. Bonar Law, whose place he took, had promised that the present government would make no attempt to introduce such legislation.

Mr. Baldwin and his supporters say that this was a most honorable proceeding on his part, whereas the Liberal leaders say that he has prostituted the privileges of his office and thrown the country into confusion in order to get a party advantage. For, say they, the country has already many times expressed itself on this question; and the late government was expected to proceed with the legislation for the amendment of the country's affairs, without touching the principles upon which it lives, and to try to bring about such relationships with the country's European neighbors as would help to settle the distracted nations and thus bring peace in Europe.

When elected, the Conservatives got a much greater proportion of seats in Parliament than votes in the country; for they polled only about seventy-five percent of votes in the constituencies. Their opponents are divided; and the only hope the Conservatives have at this time is that, the same conditions prevailing, they expect to do as well or better than before and to have freedom to go their own way.

In the meantime the government of Britain has little weight in the counsels of the European politicians—which may be all the better for everybody; but Europe is going from bad to worse. At home unemployment is the giant stalking through the land, and it is this that has precipitated the Prime Minister's action. The politicians are divided; at the best they do not know what to do to amend the weakness of the country's industrial situation.

Some apparently genuinely believe that duties levied on all imports will serve to keep goods out of the country and so provide work at home by safeguarding the home manufacturer from foreign competition, thought it is also expected that the duties which will be levied (on the goods which are to be kept out!) will help to pay the taxation of the country and so relieve its burdens; also the shipping countries hope to continue to fill their ships with the goods and to satisfy their shareholders with the carrying profits on the goods which the protectionist hopes to keep out of the country. Whichever party is in the ascendancy the opposition can always point to failures; and in any case the public are the sufferers at the hands of those who hold the reins, power and money.

The profiteer is still abroad in the land, not only the one who openly takes advantage of a fellow citizen in his need, but the ordinary commercial profiteer. A short time ago it was pointed out that two Yorkshire firms, in the wool trade, revealed by their figures that each had made an average of £140 ($700) profit per year per employé. Perhaps there is no more shameful fleecing of the public than in some departments of the wool trade. One buys some underclothing which is said to be good or best value in woolen wear, only to find that when the storekeeper sold the goods the customer was also "sold."

The general condition of the country shows up as usual. The people are very patient under the heavy burdens which they must bear. The richer people are feeling the pinch of things; but things do not pinch so hard when a person has only some thousands of pounds less in income. Lord Derby of Knowsley, near Liverpool, the present representative of the well-established family of the Stanleys, said the other day that he was approaching the point where he might have to consider the giving up of his ancestral home. But worry with scores of thousands of pounds a year income can hardly be the same as when there is worry as to how many loaves can be bought with the wage of the home provider.

The late Lord Chancellor has been shocking the country by his outspoken paganism. He will not tolerate the idea that there can be a time when war will be no more, and he laughs to scorn those who carry such an idea. He will have nothing to do with any notion of such a league of nations as at present exists, and expects to see things go on as always. If he lives a little longer he will see something which will shake his paganism. In any case Isaiah is to be believed rather than the Earl of Birkenhead.

There is little doing amongst the churches. A great meeting is called for the Royal Albert hall by some earnest Christians, when they are going to declare their faith in the Bible as the Word of God. There are many who deplore the falling away from the faith of their fathers. To our regret we have to say that these apparently sincere persons refuse to be released from the bondage which their creeds have bound around them, and decline to have the plan of God set before them. We have no doubt that soon they will see that faith in the Bible as the Word of God is not enough; and that none can continue to hold faith who does not understand the Bible, which, admittedly, they do not.

Here and There Throughout the World

UNEMPLOYMENT in England is increasing, and is already in the dreadful condition that seven million workers and their dependents are forced to apply for public relief. In some of the cities there are skilled workers who have not done a stroke of work in three years.

These men are quiet, but are broken in spirit; and their value as workers is diminishing. They are showing plainly the signs of hunger in their faces, They are clamoring for work, preferring to work at anything rather than to be idle, even though they may be paid something for it.

The British Government is putting out two million pounds sterling per week for the maintenance of the unemployed, and an equal amount is being contributed by the local Poor Law authorities. The Labor Party sees no solution of the problem which Britain faces except the immediate cancellation of all war debts, including Britain's debt to the United States.

Heretofore Britain has done an enormous business with all other European countries; but Europe can no longer buy, and the British dominions cannot take care of the surplus goods which British mills can produce. The British outlook is dark indeed.

A joint meeting of representatives of all the principal churches of England has just been held in London, at which resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to "institute a searching inquiry into the fundamental causes of the persistent unemployment which has sapped the life of the people for so many years," "with a view to large and radical measures being speedily taken to deal with the evil."

One of the bishops of the Church of England present said that the clergy were at this conference "to give voice to a profoundly uneasy conscience." We can see why, as a result of their always championing the cause of war whenever the opportunity arises, they should have just that kind of conscience.

Where unemployment is so widespread, there is a natural tendency for wages to go down. The condition of cinema workers in London has just come to light, showing that one of these men, working from nine in the morning until ten-thirty at night every day in the week, receives as compensation only two pounds sterling per week, barely enough for a single man to exist upon. Another operator, showing pictures for seven and one-half hours daily, received only one pound three shillings per week.

Doles to Babylonians

BRITISH labor men, confronted with their own miseries, are giving some attention to the doles that are passed out to others. Millions of dollars are paid out every year to persons whose only claim to the money is that for some vague reason or other they are "distinguished."

This is on the same general level with the payment of $20,000 a year to Chauncey M. Depew out of the funds of one of the great life insurance companies. On the witness stand Chauncey seemed unable to find any reason why he should get those $20,000 except for his "general standing" in the community.

The labor people just now are pointing out that while he lived, Lord Nelson received his pay as a naval officer, plus $15,000 prize money for the Battle of the Nile alone, plus $15,000 a year from the King of Naples, plus a gift of $50,000 from the East India Company, and received a pension during the latter part of his life of $20,000 per year from the British Government; and that since his death, up to 1913, his relatives, most of them entirely unknown to the public, have collected an additional $2,500,000, all because they happened to be Nelsons.

This same miserable policy of sustaining distinguished men and families long after the work for which they were duly paid at the time has been finished, continues to be a British policy. The judiciary are paid amply while in office, and paid after they are out of office. The same is true of the peers and of royalty in general.

In the face of such conditions, an account of a royal wedding, such as that of the Crown Prince of Sweden to one of the British royalty, recently celebrated in London is nonsense.

The newspaper stories give us our fill of information about "magnificent gold plate," "scarlet and blue uniforms adorned with decorations and gold lace," "gorgeous copes" of the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the "crimson and lace costumes" of the choir, etc.; and we may add that it does not take long to give us our fill, either. A little of it goes a long way. Britain is paying well for a lot of tomfoolery it could do without.

Entertaining the Premiers

FOR the entertainment of the Premiers of Canada, South Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand the British Navy has just had a parade of its fleet off Spithead, England. Of the eighty-two vessels in the armada not a single ship was commissioned in 1914. The number of battleships is now but eighteen, whereas in 1914 there were fifty-five.

The battleship has had its day, and it was an expensive day. The Hood, England's greatest battleship, carries eight fifteen-inch guns at a speed of thirty-one knots an hour. The Angus, airship carrier, has no funnels, but ejects its smoke from behind, like an automobile.

Reports from India are that for the first time in years it is expected that the 1923 budget will be balanced. The Indian Premier says, in explanation of the means by which this fiscal result was accomplished:

> "Taxation [of the poor Hindus] has been increased to an extent which a few years ago would not have been thought possible. Nevertheless for five years in succession we were unable to balance our budgets. The aggregate deficits indeed in these five years amounted to more than sixty million pounds sterling, a gigantic sum for so poor a country."

Both the premiers of India and South Africa want a "tariff preference to goods from within the Empire." In other words, they want protection instead of free trade; and it seems likely to us that economic necessity will virtually force consent to their wishes. However, there is a great body of public opinion in England that will always be for free trade and against protection in any form.

Ireland, Australia, Jamaica

IRELAND maintains its reputation for being always in trouble. The Irish Republic is now mostly in jail, prisoners of the Irish Free State, and is engaged in a hunger strike to bring about either liberty or death. At last account five hundred of the fifteen thousand prisoners were still on strike, with several of them in a dangerous condition.

Melbourne has been having a police strike with results somewhat like those which accompanied Boston's similar strike some years ago. Rowdies took advantage of the situation to overturn cars, smash windows, and rob stores. Part of the force stayed on the job, and the places of the strikers were temporarily filled by special constables who aided in restoring order. The strike was due to the refusal of the police commissioners to dismiss a patrolman for what

the commissioners regarded as inadequate reasons.

The Jamaican Government has been investigating the question of how to best develop the island's transportation facilities. The expert appointed to the job, in his report to the Duke of Devonshire, advised against State ownership or control.

It is a safe bet that the Duke has a good personal financial reason why the railways should be left in his hands, if they are there now. We have no knowledge on the subject, but can guess. Generally, in America, when we find experts telling financiers that a certain enterprise ought not to be undertaken by the public, we know in advance why the report was framed that way.

Think what a crime against the financiers it would be if some of the really good and profitable things of this world should actually get into the hands of the common people. In a little while they would want something more; and after a while the people would want to run all their own businesses; and what a terrible thing that would be, wouldn't it?

Excitement in Egypt

EGYPT has had the excitement of an election. Adley Bey, British candidate for the premiership, according to the London *Daily Herald*, received three votes. The *Herald* says that he was so sure of election that he neglected to go to the polls himself; otherwise he might have had four votes. Some of the ministers received no votes at all, not a single one. This would seem to indicate that if the Egyptians do not know what they want they at least know what they do not want.

Ninety percent of the inhabitants of Egypt are engaged in agriculture; but the same conditions are developing there as elsewhere over the earth. The land is getting into the hands of the few, with a consequence of strikes and other labor troubles, which before the World War were never heard of. There has also been a rapid rise in the cost of living.

The Valley of Kings, within which lie the now famous remains of King Tut-ankh-Amen, has been connected with the outside world by long distance telephone. The use of the telephone is spreading greatly. England notices a rapid increase in the number of instruments in use since the war.

South America, Cuba, and Asia

SOUTH America is a world all by itself, with its own problems. The South American continent sets a pretty good example of sanity as compared with the rest of the world, but of late is growing somewhat restless. The three greatest countries of South America, Argentine, Brazil and Chile (cometimes called the ABC countries), determine South American destinies.

None of the other South American countries would be able to contend seriously with any one of these, but it becomes a different matter when they face each other. Argentine has been expanding its military administration, most unwisely, we think. This has made Chile anxious; and now, although Chile is peaceably disposed, the probabilities are that it will follow Argentine's bad example.

The present Chilean government is enlightened and progressive. It is organizing coöperative workingmen's banks in the industrial centers, with a view to the social betterment and uplift of the workers. That is the kind of work in which a government should be engaged, rather than in the evil work of multiplying arms with which to force its will upon others.

Cuba would like to be progressive, but is handicapped. In the interests of economy and efficiency the Cuban legislature passed a bill consolidating the railroads of the country, an eminently sensible thing to do; but they did not reckon with the fact that some of the Cuban railroads belong to American financiers. At present the financiers have blocked the way of the Cubans by throwing their great power into an effort to have our State Department take a hand in the matter.

In the midst of the general Asiatic melee China has developed a real statesman in the person of General Yen Hsi-shan, governor of the province of Shansi. In the eleven years during which he has been administering the province he has reduced the soldiers from 50,000 to 20,000, has put a complete end to banditry and the opium traffic, has built modern roads. has begun reforestation on a large scale, and has introduced sheep suitable to the climate.

Early in November, Japan was the scene of one of the greatest ovations ever given any person on the other side of the world. It was a spontaneous expression on the part of all Japan in honor of the American Ambassador, as he

left for a visit home, following the relief work in which America played the principal part. The ship on which he sailed was converted into a huge conservatory of flowers which came from all parts of Japan. This expression of gratitude is encouraging from every point of view. It shows that, whatever may have been the case in the past, the Japanese people at this time are genuinely friendly to the American people. Newspaper reports show that in Japan, when conditions were at the worst, people committed suicide in preference to facing starvation.

Five Years of Peace

FROM a symposium in the New York *World* we cull some items under this head. The president of Yale University says that the present situation is most disheartening. He sees in European affairs increased evidences of jealousy, fear, hatred, suspicion, greed, and the disposition of the strong to bully the weak.

The president of Princeton University does not see that the nations are any closer together than five years ago, or that there is any sign of their coming closer together. He thinks the best thing for the United States to do is to join the League of Nations. In our opinion President Hibben is barking up the wrong tree. President Hibben is a D. D., and engaged in the work of making other D. D's.

Robert E. Speer, president of the Federal Council of Churches, says that there is a deepening conviction that all the people want peace, that the whole trouble is in bad leaders, that the mass of the people are convinced that they have been misused to their own destruction, and that they are not in the mood to be thus misused much longer.

Dr. William T. Ellis, the magazine writer, says that "most of the penetrating Old World observers with whom I have talked (in an eight months' trip to the Near East) have reached the conclusion that unless there is a general return to an observance of the principles of Christianity there is no hope for civilization."

During the lifetime of Pastor Russell, William T. Ellis devoted his talents to ridiculing the efforts of that godly man to establish true Christianity in the earth. The Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Ellis is a spokesman, served faithfully as a slave at the beck and call of the war god in 1917 and 1918.

Having done what he could to destroy true Christianity in the earth, and to uphold false Christianity, it strikes us as interesting at this juncture to have him say that unless mankind comes to an observance of true Christianity there is no hope for civilization. If civilization perishes, William T. Ellis will be as largely responsible for it as any man we know.

Oscar S. Straus, former ambassador to Turkey, says that the world conditions since the armistice have been ruinous alike to both the victor and the vanquished, and that the reason for the unparalleled disastrous result is because the peace terms were forged in revenge and not in justice.

Senator Borah of Idaho thinks that up to the time of the armistice the Allies were carrying on war against governments; and that since that time they have been carrying on war against men, women and children who were not responsible for the war, and who are being punished in peace as no human beings were ever punished before. The situation in Germany confirms this. Every effort is being made to destroy the German population.

Opinions of the Europeans

ISRAEL ZANGWILL, the novelist, says of Europe that it has no statesman, but a succession of gamblers; and that the people of Europe are like passengers in a train driven by a mad engineer. He is of the opinion that the men in power all over Europe have forgotten much and learned nothing; and that if the press had not aided the politicians it would not have been possible to engulf the whole world in a whirlpool of hatred and falsehood.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the scientist and explorer, declares that in his opinion Europe, five years after the armistice, is in a worse condition than it was in 1918 at the end of the war; and that the present crisis is greater than any that arose during the war itself.

Cardinal Mercier says that the rulers of Europe are filled with distrust, and that there is anxiety everywhere. The cardinal is right; and the reason for this distressing situation is that Europe has drunk too long and too deeply of Roman Catholic doctrines. It is Babylon's mixed wine that has made Europe a madhouse. The Cardinal should chuck up his job.

Lloyd George, at the conclusion of his recent tour of America, made the statement that unless America joins with England to settle the present European unrest, "civilization is doomed within this generation to a catastrophe such as the world has never seen." He wants a policeman with a long pocketbook.

The President of Czecho-Slovakia says that the first requirement of Europe is authority. This is our opinion exactly; and in our judgment this authority can come from but one place. It can certainly never come from any earthly source; all such sources have been discredited long ago.

Francesco Nitti, ex-Premier of Italy, says that Europe is now in a far worse condition than at the close of the war, that all solemn pledges made during the war have been violated, that conquered nations have been disarmed, that France and her dependent states have doubled their armaments, and that every effort is being made to suffocate Germany and to destroy her economically. He anticipates that Germany will be broken up, and that her dissolution will bring irreparable disaster to France.

America Has Already Paid

General Smuts, Premier of South Africa, says of the Treaty of Versailles, which brought about present conditions in Europe:

"The responsibility for what was done at Paris for the settlement contained in the peace treaty, weighs heavily on my conscience in spite of the fact that I signed it only under protest, and under a sense of foreboding of future calamities which have come only too true."

He sees the economic and industrial structure of Europe cracking in all directions, unable to bear the weight of the vast hordes of black troops that have been poured into Europe by France in her effort to maintain her supremacy by force rather than by reason.

General Smuts, like most European statesmen, sees hope only if America reënters European affairs. But Uncle Sam is chary of acting as Britain's paymaster and sheriff; and most Americans see little else to be gained by America's undertaking greater participation in the troubles overseas.

But Europeans have no right to feel that America has shown no interest in their troubles. The following is a statement, in millions of dollars, of the amounts that the United States Government has advanced to various European countries. The Liberty Bonds to provide these funds were sold to the citizens of America up to their full capacity to buy:

Hungary	$ 2,000,000
Latvia	6,000,000
Lithuania	6,000,000
Finland	9,000,000
Armenia	14,000,000
Greece	15,000,000
Esthonia	16,000,000
Roumania	41,000,000
Austria	46,000,000
Jugo-Slavia	58,000,000
Czecho-Slovakia	104,000,000
Poland	153,000,000
Russia	228,000,000
Belgium	429,000,000
Italy	1,892,000,000
France	3,771,000,000
Britain	4,747,000,000
	$11,537,000,000

This is $100 for every man, woman and child in the United States; it is almost $4,000,000 for every county in the United States. Think of the good roads and schools that could be built with such a vast sum. It would build homes for one-seventh of the people of the country.

Efforts to Force America In

EUROPE can never pay this sum in money; if she sent us all the gold she has it would pay only the interest on the debt for two years; she cannot pay in goods, because America cannot afford to let the goods come in and thus destroy her own market.

At present Europe cannot make enough to live on, and is borrowing heavily to pay living expenses. She has cut down imports until the American farmer has lost his markets and is in despair. Experience shows that it is not long after the farmer is in despair before the manufacturer is in despair, too; for the farmer is his best customer.

The Federal Council of Churches, that everlasting messer in things that are none of its concern, is putting the screws on President Coolidge, endeavoring to force him, if not into the front door of the League of Nations, at least into the back door, the World Court.

The Council is becoming more and more political in its aims and methods. Through its efforts thirteen million persons hounded President Harding, by letters and petitions, preceding the Washington Arms Conference. Do we all remember how Jesus and the apostles got after the Roman emperors, telling them how to run their business of making the world safe for democracy? We do not; for they did not.

The League of Nations has completed its five hundredth treaty, an agreement between Denmark and Latvia on the subject of trade marks. It has reëstablished peace between Italy and Greece over the Corfu affair; it does accomplish some good in the world, in spite of all the evils it condones.

It does not dare concern itself, however, about the one great question that the whole world is talking about; namely, the French occupation of the Ruhr. A league that is courageous enough to intervene where a lesser government is the transgressor, but dares say nothing where the greatest military power of all time is the aggressor, is not the kind of supergovernment that the world needs. Christ's kingdom alone will be able to deal with France.

Poincare the Impossible

BY THIS time all readers of THE GOLDEN AGE are aware that the United States' proposals to France and other countries that an unbiased inquiry be made into Germany's ability to pay the reparations indemnities have fallen to the ground.

The French Premier, although understanding distinctly that these experts would be acting wholly in an advisory capacity, made such restrictions respecting the inquiry that it was not found feasible to go on with them.

Senator McCormick voices the general opinion of Premier Poincaré in America in the following statement:

"The contemptuous condescension with which M. Poincaré conditions his acceptance of the proposed conference shows that he has not learned anything, or, if he has, that he will not confess it. He originally proposed and promised the impossible to his own people, and so overthrew and succeeded in office a man of great ability, who had won from England a guarantee of French security which M. Poincaré promptly repudiated. M. Poincaré's policy has reduced the total of German reparations recoverable by France, has added enormously to the French national debt, has prolonged and increased unemployment in England, has added to the number of children in central Europe dead or dying of slow starvation, has multiplied the number of those whom Mr. Coolidge believes must be fed by the charity of the American taxpayer, has made more remote the payment of the Allied debt to us, and has hurt immeasurably the American farmer and manufacturer."

But conference or no conference France is inevitably nearing the end of her course of force and selfishness. There has been no unemployment there yet, but there soon will be; for the work of reconstruction, now about two-thirds completed, will be stopped by lack of funds.

France has advanced eighty billion francs to the people in the war-devastated areas, and has set this huge sum aside in a special budget charged to Germany. If she drives Germany to dissolution and destruction, as she seems determined to do, Germany will never pay any of this; and the result will be what all leading economists see ahead for France—sure bankruptcy.

France, however, is largely an agricultural nation, and with eighty-five percent of the farms owned by the people living upon them, can manage to get along after a fashion, even if the franc does go the way of the mark. But she will have to stop all industrial progress, and even military expense, if the franc continues to depreciate.

France Outkaisering the Kaiser

AT PRESENT the French military machine is worse than the German machine ever was, even in the palmiest days of the Kaiser. France has a million men under arms, and five airplanes to England's one. True democracy shudders at this new form of ruthless force.

For permitting, in the town of Leveque, an inscription stating that the World War was a war to end war, the French Government has ordered the mayor to stand trial for non-observance of a ministerial order. This shows that the present French ministry never had any such Wilsonian idea. The farther we go in chasing Mr. Wilson's rainbow phrases the more fatigued we get.

There is a pronounced antagonism in France against America. In September a young man who stole $30,000 from the American Express Company, and who admitted that he had spent it in furnishing an apartment for an unmarried

Parisienne, was acquitted by a jury after only five minutes deliberation. The ground of the acquittal was that the American concern was American, that it was rich, and that it had made millions through exchange speculations in the franc. On any such basis a crime becomes a joke.

Doctor Hillis in the Ruhr

THE Reverend Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, who won undying fame during the World War by his "sermons" of hate for the Germans, is back from a visit to the Ruhr valley, where for eight months, he says, the German Government paid the workers to remain idle, so as to try to force better terms from the French. He describes the German civilization entertainingly, and contrasts it with Britain and America. In trying to prove that the Germans can well afford to pay reparations in full he said:

"Tenement houses are not permitted in the Ruhr valley. You can find *tens of* thousands of rotting old rookeries in the cotton cities of central England, and miserable shacks in the coal, iron and steel towns of the United States. But you shall not find one single such structure in the entire Ruhr valley—not one! One day, passing through the outskirts of Essen, I noticed at a distance what looked like a splendid villa, singularly like one of the finest houses on a certain estate in Greenwich, Conn. Driving up a little later to the front of this home, to my amazement I found it was an apartment building. The central portion was three stories high, the two wings at either end were two stories. The building contained fourteen apartments. In the rear were many little gardens. Knowing that the turnover, through discontent on the part of the workingmen, was about six months in certain factories in Detroit and Pittsburgh, inquiry showed that the workers in this particular plant remained for life, and that practically there was no turnover. The German employers have been very wise. The apartment for the family was full of air and sunshine, had all the conveniences of sanitation, opened out upon a little garden, in which the workingman's wife and children had their vegetables, their flowers, a few currant bushes and gooseberry, raspberry and blackberry vines, a few cherry trees, and a grape vine."

During the war to end war, and to make the world safe for democracy, Dr. Hillis was one of the chief rooters for war; and as we understood his program at that time one of the principal things for which he was contending was the release of the German people from the above conditions. If what he says is true it is scant wonder that these "barbarous Huns," as the Germans were called during the war, did not want to exchange their civilization for ours. Maybe the "Huns" wanted to show us how to live!

Starving in a Palace

BUT it is possible to starve in a palace, and that is what is happening in Germany. Newspaper despatches show that a census of school children in Berlin, taken without warning by social welfare workers, revealed the fact that thousands of school children come to school in the morning without breakfast, and that many of them collapse in the class rooms because they have had no food.

Moreover, these same children are without adequate clothing, and some of them have neither shoes nor stockings. In some places in Germany the old folks have committed suicide, with the avowed object of saving the food supplies for the younger and more vigorous, so that something might be saved out of the wreck.

Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer and diplomat, states that in one German town which he visited the people of the town had invaded the surrounding farms and dug up the potato crops at night. The police arrested three hundred of these marauders in a single night, but the numbers finally became so great that they were forced to abandon the attempt to preserve order.

In terms of American money a mail carrier gets $5 a month, a railway engineer $7, and a railway superintendent $27. These men must pay $1 a pound for meat and twenty cents a loaf for bread, with everything else in proportion.

One hundred thousand Czecho-Slovakians living in Germany have begged their own government to take them home because they have found the conditions under which they must live in Germany are intolerable. The United States contemplates a gift of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to Germany.

Many families are unable to buy even two loaves of bread as their supply for an entire week. In one instance five hundred desperate men rushed the bread wagons in a factory district. Sleeping cars are attached to freight trains, to save fuel.

Germany Is in Chaos

THE fuel situation is so desperate that college trained men and highly educated and intelligent women are going out of Berlin in the fourth class railway carriages and returning with tightly packed loads of wood that represent the uttermost limits of their strength to carry to and from the cars.

They carry as much as possible on each trip because they cannot afford to make more than the fewest possible number of trips. In Berlin itself children crawl around the city parks with sacks, gathering every fallen twig or leaf or bit of bark that can be used for fuel.

Politically Germany is in chaos, as it is financially. The people have lost confidence in the Reichstag and are unable to agree on any plan; indeed, the demands of France are such that is is impossible to have a plan. One cabinet after another goes down, and one uprising after another occurs. The central government continues to function, after a fashion, hoping against hope to find a way out of the impassé.

There has been some mild excitement because the Crown Prince wished to return from his exile in Holland, to rejoin his family in Silesia. Holland has no law which could prevent his return to Germany; and Germany is willing that he should return, as a private citizen. It is doubtful whether any Hohenzollern could regain the throne of Germany, and there would be little to fear from any activities of the Crown Prince.

In Bavaria, which has been under the rule of a dictator, there has been an outbreak of anti-Semitism. Dr. von Kahr, the dictator, ordered the expulsion of three hundred Jews who had not established the right of domicile. They were deported to Vienna, and all their property was confiscated. Their houses were turned over to German refugees driven penniless from the Ruhr by the French military machine. Bavaria is the Roman Catholic stronghold of what was once the German empire.

Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland

THE recovery of Austria, as a result of the loan arranged a year ago, is said to be remarkable. Unemployment is now only half what it was at the beginning of last year, and deposits in savings banks have grown to three times what they were.

Vienna claims to have regained control of all her old markets and to have regained her position as the financial center of the neighboring states. For many of these she now does the whole money exchange business. A few years ago Vienna's condition seemed hopeless.

The "Christian Socialists" are in control of the Austrian Government. This is a Roman Catholic movement, and has the great power of the Church back of it. No doubt the Papacy has made it its special business to show that where it is given a free hand it can bring order out of chaos. It might be able to do it in a strictly Roman Catholic country like Austria, but to do it in a Protestant country like Germany is quite another matter.

Between Germany and Austria lies the new country of Czecho-Slovakia, of which Prague is the capital. This is the ancient Bohemia, made illustrious by the reformer John Huss. Czecho-Slovakia has been trying woman suffrage for three years and is well pleased with the result.

The women have elected about five percent of the members of both the House and the Senate, and have definitely influenced the making of new laws which are working out well for the interests of the country as a whole.

These laws have to do with the organization of women's technical, industrial and domestic schools, and the establishment of child welfare centers in each city. The women have also rendered valuable assistance regarding food shortage problems.

In the midst of European confusion it is refreshing to find the government of Holland showing a cool head under circumstances where an opposite course would have been excusable. Britain's great new $55,000,000 naval base at Singapore lies just in the northern center of Holland's choicest possessions—the East Indies, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, etc., from which are imported rice, coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, dyestuffs, pearls, and other valuable articles.

Some Hollanders began to feel alarm, and urged that Holland should also build a great naval base somewhere in the vicinity. Wiser counsels prevailed; and out of 6,700,000 persons in Holland 2,000,000 signed a petition urging the Government not to undertake such a work of folly; and the scare passed. For this act of sanity Holland deserves the thanks of all good men and women everywhere.

Items Respecting Russia

IN RUSSIA the farmers are reported as taking a great interest in the best of modern farm machinery. For generations they have been accustomed to common pastures and a common herdsman; and now they are planning, each village by itself, to have a common wheat field, worked by the latest and best methods. They are handicapped by lack of money and credit, but advantaged by the fact that the tax amounts to not more than one-tenth of the crop. The Government is the only landlord, and buys all the produce.

The coöperative societies of Russia have just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of their central organization. Americans can hardly comprehend the magnitude of Russian coöperation, but can form some idea of it when told that America has seventy-seven thousand post-offices and Russia has one hundred thousand coöperative centres. According to their own statement:

"The coöperatives are purely economic bodies and have no interest in politics. They made considerable progress during the régime of the Czar, despite many difficulties; survived the World War, withstood the severe hardships caused by the revolution, with its consequent iron blockade, and through it all emerged more firmly entrenched than ever before."

The railroads of Russia at this time are carrying about one-third the goods and passengers carried before the war. The rolling stock is in bad shape, but is slowly improving. The railroads have asked of the Soviet Government the privilege of charging one-half the prewar rates. In America the railroads took advantage of the war situation to charge about twice the prewar rates. Russian mines are now producing thirty-four percent of the coal produced before the war, and the oil fields are producing fifty percent of prewar. The Russian army is now 600,000 in size.

In marked contrast to the attitude of the American Government, Edgar Blake of Chicago, appointed by the Baltimore conference as bishop of the American Methodist Episcopal Church of southern Europe, in addressing the all-Russian church conclave at Moscow is reported to have said:

"Revolutions and upheavals are not born of death. They just show new life, and our hearts should be filled with gladness. The church is always much affected by these upheavals. The church should not, then, pronounce anathema against such movements. The church cannot stop new movements, but must join them. What we pray for in America is that the Lord will give us a ministry that will accept and join new movements. Russia is passing through a great social and economic experiment. For the first time in human history a great nation is dedicating itself to do good for the masses of humanity, and is striving to attain everything God-given for man. It is a gigantic task, and such a gigantic task is unattainable without the help of God. I cannot see how the church can stand aside."

It may be all right for Methodists to talk that way when they are in Russia; perhaps Methodists might even dare to talk that way in America, for they stand very close to the Government; but we would not feel so secure about other religionists that would try it, especially if of foreign birth.

Italian Statesmanship

CONTRASTING the spirit which animates Europe now with the spirit which prevailed throughout the world only ten or twenty years ago, Francesco Nitti, Premier of Italy, at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles and one of the world's greatest statesmen, says in the Los Angeles *Examiner:*

"The United States of America defeated Spain. With the exception of severing Cuba and the Philippine Islands from Spain, she imposed no humiliation on the vanquished foe. Japan defeated Russia. Her peace terms were very reasonable and honest. Great Britain defeated the Boers. She indulged in no acts of revenge and granted them a liberal constitution. But the treaties concluded after the European war are founded on rapine and fraud, a disgrace to humanity. The victors kept none of the promises they had made in the hour of danger; they forgot all principles of liberty and of self-determination which they had solemnly proclaimed."

Mr. Nitti admits that all the Allies, including Italy, lied about German cruelties. He traces the causes of the World War, showing that France, Russia, and Italy were each partly to blame for the difficulty which sprang up between Russia and Austria over the Sarajevo affair.

He cites the prewar treaty between Russia and France, found and published by the Soviets, wherein it was agreed that when the anticipated war should be over Russia was to see to it that France should get the 100% German Saar valley, and says:

"History records no bargain more cynical or more shameful. Had that horrible treaty of rapine been published during the war it would have destroyed all sympathy with France."

As to Mr. Wilson Mr. Nitti says that the eloquence, force, and simplicity with which he expressed his idealisms that the "last great war" was fought for civilization, for democracy, for the triumph of all principles of nationality and self-decision made him believed by everybody, including Germany.

"But, unfortunately, President Wilson, who convinced everybody else of the truth of what he said, was not himself convinced. He did not act as he spoke. He did not live up to his words."

Bishop William Burt, of the Methodist Church, in a lecture at Gowanda, New York, referring to his ten years' residence as a Methodist Bishop in Rome, says of the papal power:

"It is still true that all roads lead to Rome. Rome, the capital of capitals, still continues and will continue to be a place of destiny for Europe and the world. The present pope, Pius XI, is regarded by some as the ablest and cleverest pope that has ruled the Vatican for centuries. It is reported that twenty-five nations are represented at his court. What is he doing to save the continent from the ruin for which the Vatican is largely responsible? He is simply applying his old salve of opportunism and pitting one nation against another. I regard the nest of intriguers at the Vatican as the one danger center in the actual crisis. Peace and prosperity can never be established on the continent of Europe by forces that are merely political, financial or material."

Go to it, William! You are hitting the nail on the head, not only in what you have to say about the Papacy but in your general observation that "if professedly Christian people had really been Christian before 1914 there would have been no war."

Italians are reported as eager for Germany to be given a chance. They see nothing to be gained by Italy in a Germany that is broken up into small states, each of which is bankrupt and unable to pay anything in the way of reparations. Italy wants her share of the reparations, and sees no comfort in France's determination to ruin the German people so that nobody will receive anything.

Bankers and Packers

THE farther we get into this government "of the bankers, by the bankers, and for the bankers" the less rosy it looks. Take for instance the way the bankers have handled this crooked packing business. The Government knew, and everybody knew, that the packers were squeezing the life out of the stock growers by artificially depressing prices for livestock and inflating prices levied upon the consumer. So the Federal Trade Commission set about making an investigation. It made an honest one; and this was something that apparently was not expected by either the Government, the packers, or the bankers.

When the packers found that a real honest-to-goodness investigation was likely to come, the representatives of Armour, Swift, and Morris got together and signed a memorandum to the effect that "we believe the situation to be serious and recommend that due consideration be immediately given to it and that everything be done to head off the present movement and to relieve the tension. We believe that as it stands today, nothing could stop criminal prosecutions." We must at least give the packers credit for having enough sense to want to keep out of jail. The investigation itself showed their absolute moral rottenness.

As the investigation proceeded with its labors it had a good chance to see what are the real standards of the big business men of America, the bankers and the packers. The report says that we "had to meet deliberate falsification of returns properly required under legal authority; we had to meet schools for witnesses where employés were coached in anticipation of their being called to testify in an investigation ordered by you [the President] and by the Congress of the United States; we had to meet a situation created by the destruction of letters and documents vital to this investigation; we had to meet a conspiracy in the preparation of answers to the lawful inquiries of the Commission."

When the report of the investigation reached Congress a bill was passed, embodying amendments *written in the handwriting of the lobbyists for the packers,* ignoring the recommendations of the Trade Commission and putting it out of business. A few months later J. Ogden Armour, of Armour and Company, called at the White House and notified President Harding that an illegal merger of the packing monopolies of Armour and Morris was about to occur; and it has since been put across by the bankers, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Kuhn, Loeb & Company, and the J. P. Morgan Company, all of them shining examples of modern finance. All of these concerns are

"up to their ears" in the packing industry, and are running it on the same principle or lack of principle as the railroad, sugar, lumber and other basic industries are run.

Maintaining the Monarchy

A NEWS despatch states that the United States Steel Corporation has made a voluntary and unsolicited gift of $100,000 to the Right Reverend J. M. Gannon, for the use of the Catholic diocese of Erie, Pennsylvania. Just what we would expect. We have previously exposed in these columns the red-handed anarchy which existed in Western Pennsylvania some two or three years ago, when the workers for the Steel Trust were seeking better conditions. Instance after instance was cited showing just where and when the so-called officials in certain communities set aside all laws and rights of the people in the interest of the gigantic organization which controls Western Pennsylvania and, with its allies, claims to control and does control the United States.

Here is a good sample of how the partnership works. Is the Steel Trust specially interested in Catholic works of charity? Perhaps, perhaps! But the Steel Trust is looking ahead; and when, at any future time, it needs in Western Pennsylvania a few more clerical "gents" to put the screws on public officials by threatening them with the loss of the Catholic vote unless they do certain things, and when it needs to get word to Catholics not to do certain things, it knows how to get the results desired. We consider this $100,000 well spent, for the purely commercial end in view; and no doubt the directors of the Steel Trust feel the same way, or they would not have appropriated the stockholders' money for that purpose.

'Tis a grand system, my masters; and just as long as the priests can control the people, and keep them in ignorance, and just as long as the Protestant clergy will faithfully follow the same system of keeping the people in ignorance, nothing can prevent the scheme from working in the future just as Mark Hanna said it would work, and as history shows it has worked. Mark was right. But if the people should ever get to thinking, then the jig will be up.

"The great day of the Lord is near, it is near, and hasteth greatly, even the voice of the day of the Lord: the mighty man shall cry there bitterly."—Zeph. 1: 14.

Clever Detective Work

IT IS of no avail to send a policeman or a detective to arrest a big banker or packer. He would run against a pile of briefs, bills, motions, orders, injunctions, delays, petitions, exceptions, writs of error, habeas corpuses, nolle prosses, rulings, and decisions that would soon make him know his place. If he started out to do it he would be in a fair way to land in jail himself, and without any cellmate to keep him company. The proper work of the police is to apprehend and bring to justice the little thieves who more or less interrupt the orderly work of shaking the loose change out of the pockets of the people as a whole; and it must be admitted that they are often clever at the job.

Admiration has been aroused by the work done by two sleuths of the New York Police Department. They suspected a certain place to be a Chinese opium smoking den. The place was searched several times, but disclosed no opium. At length, still convinced that it was an opium den, the police suddenly crashed through a barred door into a room where they found fourteen Chinese, but no opium.

A careful search took place. In one spot the wallpaper bulged. When tapped it gave forth a hollow sound. One of the officers tore away the paper, bringing to light a magnet, to which was attached a piece of string. The officer let the magnet down the chimney and up came a package containing $5,000 worth of opium, wrapped with steel bands, to make it responsive to the magnet. The smokers stopped laughing, and went along to jail.

Police officers have to do many things which they do not enjoy. Seven boys, fourteen to sixteen years of age, escaped from a Catholic institution near Nyack, pooled their resources for enough to pay their passage across the Hudson River, walked thirty miles across plowed fields, swamps and woods and finally landed, late at night, in the upper part of the city of New York. They had thirty-nine cents among them and were headed for the home of one of the boys, where they hoped to stay over night, and the next morning each strike out for a job for himself. The police took them in an automobile to the police station, the first auto trip they had ever had in their lives, and the next day they were sent back to their prison.

The Business Outlook for 1924

BUSINESS men all over the world are wondering what the year 1924 is to bring. Amongst financiers there is a wide difference of opinion. Mr. Roger W. Babson, one of the world's leading economists, gave a resumé of the situation in New York city recently. Mr. Babson is at the head of a statistical organization which has a large clientage for statistical information and business data, and his address was also in the nature of advice to those who are depending somewhat upon his vision of things.

Mr. Babson referred to the general optimism of big business—to the expressions that filter through the Steel Trust, the Studebaker Corporation, and other leading industries. He said that Wall Street is optimistic about the outlook for 1924, their optimism being based on what Mr. Babson called "surface vision."

Surface statistics reveal the fact that there are 100,000 carload lots of freight daily, an increase of ten percent over a year ago; that building permits are thirty percent greater; that retail sales are twelve percent more; that bank deposits are over ten percent in excess of a year ago. These, according to Wall Street, point to prosperity and are reliable thermometers forecasting the revival of business.

Carload freight is a thermometer of production; building permits are thermometers of construction; retail sales are thermometers of consumption; and bank deposits are thermometers of savings. The increase along these lines makes Wall Street decidedly bullish, using a stock expression.

"But," said Mr. Babson, "what is a thermometer?"

A thermometer is an instrument which tells about the present weather; it does not today register yesterday's weather, nor will it forecast the weather of tomorrow. Mr. Babson makes a wide distinction between "surface" and "fundamental" statistics. Wall Street sees only the surface statistics; and the surface statistics are the only ones which find their way into the daily newspapers.

The fundamentals are not studied. No set of men can be more blind to financial conditions than those who study merely the surface statistics. The stock market is a thermometer; it registers the effect of speculative winds, showing the present feverishness or sluggishness. But business is good or bad according to fundamentals. Fundamentals are based upon basic industries.

The basic industries are: Lumber, rubber, coal, iron, oil, cotton, leather, wheat, etc.; and these are all flat—inactive and not in demand. Something is wrong when a farmer can take one acre of ground and plow, harrow, plant, cultivate, harvest, and deliver the products of that one acre, for one year's time, and get less for it than a bricklayer will draw in wages in one and one-half days!

Foreign Goods Imported at Low Prices

EUROPEAN countries are maintaining the largest armies in their history, in the face of a deficit in government incomes. Something must break. Another European war would temporarily help business conditions in the United States, but when Europe goes bankrupt it will be harmful for the world generally.

Labor has already reached a very low level in the European countries, enabling them to manufacture commodities at a very low price, as compared with prices in the United States. But Mr. Babson thinks that we are going to get along fairly well as long as the war problems, the reparations problems, and other strife-producing problems in Europe are not settled; for these keep many of Europe's laborers employed in the armies. But what are we going to do when the world recovers her normalcy, and starts in on production with all the improved machinery we have today?

Mr. Babson exhibited a good-sized pocket searchlight having a double battery which had been imported in large quantities from the war-stricken areas and which, with duty paid, costs only fifteen cents, delivered in New York. He also exhibited a safety razor, made to take the Gillett blades, delivered duty paid, for only fourteen cents. He also exhibited a desirable-sized jackknife, thin model, strong and durable, having two blades (such a knife as anyone would like to carry), duty paid, for only fifteen cents. If Europe should pay her debts to the United States in merchandise, what would be the reaction here?

The year 1923 was very unsatisfactory for producers of coal, copper, oils, fertilizers, leather, rubber, wheat, and other basic raw materials, for the reason of lack of demand.

there is too great a difference between the prices paid the laborers who work in production and the wages paid city laborers, and too great a difference between the cost of manufacture and the cost to the consumer. But this condition should not be wholly charged to the merchant. This difference, called by economists the "spread," Mr. Babson said would have to be corrected.

With our own stagnation as a result of over-production, what shall we do when peace is restored in Europe, adding their over-production to our own! He pointed out that the panic of 1854 followed the rapid multiplication of the steam engine; that the panic of 1873 followed the expansion and development of the railroads; that the panic of 1892-3 followed the over-building of the West. And the now-looked-for great period of readjustment (panic) will follow what? He said: "I do not know." But he followed with the suggestion that it would be the automobile.

The Craze for Automobiles

MR. BABSON gave some statistics bearing upon the automobile industry. In part they were as follows: At the present rate of increase, in three and one-half years there will be more automobiles than homes (whether he was speaking of New York state or of the country as a whole is not clear). The growth in automobiles in twenty-three and one-half years (the age of automobiles) is greater than the increase in homes in three hundred years.

He said that the automobile depreciation is between $7,000,000 and $10,000,000 each day. This means that the depreciation in the value of automobiles after they are sold by the dealer amounts to that amount of money each day. If the shoe, clothing, and furniture industries are to survive, the output of automobiles must be curbed, was his thought.

To illustrate the crazy-madness of the country about automobiles he told a story. He was talking to a young lady who was going to be married. He advised her how to get started right; where she could get good, durable furniture at reasonable prices, a piece at a time until her home would be well supplied. She replied: "Hum, we're going to rent our furniture, and put our money into an automobile."

The manufacturers were told to be prepared for all eventualities during the coming year. There are two laws which control the manufacturer: the manufacturing cost, and the selling cost. The greater the output the less will be the cost of manufacture; but, proportionately, the selling cost is advanced after a certain point in the output is reached. The costs of hiring salesmen and advertising automobiles are now greater than the reduction made in production costs. This is the reason why the Ford car is now sold on the instalment plan. Over ninety percent of the automobiles sold in the last two years were sold on time payments.

The remedy which he offers for the present distressing conditions is for men to have greater confidence in each other, systematize for greater efficiency, work for lower taxes and other fundamental, rather than superficial, remedies. The need of the hour is to cut out fake optimism and false standards, and get back to the old-fashioned honesty, thrift, and service.

We should strive to get back to better business methods, and not be misled by the present record-breaking figures of oil production, auto output, building permits, car loadings, retail sales, high wages, and bank deposits. A rapid pulse and a high temperature do not mean a healthy patient. It is a notable fact, so Mr. Babson said, that when business is good and everybody making money, operations for appendicitis are heavy. Statistics show that appendicitis increases at a time of upgrade of business levels, and decreases when business is tobogganing.

Perhaps there is something psychological in this: When business is good money flows easier, and the surgeons take advantage of prosperity to turn the channel to their own account; or being told that he has appendicitis the patient puts too much confidence in the diagnosis and additionally is not willing to take too many chances with death; so he submits to the ordeal.

The Outlook is for Lower Prices

EVERYBODY should do what he can to stimulate business. The Government is doing just what it should do: It is trying to hold business up and create confidence in order that our people may continue busy and happy; and, notwithstanding the sluggishness of the movements and trading in the fundamentals, there is a general disposition to be hopeful.

Since the upward movement to business activity started in 1920, business should be generally good; for there is no reason for an immediate depression, and the present trend may continue for a year or two. We are due for a decrease in wages, cheaper money, and lower prices; and the downward movement in commodity prices may stretch over a long term of years.

Mr. Babson said that the banks are interested in deposits; the stores are interested in their sales; the laborer is interested in his union; and young people are interested in clothes, and are pleasure-bent on what they call a "good time." But the ultimate thing, he pointed out, is bread and butter. To this end he advised the cutting out of loans, the paying off of debts, reduction in overhead expense, and the cutting out of all speculation.

In other words, if you are in a yacht, with menacing storm-clouds in sight, the thing to do is to pull in the sails and stay close to shore. There will be no real season of prosperity until after election, in any event. Meantime, business men are not to lose their heads in the business squalls that may blow against their industrial crafts.

Mr. Babson said in plain words that many people today have the wrong attitude toward life. They desire merely to be fed, amused, and taken care of by the governments. Almost everyone wants to ride in the cart, while few are willing to push or pull. They want to spend but not to save. People today are not paying for their current purchases out of their current earnings, but are pledging the future in order to buy. A lack of religion is exhibited in the present spirit of the times, which is very disconcerting to careful observers.

Natural resources do not make communities. Building permits, retail sales, and bank deposits are not the greatest things. The greatest thing is MAN. The greatest thing in man is his ambition, his objective, his character, when he has determined upon a righteous course of business integrity and public service.

Life Better Than Making Money

MR. BABSON'S advice and summing up of the business situation showed that he was conscientiously trying to lead his clientage into a more wholesome attitude toward their fellow men; that business endeavors should be clean, with a reasonable margin of profit based upon an economical overhead expense; that manufacturing industries should be conducted honestly, the factories should be sanitary, and there should be a better and closer understanding between employer and employés; and that there should be a coöperation that would bring contentment to all; that life is better than making money.

But Mr. Babson has forebodings of the future. He sees the over-productivity in all commodities with the improved machinery, if the laborer is allowed to work; that with the over-production of shoes, clothing, automobiles, farm machinery, etc., as far as our own needs are concerned, and Europe's inability to buy, there is nothing but unemployment and stagnation staring us in the face.

Mr. Babson sees man's extremity; but, evidently, he does not see the real remedy. He theorizes on the duty of man; but he has not yet comprehended the human heart: That it is desperately wicked and has gone to seed with selfishness, and that the fruit of that selfishness is now ripening and is white for the harvest.

Within the next two years we opine that man shall have reached his extremity. The great tribulation, prophesied by the writers of the Bible, such as never was before on the earth, will reach its climax. Men's hands (powers) will hang down, and their knees will knock together because of the strife and turmoil and commotion. Then the present unstable, unrighteous, Satanic order of things, which enriches one class and impoverishes another, shall melt like wax and disappear into oblivion.

Then will come the divine remedy—the Lord's kingdom, with Jesus as King over all the earth and Satan bound for the ensuing thousand years in order that the nations may learn true business principles and comprehend the true brotherhood, and be deceived no more. God has promised that He will raise Christ to sit upon the throne to reign for the blessing of all the families of the earth.

"Rejoicing! Rejoicing!
We advertise the King;
Rejoicing! Rejoicing!
His praises high we sing.
Oh, blest ambassadors who go
The witness from our Lord to show,
Thus privileged forth His truth to show
And advertise the King!"

Best Cure Found for the Blues *By Marjorie Ashelman*

YES; it was blue Monday. I had entered the breakfast room with a grouch. My mind was filled with thoughts of the examinations scheduled for the day at school. "Why isn't my plate on the table?" said I. "How can I eat breakfast without milk for my cereal? I've got enough to think about without thoughts of starvation. My brain can't work without nourishment."

"Very true, my daughter," interjected my father; "but have you forgotten that the purpose of your attending school is to equip you for service, that you may become able to do something worth while for others as well as for yourself? After a day of rest and a night of sleep, are you not able to perform a trifling service for yourself?

"Your first obligation, if able, is to wait on yourself and to relieve others of that burden. Service, like charity, begins at home. After you become qualified to fulfil all of your own wants at your own expense, then you may begin to extend your usefulness for the benefit of others. Why fuss about the examinations? Practise the rule of helpfulness, and you will welcome the examination as one of the means of increasing your usefulness."

"Yes, father, I do feel ashamed of myself; but Joyful Worker has been reciting her lessons so well, and I fear that she will get a higher mark than I."

"There, now you can see that you have revealed the two big forces that give people the blues. These are Selfishness and her big brother Pride. They usually travel with each other and work together. They make one love ease and envy others. If you want to live a life free from these masters, you can earn that freedom easier and better by subduing them before their grip is fixed.

"Cheerfulness and grouchiness are not merely moods. They are the outward expression of character, and the prevailing traits of character develop and mature with the prevailing thoughts and attitude of the mind. 'Sow a thought and reap an act, sow an act and reap a habit, sow a habit and reap a character,' was always as true as that the planter reaps the kind that he sows.

"If you want to live always happy and cheerful, begin at once to practise thinking the kind of thoughts that produce cheer. If you wait until you are in the presence of unlikable conditions, without having the capability to face them cheerfully, do not expect a bundle of good feeling to fall out of the sky.

"Neither will a changed mental perspective, which might help you to forget the disagreeable condition for a time, be a lasting cure; for the spell is quite sure to recur when the temporary relief vanishes.

"Now, let us consider how your blues this morning were not really caused by the conditions at the table nor by the impending examination, but were unwittingly helped along yesterday. You spent a day of ease, free from pressing duties, gratifying passing impulses to read, to joke, and to play. All these were feeding Selfishness.

"You had on your best dress, your hair curled, maybe trying to excel; and that comes dangerously near to feeding Pride, if not positively doing so; and like weeds, if these imps Selfishness and Pride get a chance to sprout they persist in growing, and soon crowd out or check the growth of useful plants.

"So, this morning, selfish impulses wanted continued pampering, and pride feared that Joyful Worker might excel. Therefore helpfulness and humility were in the background and not sufficiently awake or alive to push through this morning."

"But, father, why did the Lord make the Sabbath, if it puts helpful and humble impulses to sleep?"

"I see, my child, that you are not alone at fault. I should have helped you more carefully to a proper appreciation of the purpose of the Sabbath. It was provided for God's people. They were to use it as a period of rest from selfish pursuits and in hearing the reading of His law and thinking of His character and goodness.

"This course would cultivate godlikeness in His people. Part of that likeness would be helpful service and humility. He is the Giver of all good things; and although He is all-powerful, His humility is manifested in extending mercy to a rebellious people, and in enduring blasphemy for ages.

"His Son demonstrated how these principles may be practised on earth. Surely they cannot be lived perfectly by imperfect beings; but He invited us to learn of Him and find rest unto

our souls. We learn that He delighted in service and sacrifice and that He had no pride to be injured because undeserving ones sat in Moses' seat and exercised rulership over the people."

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I am glad that I learned this cure for the blues while young, and consequently that my desire to serve and to see others happy helps me to be hopeful and to endure all things.

If we hunger and thirst after righteousness, then every effort to control our conduct in accord with the original law written in perfect humanity, produces an inward satisfaction and harmony that is truly blessed and that cannot be taken from us.

The Rights of Non-Tobacconists

THE leading article in GOLDEN AGE No. 109, entitled "The Truth about Tobacco," stirred some of our readers considerably. A subscriber writes that her father had been a constant smoker for half a century. She put the article into his hands. He read it and asked her to destroy all his tobacco and smoking paraphernalia, announcing that he was through with it forever. This gentleman is over eighty years of age; and although the sudden stoppage of the flow of nicotine and other poisons into his system has temporarily made him ill, he stedfastly refuses to have anything more to do with it.

Another subscriber, less wise, we think, took personal offense at the article, seeming to think that anything written against the tobacco habit reflected against him personally, and savored of meddling with other people's affairs. But now the anti-tobacconists are being heard from; and they think that the article was just right, but that it did not go far enough.

They contend, and we think their contention is correct, that non-tobacconists have some rights and that these rights are persistently and increasingly abused by the users of the filthy weed. A gentleman who travels widely writes us on the subject as follows, and there are not a few of our readers who will concur with his views:

"Any man has the privilege of smoking who wants to smoke, but he has not the privilege of blowing his smoke in the other fellow's face who wants to eat his breakfast or dinner in peace. In all the hotels and restaurants smoking is indulged in during meals, to the utter disgust and discomfort of many of the guests —tolerated because it is a habit. The Pullman cars have gotten to be smoking cars.

"I do not think that we non-smokers should take the position of being prohibitionists. Let a man exercise his own will and volition; but I believe it is the duty of THE GOLDEN AGE to state plainly the proper position on the use of tobacco in public places. Smokers are the most selfish men in the world, having no regard for the comfort of nor consideration for others. We cannot expect to reform them; nor is it our business to reform them. But we only expect to state the facts for the reflection of the people."

Others have asked us to say something regarding the chewing of tobacco. We hesitate to express our opinion of such a filthy habit; but perhaps we may say that a tobacco chewer reminds a cleanly person of nothing so much as a sick creature in need of the services of a veterinarian, a scrubbing brush and a fumigant. How any woman could ever kiss such a creature —the thought appalls us! How could she want to be in the same room with him? How could anybody want to be in the same room with him —except the pig?

Another subscriber remarks that in his town the other day he was shoved off the sidewalk by six high-school girls walking abreast, every one of whom was at the time smoking a cigarette. He wants to know what it means. We answer: It means Armageddon! It is merely one of the signs of the break-down of all the old standards. The women are going to pieces along with the men. It is a noteworthy fact that on the New York subways the rudest persons are the misses, still in their teens or early twenties, who alone will elbow and push fellow passengers right and left without a solitary indication of any interest in the welfare of anybody except themselves. Selfishness has gone to seed, and the old order is madly rushing to its doom in general anarchy. It will be followed by a better order. Thank God!

A Study of the Theory of Evolution, in Two Parts *(Part II)*

NORMALLY the cells of a developing embryo do not fall apart, as noted in our last issue, but cling together, forming a mass of cells. Finally, when a certain stage in the process of development is reached, a second process begins—that of differentiation. The cells that previously were all alike now begin to take on differences, so that from one original cell, or rather its descendants, are developed the different tissues and organs of a highly organized animal body, with its various powers, capacities and functions.

All of these identical cells were fed, nourished, in exactly the same medium—a homogeneous substance—so that if chemistry could account for the differentiation, any differences they might take on, due to any change in the nutritive medium, would be shared by all cells alike. If we assume that various changes take place in the nutrient media so that part of the cells are bathed in a medium of one character and part of the cells are bathed in a medium of another kind, we would have a mere haphazard process, with nothing to assure the development of the embryo into anything with any fitness to survive.

But such an assumption would be absurd, even if we did not already know that it is not true. First, the nutrient media bathing the embryo cells are constantly circulating, and are fed from the same source with identically the same elements in the same proportions being fed into them. Second, we know that the process of development is orderly and progressive, and is not a haphazard one.

The facts are that the tendencies towards differentiation are inherent in the fertilized ovum, and that these tendencies are fixed in definite directions. The adult animal exists potentially in the fertilized ovum; and no amount of change of environment can change this potentiality into something else. The facts of cross-breeding, of either varieties or species, demonstrate this fact in a remarkable manner. If a mare be bred to a jack, the fertilized ovum develops in an environment and of a nutrient medium that is intended for the development of a horse. But it does not develop into a horse. In the ovum of a mare fertilized by the spermatazoon of an ass we have a mixed potentiality, and this develops into a mixed actuality.

The horse or the ass characteristics may be dominant or recessive to each other according to the Mendelian laws, however, since the product of such a union—a mule—is not capable of reproducing its kind, not capable of indefinite inbreeding, which is the mark of a species. In such a case the dominant and recessive characters are not easily determined. Nevertheless, the fixed and definite direction of development is emphasized by these facts.

Definite Goal of Nature's Laws

IN THE cross-breeding of varieties we are confronted with the same significant facts and phenomena that are seen in the cross-breeding of species. The product of cross-breeding of varieties is capable of indefinite inbreeding so that we can watch the process a bit further. In breeding a female white rat to a male black rat the fertilized ovum develops in an environment and of a nutrient medium suited for the development of white rats; but we get all black rats instead. If the products of such a union be interbred, we get both white and black rats with black predominant. These white rats if interbred give whites and blacks with whites predominant. The blacks if interbred give blacks and whites with blacks predominant. In a very few generations we can again have two strains, a white and a black one, as we started with; and each strain will be pure. This process can be repeated over and over again, with always the same results. No better proof is needed of the existence of a definite tendency towards a fixed goal in development. And what is here said of rats is true of all other animals and of plants. The same tendencies can be seen in the crossing of the white and the black races.

In the developing of an animal from ovum to adult the development always takes definite directions from "invisible beginnings to the latest complex results and complexities of structure," the development or growth always follows a determinate course to an equally determinate end. In the whole process it seems that the power back of it knows exactly what it is doing and how to do it; and the power back of it is the law of an intelligent Creator.

The microscope has shown us not only that plants and animals are composed of cells, but that some organisms are one-celled beings. These are called unicelled; while the higher

forms are known as multicelled organisms. All cells, whether of unicelled or multicelled beings, have certain functions in common known to biologists as the common or fundamental functions; the cells of multicelled organisms have certain special functions known as special or expressed functions.

It is from some unicelled organism that the evolutionist thinks that the whole animal and vegetable kingdom is derived. These organisms function only through their fundamental functions, and manifest no tendency towards differentiation or of organizing themselves into a complex organism, such as we see the fertilized ovum do. They have existed from the beginning under almost all conceivable conditions and circumstances and are with us yet, the same simple structures they were in the beginning. When one of them divides into two, instead of clinging together as the divided ovum does, each separate cell goes its own way, lives its own life all independent of the other, and is not dependent in any way upon the functions of another cell.

Nutrition and Drainage

IF SUCH cells were suddenly to develop a tendency to coalesce, they would succeed only in producing a homogeneous mass of cells, with or without definite form, but without any definite structure. There would be no means of conveying nutriment to those cells inside the mass or of carrying away their waste. Without the powers and tendencies toward differentiation, so that special structures and special functions would be developed, the mass would soon perish of starvation and autotoxemia. Such a cell mass would not be likely to survive in the mildest conceivable struggle for existence. This fact is well proven by the facts connected with the bits of tissue from a chicken which Dr. Carrell of the Rockefeller Institute has succeeded in keeping alive for a few years. Artificial means to supply nutrition and drainage have to be resorted to.

It would be hard to account for the origin of even the simplest cell by spontaneous generation. In fact, it is at present impossible. Still less can the origin of the more complex cells, with their special structures and functions which compose the bodies of the higher forms of life, be accounted for in this manner.

But if the structure, functions, tendencies, and powers of such cells point us away from the possibility of such an origin, the process of cell division speaks in still more eloquent terms. There are two kinds of cell division, simple and indirect. We will confine our remarks here to the indirect method, or mitosis, as it is called. This process is a rather complicated one, beginning with the cell "at rest," and progressing upward through a definite and fixed series of structural changes until a certain point is reached, when the structures in the two cells that now exist pass backward over the same series of changes, beginning at the end and passing back in inverse order to the "at rest" condition whence the parent cell started.

This complicated process, which is carried out in an orderly and progressive manner, and with a definite end in view, cannot be explained by any laws of chemistry and physics, and cannot be duplicated outside of the living cell.

Under conceivable conditions, inorganic elements may come together and form inorganic compounds closely resembling protoplasm; but such compound would be a lifeless, inert, homogeneous mass, lacking function, structure, differentiated parts, or the power of reproducing itself. It might increase in bulk in much the same way that a crystal increases in size, but this is not even analogous to growth.

External factors or even internal chemical changes might cause it to divide, that is, break it up into two or more masses; but this could in no wise be made to resemble the phenomena of cell division. The cell is more than a mere chemical compound, and manifests powers that no dead substance, however complex, is capable of manifesting. Let it be carefully noted in passing, that mere aggregation is not growth, and that simple cleavage is not reproduction.

Should such a mass form and should it be divided as above stated, the masses thus produced must either remain separated as two independent masses or coalesce and become one mass again. This one mass would be homogeneous. Such a process could not produce a multicellular organism in billions of years. Such a process could never be mistaken for growth.

Such a mass would be governed entirely by chemical and physical laws—gravitation, chemical affinity, cohesive attraction, etc., and would be devoid of either instinct or intelligence,

would be incapable of locomotion and of structural progression. It would be wholly inorganic, wanting in all those peculiar characteristics that distinguish the living from the non-living. It would be lifeless, and could not pass from the realm of the non-living to the living. This is as far as "matter, motion, and force," together with the "secondary laws" of matter which are the "imminent god of the evolutionist," can carry us.

Supernatural Power Originates Life

IT IS well proven that spontaneous generation is not now taking place. It is admitted by all that there is no proof that it ever took place. Yet spontaneous generation, as conceived of by present-day evolutionists, is a purely chemical process; and we know of no reason why a chemical process once performed cannot be repeated. If spontaneous generation has not taken place, it must be admitted that a supernatural act originated life. In other words, the admitted overthrow of the theory of spontaneous generation leaves us no other alternative than that of creation as taught in the Bible.

For "matter, motion, and force" and mere "secondary agencies" to bring into being spontaneously a single cell endowed potentially with all the characters, capacities, and powers of the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms, is a miracle such as no creationist ever asked us to believe.

For the Creator to have produced such a cell would have been a special act of creation, greater by far than the creation of a number of cells, one for each species of plants and animals, each possessing potentially the capacities and powers of the form it was to give rise to, just as the fertilized ovum now does, and to have supplied special conditions for the immediate and rapid development of these germs into full-grown animal or vegetable forms. Only those who reject miracles and "an occasional wonder-working God" have sufficient faith to believe in such miracles!

Just as no living being comes into existence today except through the agency of a preëxistent living being, so none of the higher forms of life come into being except under special arrangements for their development from the ovum to infancy. These special arrangements do not exist in the inorganic world. The development of a primordial ovum into a full-term or full-grown animal required some special arrangement—an arrangement clearly within the power of an all-wise Creator.

Lifeless matter is not now raised to the plane of the living except through the operations of life, and ovums do not develop into complex organisms except under special conditions. We believe that we are justified in saying that lifeless matter has never been raised into living matter except by the operations of life. At the beginning, at least, these operations had to be carried on by a life higher than any known to earth. That Life is God.

Whether God created the horse and other animals full-grown, or created an ovum and supplied the necessary conditions for their development into what they were to be, we have not yet found out.

If the primordial cell could not have come into existence by spontaneous generation but must have been created by an act of God, I cannot see the logic in the so-called reasoning that limits Him to one such creative act. If God can create one cell, why cannot He create millions or even billions of them? Indeed, if "practice makes perfect" in the divine workshop, as it does in the human, we would expect to see Him do a quicker and more skillful piece of work out of the millionth than out of the first cell, this last cell giving rise to His masterpiece —man.

No one claims that God made the universe and living forms as a carpenter builds a house. But Jehovah, no doubt, worked by method just as He now works by method. Was this method evolution? Did He first create a single cell or a few cells, and from these did He by a process of evolution bring all the many and varied forms of plant and animal life into being?

If so, the process is not now going on. Not a single indubitable case of species-making by this process has ever been observed to occur in nature. It seems that if this is or has been the process, we would be able to point to some single pair of coëxisting distinct species along with the links between them. But we cannot. It is hardly necessary to add that there have been no new species formed during the historic period.

But we are assured that the rocks abound with evidence of the process; that is, some evo-

lutionists assure us that such is the case. Upon this point, however, geologists and paleontologists seem to be pretty well agreed that these fossil remains of the ancient world are not connected by any link. Each species stands out distinct and separate from every other.

Evolutionists Make Monkeys of Themselves

THE evolutionist has made what he believes to be his strongest case out of the case of the horse. He has a series of fossil forms, arranged according to the theory, beginning with a small five-toed quadruped about the size of a fox and ending with the modern horse. Out of all the many thousands of progressive "links" that must have existed between these two extremes, he has a mere handful, and has not the slightest evidence of any genetic relationship existing between them. It is not proven and not provable that any of these "ancestors" of the horse are even remotely connected with him.

I quote the following from "The New International Encyclopedia," 1915, article on "Evolution":

"It is roughly estimated that about 30,000,000 years have elapsed since the deposition of the lowest fossiliferous rocks—those of the Cambrian."

"There are remains in the Cambrian rocks of fourteen classes of marine invertebrate animals [Question: From what did these evolve? Why are there no pre-Cambrian fossils?] and traces of primitive plants. The Cambrian annelids, trilobites, crustaceans, and other class forms are highly developed. [From what?] Some, as the trilobites, are old-fashioned, generalized types; some of the crustacea are composite or generalized types, as the *phyllocrida;* but the annelids are as highly specialized as their representatives of today. [This is some progress in thirty millions of years!] The earliest trilobites were blind or eyeless, though they may have descended from eyed forms [of pre-Cambrian ages, perhaps]."

"On the other hand certain types have never made any progress and show little advance over their paleozoic ancesters; such are the foraminifera, the sponges, the corals, certain mullusks, as nautilus, king crabs, lingula, and even ceratodus and Hatteria. Certain arthropods, as peripatus, scolopendrella, and compodea, are probably persistent types."

From the article on "Bats" I take the following:

"Few fossil remains of bats are known. In the upper eocene deposits in Aix, France, has been found a well-developed bat wing, and in other portions of the tertiary deposits of the same country have been found skulls of species that very closely resemble those of modern forms. In North America their remains are known in fragmentary condition from the eocene, miocene and post-tertiary deposits, and in South America they have been recognized in the cave deposits of Brazil. All these differ but little from living genera."

Who Are the Gullible?

DARWINIANS in general, as does Wallace in his "Darwinism," admit that no one ever saw a species originate by natural selection. We may add that they have never seen one originate any other way. Weismann in the "Contemporary Review," 1893, p. 322, frankly admitted that "it is really difficult to imagine this process of natural selection in its details; and to this day it is impossible to demonstrate it in any one point."

The above quotations from the "International Encyclopedia," together with many thousands of other such facts that could be adduced, demonstrate that not only can they not demonstrate natural selection or any other method of evolution in its details in the modern world, but that they cannot even demonstrate that evolution by any method has ever occurred.

Huxley declared that paleontology alone could furnish us with direct and primary evidence in favor of evolution. In the last chapter of his voluminous work on "Mammals of the Western Hemisphere," Prof. Scott discusses the various fields that have been appealed to to supply evidence of evolution. Prof. Scott, who is an evolutionist, says in the opening of this chapter that no time has been spent on evolution in the previous chapters; for he did not consider it necessary. The theory he thinks is already too well established to require such discussion. This is a common characteristic of the evolutionist. This assumption is a very convenient one, since it does away with the necessity of furnishing proof of the theory.

Taking up comparative anatomy, embryology, geology, paleontology, etc., he tells how each of these has been appealed to for evidence and how none of these has furnished the desired proof. He thinks the science of genetics hardly far enough advanced to be relied upon. Since the appearance of his book, however, Prof. William Bateson has given us the verdict of genetics in regard to evolution; and that verdict is: "Weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Prof. Scott is one of America's foremost paleontologists. He says that paleontology has failed to supply the desired proof. Prof. Huxley said that paleontology alone could supply such proof. If paleontology and genetics both negative the doctrine, who are the ignorant and unthinking—those who still cling to the doctrine with all their might or those who reject it?

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An Indiscreet Doctor

SINCE writing the above it has come to my attention that one Dr. Charles W. Stiles of Wilmington, N. C., has declared that either Adam had all the diseases of the nosology or that Bryan is wrong. I quote here the report as published in the San Antonio *Express* for April 1, 1923:

"Washington, March 31.—'If William Jennings Bryan's denial of the theory of evolution be correct, Adam must have survived for 930 years all the germ diseases which affect man today; Eve must have been created by vivisection; the Garden of Eden must have been in China; and a lot of other startling things must have followed in consequence. In addition to all that, Noah must have been not only a capable ship captain, but the world's first successful public health officer; for he must have taken all the germs into the ark and taken them out again without losing a single elephant.'

"So declared Dr. Charles W. Stiles of Wilmington, N. C., noted zoölogist and scientific research worker, before the Washington Biological Society here Saturday night. Describing himself as 'Mr. Bryan's self-appointed attorney on germs,' Dr. Stiles argued to his fellow scientists that if one does not wish to believe all these things one cannot agree with Mr. Bryan.

"'According to Mr. Bryan's premises,' said Dr. Stiles, 'all germs which cause disease must have been created in the beginning as they exist today. If it is to be conceded that those germs were originally created in some form other than as disease germs, the theory of evolution stands admitted. Obviously, since Adam was the last animal created, and since the animals were not created until after the plants, it is unthinkable that any of the numerous germs which cause disease were created after Adam. Since disease germs are dependent for their existence upon animals and plants in which they cause disease, it is clear that these germs could not have been created prior to the creation of their victims. A challenge of this deduction would be admission that the germs were not created as they are today, but that they later evolved into disease germs; but this would be an admission of evolution!

"'Therefore,' said Dr. Stiles, 'if Mr. Bryan's challenge is to be accepted, we must conclude that Adam harbored every germ disease which is characteristic of man or dependent on man for its life cycle.

"'According to that,' said Dr. Stiles, 'Adam must have had among other troubles, various species of cooties, typhus fever, hookworm, pneumonia, tapeworm, Jacksonian epilepsy, three kinds of malaria, sleeping sickness, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, Asiatic cholera, mumps, whooping cough, yellow fever, scarlet fever, measles, meningitis, infantile paralysis, and smallpox.'

"From that deduction and admitting that Adam survived all these, Dr. Stiles said that it must be further deduced that the Garden of Eden was in China, because that is the only place where man is known to survive some of the afflictions.

"Moreover, Adam like as not had a boil on his nose, Dr. Stiles further reasoned, and an abnormal appetite.

"'No wonder he ate the apple!' concluded the biologist. 'The wonder is he did not eat the snake also.'"

This foolishness of Dr. Stiles is of interest to us here not for its scientific value, for it has none, but to show to what lengths these men will go to uphold their pet hypothesis. It is really hard to believe that any sane man would put forth such an argument as this is and claim to be serious about it.

The basis for his whole argument is contained in these two assumptions:

(1) That germs cause disease; and,

(2) That every one who ever lived, Adam included, has to have all the various types of disease common to the locality in which he resides.

Neither of these assumptions is correct. If the learned doctor, who is said to be a scientific research worker, possessed as much real knowledge of the true cause of disease as he does of the theory of evolution he would not have been caught erecting a proof of evolution on this flimsy foundation. It has never been proven that a single disease is due to germs. A theory of prevention and cure based upon the theory that they do has proven an abject failure. However, this much has been definitely established: Whatever part germs may have in the production of disease, germs alone can no more produce disease than gas alone can produce fire. Just as gas must be united with oxygen before fire is produced, so germs (if they are real factors in disease production) must come in contact with "suitable soil" in the organism. If this were not true, health would be impossible.

Bacteria or germs were evidently created, as there are no lower forms from which they could

have evolved. Nor could they have ever been much simpler in structure than they now are, and survived. But they were not created as disease germs, and are not disease germs. Their office is that of returning dead organic matter to the inorganic state. They are scavengers.

Germs cannot live in pure water, which is devoid of all organic matter. Neither can they live in pure blood, which is deprived of all morbid matter. This fact alone should lead the "noted zoölogist" to see the fallacy of his assumption. Before the germ theory of disease can be used to substantiate the descent theory, it is first necessary to prove the germ theory.

But if germs do cause disease and if evolution is a fact, these tiny creatures change with infinite slowness. Tuberculosis, pneumonia and typhoid fever present the same symptoms as described for them by Hippocrates over three thousand years ago. Considering the rapidity with which germs multiply, and the billions of generations they have passed through during this period, one would think they should have evolved into something else long ere this.

A few words now about his second assumption, which is an exceedingly childish one. Why does he assume that Adam must have had all of these diseases when he knows very well that every one now living does not have them? Among the diseases he mentions, measles, whooping cough and mumps are the only ones the writer has had; and he has no intention of having any of the others. Neither have I ever been afflicted with any of the worms and bugs he mentions. What is more, I know that Adam and I are not in a class by ourselves in this respect. I do not live in China, yet I have not been carried off by any of those diseases that are survived only in China.

In my opinion Adam never had a boil on his nose, and it is my guess that he did not have a cancer in his reasoning faculties that would have led him to talk as this doctor does. Probably the doctor would have us think that Adam died of the "Black Death," although he does not say so. His "challenge" amounts to nothing more than a farce, and his so-called deductions are but "east wind." No doubt he, like other evolutionists, is ready to call all who refuse to swallow such mental excrement "ignorant, narrow-minded, unprogressive," etc. These men are guilty of all the abuses of which they accuse those who oppose their theory; but none are so blind as those who can see but will not.

Psychic Phenomena Explained

SPIRIT messages are quite plentiful which purport to give the human family superior wisdom from the so-called spirit world. Miss Winifred Graham, an English psychic, has written a book, "My Letters from Heaven," in which she gives credit to the spirits for the entire contents, claiming that the thoughts were never consciously hers. The spirits have informed her that there is no hell, but that there is a heaven in which God dwells.

We think that the devil and his angels (the spirits) are responsible for foisting upon the creed-ridden world the doctrine of eternal torment; that Danté's "Inferno" and Doré's pictures illustrating it, and the messages from heaven received by Miss Graham, are all from the same source.

The basis for all these theories lies in the fact that Satan disputed the word of God in the garden of Eden. When the Creator told our first parents that the penalty for disobedience is death, the adversary, operating through the serpent either by actions or by giving it voice as Balaam's ass was made to speak, contradicted the Almighty in these words: "Ye shall not surely die." (Genesis 3:4) In other words, the devil said that God was a liar when He said that anybody would or could die.

Jesus, God's acknowledged Son and the founder of the Christian religion, referring to unbelieving, self-righteous, hypocritical people said: "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it."—John 8:44.

All liars and self-willed, false religionists are privileged to claim for their parentage, in the matter of their thinking, the devil; for he it is that injects the thoughts into the minds of them who believe not. St. John again says that the whole world lieth in the wicked one—the devil.

The Bible is very plain on the subject of

death. Because of sin, death passed upon the race. Man dies, and becomes extinct in death. He is as though he were not. "The dead know not anything." A man dies, "his breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish." "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." "All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God."—Ecclesiastes 9:5; Psalm 146:4; Ezekiel 18:4; Romans 3:23.

The Bible is consistent with the thought that "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do [while you are alive], do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave [sheol, hell], whither thou goest."—Eclesiastes 9:10.

The doctrine of eternal torment has done more to break down the morale of the world than any other one thing, for the reason that it has done more to discourage humanity than anything else. People found themselves beset with weaknesses and unable to do perfectly the things they would like to do. A lake of fire stared them in the face.

In despair they often gave up; and growing careless drifted with the tide, or becoming desperate, they said: "If I am going to hell I will see to it that I deserve it." Therefore they bridled their consciences and went the limit.

Or, being too conscientious to do this they have made excuses for themselves, justified themselves, and lowered the standard of Christian deportment, believing that thus at death they should be rewarded with an eternal inheritance with the saints in glory.

World Not Now Offered Salvation

WHAT people need to see is that the world is not now offered salvation. Salvation comes with the second coming of Jesus. His first coming was to provide the ransom-price so that the world could be turned over to him by the Father, whose law had been violated.

The scripture which says: "Now is the day of salvation" (2 Corinthians 6:2), is a mistranslation. We notice first that it is part of a parenthetical statement. It is quoted from Isaiah 49:8, which reads: "Thus saith the Lord, In *an* acceptable time have I heard thee, and in *a* day of salvation have I helped thee."

The context shows clearly (verse 7) that a Holy One, despised of men (the Lord Jesus—Isaiah 53:3), should arise and bring the promised salvation; that kings (the Church, chosen during the Gospel age) shall see and arise; that princes (other holy men, chosen before the Christian era) also shall worship (when they are raised from the dead—Hebrews 11:39, 40); for the Lord God is faithful.

The Gospel age has been set apart for the gathering of the spiritual seed of Abraham, of which Jesus is chief, and the Church is the under-priesthood (1 Peter 2:9); and it has proven to be *a* day of salvation for the Church; for the judgment begins with the house of God.

Now notice what the rest of Isaiah 49:8 says: "I will preserve thee [Christ Jesus and His Church, as a composite body—1 Corinthians 12:12], and give thee for a covenant of the people [the world at large], to establish the earth [in truth and righteousness], to cause [the people] to inherit the desolate heritages [the Edenic earthly promised blessings, but not yet realized]; (verse 9) that thou [the composite Christ] mayest say to the prisoners [all in the graves—John 5:28], Go forth; to them that are in darkness [the millions living at the time the kingdom is put into operation], Show yourselves. They [the world of mankind] shall feed [get the truth of God] in the ways [Isaiah 35:8], and their pastures [feeding places] shall be in all high places [where light and truth and heavenly wisdom will be dispensed with lavish hand]."

Moses was given for a covenant, a mediator of the Law covenant, for fleshly Israel's benefit. Just so, God has been raising up a greater than Moses (Acts 3:22) for the purpose of giving to the world of mankind the Mediator of the New Law covenant. And when this becomes operative, the law of God will be written in the hearts of the people so that it shall no longer be necessary for a man to say to his neighbor, or to his brother, "Know the Lord"; for all shall know Him from the least of them even to the greatest.—Hebrews 8:8-13.

This arrangement of the Almighty does not mean that a person can be as evil as he can be, and get away with it without punishment. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." But this arrangement encourages everyone who knows of it to do well; they become hopeful; they see that salvation is on the way; they show their gratitude by living better lives; they want to come forth in the resurrection on

as high a plane of mentality and morality as possible.

"Eternal Torment" Not Biblical

BUT nothing like this is designed of God to encourage anyone who believes the diabolical doctrines of devils, that God has fueled up a furnace called hell, and that all the wicked are to roast in it forever. Preaching the badness of God never got a person into the kingdom class; but preaching God as He is, proclaiming His goodness, will do wonders.—Romans 2:4.

"If I believed in that dread place
Where billions writhe in pain,
In untold agonies of woe,
I'd never smile again.

"If I believed my friends were there,
The thought would crush my brain;
I'd curse the day that I was born,
And never smile again.

"If I believed one soul was there,
I'd weep my eyes away;
I would not want my greatest foe
Dwell there a single day.

"I'd wish the world had never been,
Nor ever breathed mankind;
I'd wish our race would cease to live—
Die—body, soul, and mind."

Could I believe that pow'r divine
Would wear so foul a stain,
Be so unkind, unwise, unjust,
I'd never smile again!

As the plan of God begins to dawn upon the mind, the doctrines of demons begin to flee away. What interest could there be in the demons, the "spirits," proclaiming the truth on this subject: that there is no hell—of torment? The "lake of fire and brimstone" theory has been painted in such black colors, its unreasonableness and unscripturalness shown so long by Bible Students, that no one takes it seriously any more; and to attract attention and be listened to the demons must no longer proclaim anything so unpopular as hell-fire and eternal torment for the wicked.

So to lead the unwary they once in a while tell the truth, as they did in the days of Jesus. But their truths are only half truths; they do not go ahead and explain that "hell" is an English word use to translate *sheol* and *hades*, and that the true meaning of these words is the death condition, and cannot refer to a place. So the demons have sinister motives; they attract by the magnetism of their voices, and through curiosity, to receiving information from forbidden sources, and usually in the dark and under cover.—Isaiah 8:19,20; 19:3; Deuteronomy 18:9-12; Leviticus 20:27.

Is Heaven a Vacuum?

THE heaven which Miss Graham describes is a wonderful place, where disembodied spirits, fairer than mortal mind can conceive, roam at will, untroubled by considerations of money, time or weather. We suppose the spirits which she saw are the same that the Methodist bishop described as being "without body, shape, or parts; without exterior and without interior, and a million could be put into a nutshell."

The Bible gives ample proof that there is no such thing as intelligence without a body. Humanity cannot think without a body. God Himself has a body—a spirit body; it is an *organism*, of the divine nature. That spirit beings are invisible to the human eye means nothing; electrons and atoms are invisible to the naked eye; we do not see the cells in our skin. The vibratory rate of certain colors is so great that they are invisible to the human eye.

St. Peter claims that the Church will have the divine nature in the resurrection, and St. John tells us that just what we shall be in the resurrection is not comprehended by us now. He says: "It doth not yet appear what we shall be [in the resurrection]: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." (1 John 3:2) And Paul says that Christ is now "the express image of his [the Father's] person."—Hebrews 1:3.

Another item of superwisdom doled off by the psychic from the demon spirits is that while we are asleep the spirit world has a far greater opportunity of controlling the subconscious mind. "Happy marriages," she says, "are generally the result of some previous spirit communication between the souls of persons on earth before their bodies meet. This accounts for the strange feeling that lovers have of knowing each other so well in a short time."

Perhaps the error in the above is the assumption that the subconscious mind is something separate and distinct from the person himself,

and that when asleep the subconscious mind rambles and roams until it meets another subconscious mind, and finally it finds one that is congenial. Then, when the bodies of those two congenial subconscious minds meet there is love at first sight!

We have brains; we have spinal columns; we have a network of nerves. The law of our nature is that the nerves through the senses constitute an elaborate and intricate channel of communication between every part of the body and the brain by way of the spinal cord. God made the heart and liver and stomach and kidneys to function without thought. The blood flows, and the different glands perform their work without our thinking about it. It is the involuntary functioning of certain parts of our bodies that were made that way by God. And we may rest assured that if our bodies die, as for instance, when the lungs cease to function, the subconscious mind, which is dependent upon the nerves and brain and backbone of the individual, is also dead—if there is such a thing.

Spirit Phenomena Explained

WE WOULD be at a loss to explain "spirit phenomena" were it not for the Bible. There we are informed that the "spirits" are really spirit beings (not the spirits, souls, or subconscious minds of humans)—spirit beings which have minds and bodies suitable to their nature; that these were once in harmony with God, but that prior to the flood of Noah's day they used their power to materialize and have direct communion with human beings, corrupting them and turning the world into wickedness. The spirit-materialized fathers and the human mothers produced a hybrid race; and the flood came to destroy this mongrel, unauthorized race of people.—Genesis 6:1-6.

At the flood the hybrid progeny of the "angels which kept not their first estate" perished, but the angels (now bad and known as demons) dematerialized to save themselves from destruction and were again spirit beings. On account of being out of harmony with the law of God they were restrained in our atmosphere and not permitted to enjoy the privileges of the universe as before.

St. Peter says: "God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to hell [Greek, *tartarus;* our atmosphere—not hell], and delivered them into chains of darkness [confined them in environments where learning wisdom from God would be an impossibility], to be reserved unto judgment." (2 Peter 2:4) The final decision respecting these fallen angels has not been determined; these are the ones who are to be judged by the glorified Church. (1 Corinthians 6:3) No doubt some of them will turn to righteousness, while many will be destroyed with the devil and his angels.

But the point is, that these fallen angels are now in our atmosphere. They are at the bottom of all spiritism, séances, fortune-telling, telepathy, clairvoyance, and all spirit communication at the present time. They are at the bottom of solar biology, astrology, occultism, and mediumistic phenomena. They are at the bottom of every God-dishonoring creed and belief, foolish theory, and superstition. They are in league with and promoters of all dishonesty, unchastity, lust, and crime. Their amusement is playing horse with the human family; and the brainier their dupes the greater are their sportive festivals.

When Satan is bound for a thousand years, all evil shall be restrained. Then the fallen angels will not be permitted to peep or mutter; and then those who have been used as mediums to communicate and write books, those who have filled their minds with the dynamic forces of spiritualism, will find their minds as empty as wash-boilers and bass drums.

But the fountain of truth will then be opened for the infilling and blessing of all peoples; and then people will come to know God and praise Him for His wonderful works to the children of men.

Men will find themselves in the resurrection on earth, not in heaven; on terra firma, and not in any "spirit world"; they will be eating potatoes and cabbage, and not angel food; they may be sailing around in a flying machine, but certainly not with wings; they will find the earth an extremely delightful place on which to live, and so enjoy it that they will wish to live here forever; and they will thank God with their whole hearts when they find that that is exactly what He has provided for them—when life and liberty and happiness are opened up for them by an all-wise God, brought about through the redemption of Jesus Christ and in His glorious kingdom.

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

[257]We may be sure that these faithful, holy angels, as God's instruments, were carefully watching every step of Jesus from the time of His birth up to the moment of His resurrection. With eagerness they would watch and wait to see if Jesus fully met all the requirements of God's law. They evidently knew that His full compliance would meet with the marvelous reward of a resurrection from the dead. It was one of these faithful messengers that the Lord sent from heaven to roll back the stone from the door of the tomb at the resurrection of the Master. What great joy must have filled the heavenly courts now when they beheld Jesus, by the power of God, triumphant over death and the grave!

[258]Lucifer, who became Satan, who had once been associated with the holy angels and who had seduced some of their fellow angels, had for centuries opposed Jehovah and specially tried to destroy Jesus. Jesus had been sent into the world that He might destroy the works of Satan; and now, having been raised from the dead, He would ultimately "destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil," which destruction would guarantee the deliverance of the human race. (Hebrews 2:14) Now Jesus had broken the bonds of death, being raised by Jehovah to power and glory, demonstrating the fact that He was fully approved by Jehovah. He now proved that He was worthy to be praised; and without question He received the unlimited praise of all the heavenly host. The Revelator says: "And I beheld, and I heard the voice of many angels round about the throne and the beasts and the elders: and the number of them was ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands; saying with a loud voice, Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing."—Revelation 5:11, 12.

[259]It was not their previous knowledge of the Scriptures and their faith in them that Christ Jesus would arise from the dead which induced the disciples to believe that He was risen, but it was what they actually saw and experienced that led them to this conclusion. The knowledge gained by experience, coupled with the knowledge of the Scriptures subsequently acquired by them, not only established beyond a doubt in their own minds the resurrection of the Lord Jesus, but emboldened them to declare the message on every opportune occasion to others and to emphasize this great doctrine of truth in their epistles to the church.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Is it reasonable to suppose that the angels watched the progressive steps of Jesus' course from His birth to His resurrection? ¶ 257.

Might we expect them to be looking for the resurrection of Jesus Christ? ¶ 257.

Who was sent from heaven to roll back the stone from Jesus' tomb? ¶ 257.

When the triumph of Jesus over death and the grave was marked, what effect must that have produced in heaven? ¶ 257.

Would the resurrection of Jesus demonstrate His approval by Jehovah? ¶ 258.

Would our Lord's triumph over death and the grave be reason for His praise in heaven? ¶ 258.

Give Scriptural proof of the praise of Jesus Christ by the heavenly hosts after His resurrection. ¶ 258.

What was it that convinced the disciples of the resurrection of Jesus Christ? ¶ 259.

Being convinced of His resurrection, how did that affect Jesus' disciples in regard to proclaiming the truth? ¶ 259.

If

By W. T. Aydelott

CHRIST said: "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God."

Question: If peacemakers are children of God, who are the war makers?

Whisper your answer, please, lest you offend the "higher-ups."

SEVERAL hundred subscribers tentatively ordered "Impressions of Britain" in book form, but not enough to justify publication; and the book will not be published.

What Will Be the Remains Thereof?

A virulent disintegration seems to persist among the nations despite any or all of the remedial measures employed.

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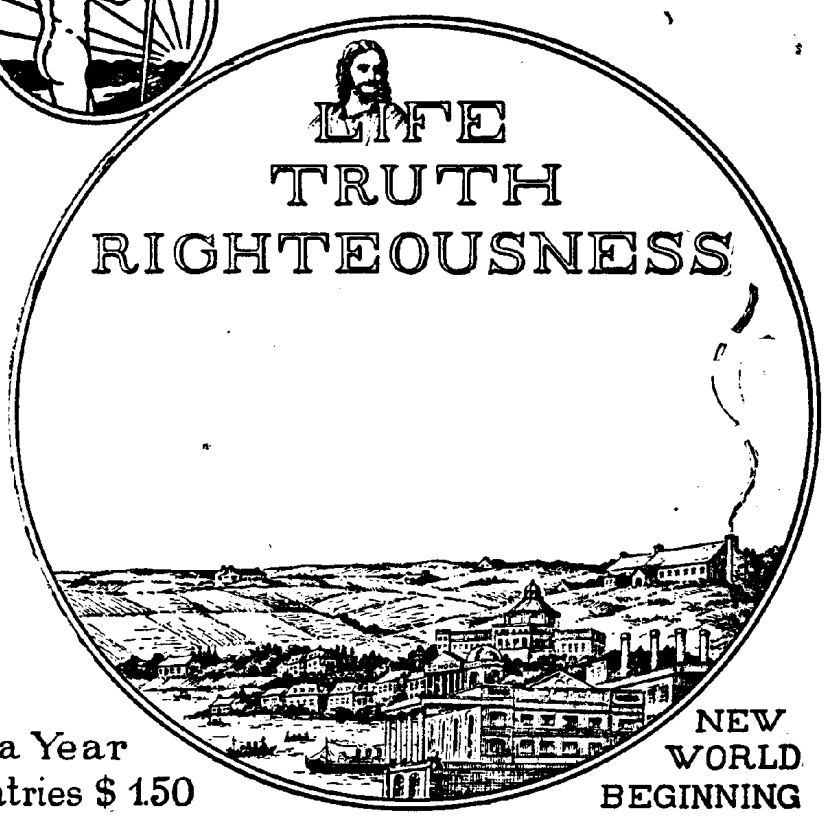
OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. V Bi-Weekly No. 114
January 30, 1924





NEW WORLD BEGINNING

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF PROHIBITION

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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Social and Educational

Man, Wonderful Man! 262
Peace Songs for Children 264
An Experience with a Catholic Infant Home 281
Eye Accidents in New York City 286

Political—Domestic and Foreign

International Aspects of Prohibition 259
Nassau the Shameless 259
War Not Impossible 260
Smashing Blow to Hypocrisy 261
Is the United States a Christian Nation? 264
Rome Hungry for Money 280

Agriculture and Husbandry

Bees and Apiculture 265
Races of Bees 267
Modern Apiary Equipment 268

Science and Invention

Harnessed Air 271
Cleaning Cars with Sand 272

Home and Health

Canning Whole Wheat 273
In the Years that Are Gone 284
The First Settler's Story (Poem) 284

Travel and Miscellany

Social Life of the Zulus 274

Religion and Philosophy

Answers from the Street 270
"Peace, Be Still!" (Poem) 276
A Note to Mr. Brisbane 277
Getting Back to Baal Worship 278
The Cook or the Book—Which? 279
Tolstoy's Worldly Wisdom 282
The World War Aftermath 283
Mr. Edison's Quaint Wisdom 286
Studies in "The Harp of God" 287

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International Aspects of Prohibition

ONE who looks at the world situation can hardly fail to see that Britain needs friends. The strife in Europe has destroyed her markets or reduced them to such an extent that more than a million men are chronically out of work. She needs to get Europe quickly on her feet if she herself is to be able to endure the strain much longer. In that work she needs American coöperation and assistance. Lloyd George came over here pleading for that very thing; but while America listened, and applauded, and banqueted, the fact is that it has settled back into its normal life-long attitude of distrust of Britain, and as usual it is Britain's own fault.

Written large across the average American's opinion of Britain at this writing is the one word NASSAU. Every American knows what the word stands for. It is the center of Britain's liquor fleet, a fleet which has as its whole object the violation of American laws. Nassau, the capital of the Bahama Islands, lies just off the coast of Florida. From Nassau the fleet of liquor-laden schooners sets out that later lies constantly in Rum Row, up and down the coasts of New Jersey, twelve miles out at sea.

It is all very well for British newspaper writers to comfort themselves with the oft-repeated statements that these boats are violating no law; but they are doing something worse. Right at the time when peace and concord are most to be desired among nations, and especially between the British and American nations, they are serving to irritate Americans extremely.

Whether other peoples admire their course or not, the American people have adopted national prohibition. If Britain had adopted prohibition, do you suppose the British Government would stand for the infestation of its shores by liquor-laden boats sent there by any other nation? In no time there would be an "Order in Council" authorizing the seizure of every one of them. The "laws" for seizing them would be found afterward, but they would be seized any way, law or no law.

In the year 1917, before prohibition was adopted in America, Nassau cleared 37,821 gallons of liquor, which represents its normal supply; but in the year 1922, owing to the activities of the Nassau rum fleet, the number of gallons had increased to 1,340,443; in other words, twenty-nine thirtieths of Nassau's rum was being reshipped to be sold to the bootleggers that sneak out from American shores to buy of the rum fleet at night.

Nassau the Shameless

NASSAU makes no pretense of hiding the fact that its one claim to notice is its fortunate geographical position for conniving to break American laws. A booklet issued by the Nassau Development Board says:

"Since 1919 the finances of the Government have, largely owing to the conditions supervening in the United States early in 1920, undergone a wonderful improvement, and a total revenue for the year 1918-19 of £81,000 (involving a deficit of £17,000) was converted for the year 1921-22 into a revenue of £450,000. The revenue for 1922-23 is estimated at £626,000, and the accumulated surplus funds of the colony on March 31, 1922, were £265,314. The public debt is trifling, and is all provided for. This happy state of affairs means that the Government has comparatively large funds at its disposal for public improvements, and money is being spent on these as rapidly as possible."

If the Nassau Development Board were men of honor, with any intent of doing by their neighbors as they would like to be done by, instead of referring to the above as "this happy state of affairs" they would have styled it "this shameless and inexcusable state of affairs"; for that it what it really amounts to. They know where the whisky went, and so do Americans.

A Britisher who visited Nassau explains how illegal double clearance papers for ships are secured. It is all a question of graft. A captain clears with a cargo of liquor from Nassau

ostensibly for the French island of St. Pierre Miquelon.

"The captain goes out, and loafs about for two or three days. He then goes back and explains that his previous cargo has been discharged. He now wants a clearance for an American port in ballast. 'Quick trip,' says the official with a wink, as he makes out the new documents. Equipped for emergencies, the skipper puts out. If he is suspected at sea he has perfectly straightforward papers. Having sold his liquor, the ship can impudently steer her way to an American port in ballast, with papers to support her statement that she had sailed without cargo."

It is the British flag that makes rum-running possible. No American boat can carry rum in any waters, and accordingly all the liquor boats out of Nassau go away with the Union Jack fluttering at the stern. That fine sense of honor among nations by which one nation is supposed to have respect for the flag of another is turned into a base plan for helping to break American laws. Every penny made in that way is a nail in Britain's coffin.

So great is the trade off the Jersey coast that it was reported in November, 1922, that at one time there were 100 liquor vessels lying in Rum Row and that 35,000 cases of liquor were landed in one night on the Jersey coast. One of the staple industries of Nassau is sewing the liquor flasks into cloth jackets, for greater convenience in handling over the ship's side in the open roadstead.

Big Boats Direct

BESIDES the liquor which is shipped into Rum Row from Nassau there are the big vessels which sail direct from Glasgow or London to Rum Row. They are under bond to deliver their cargoes elsewhere, but find it profitable to forfeit bonds and even to sink the ships after the cargoes are sold.

Acting as a booze merchant in Rum Row is a dangerous business on account of American hijackers. A hijacker is another name for a pirate. Armed to the teeth a squad of hijackers will board a rum vessel and take all its rum and all its money too, and if resisted will not hesitate to take life.

On one occasion a rum schooner came back to Nassau with every man on board wearing handcuffs. The schooner had fallen into the hands of hijackers who had taken everything they had and left them with handcuffed hands to make their way painfully back as best they could. The way of the transgressor is hard.

It is not only from Nassau and from the transatlantic rum carriers that Britain is getting rum into the United States. The province of Quebec, Canada, imported during 1921 more whisky than had been imported in that province during the entire ten years preceding. It need hardly be added that most of this liquor finds its way into the United States. It is estimated that at least a thousand cases come across the line near Detroit every twenty-four hours.

United States government officials have estimated that international bootleggers, as they are called, smuggle into the United States nine million gallons of intoxicants each month. Britain may know or may not know that the very powerful interests in the United States that succeeded in having prohibition adopted are circulating literature urging nothing more nor less than war between the two countries as the only way of bringing Britain to her senses. But some in Britain are beginning to think seriously on the subject and the London *Daily News* says:

"We cannot think that many English men and women, whatever their views on the temperance question, can read without a certain shame the record of these remarkable transactions. We cannot at all wonder that the majority of Americans hear it with growing indignation. The merits or otherwise of Prohibition as a policy have very little to do with the question. Here is a law passed by the Legislature of the United States, with the undoubted assent and support of the majority of Americans; and a considerable number of British subjects devote their whole energies to defeating it by every artifice that craft can suggest and bold men be found to execute, sucking enormous profit out of the enterprise, and doing it all under cover of the British flag. Technically, whisky-running to America may be as lawful at it is undoubtedly profitable: we suppose, in fact, it is so far as this country is concerned. But it is not pleasant to think of the British flag being used as a mere cover for the drink smuggler, which, after all, legal or not, is what these people are."

War not Impossible

THE Anti-Saloon League, which was the direct agency that brought about prohibition in the United States, is out with a book from which we quote some belligerent passages:

"The international situation presented now as a result of the adoption of prohibition by the United States of America is far different from that presented more than

a hundred years ago in America's effort to prohibit the slave trade, since every great nation of the earth is now committed to the policy of protecting and promoting the interests of the liquor traffic, both national and international. It is self-evident, therefore, that the American foreign policy in dealing with the international smuggling of intoxicating liquors, must be a very much stronger policy than that which was required in the case of the African slave trade.

"The situation which presents itself today in small countries like Iceland, Norway, and Finland, is worthy of most careful consideration, especially in view of the fact that the international difficulties arising in those countries in connection with the handling of the liquor problem are directly due to the fact that those countries have followed the example of the states or the federal government of the United States of America and have adopted prohibition.

"American patriotism means that the American citizen who professes and practises that virtue must be willing to promote, to fight for, to live for, and if need be to die for, those things which are recognized as fundamental and essential in American civilization. Among those great fundamentals first and foremost is the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which means, the right of all men to be free and to enjoy the privileges of life and happiness whether they happen to be born in New York city, in Australia, or in India. Another one of the great fundamentals is that of popular government—government of the people, by the people and for the people, to which the signers of the Declaration of Independence pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. The very spirit of Americanism precludes the possibility of placing geographical limitations on such rights and privileges. The policy of the American Government for the last one hundred and thirty years in its foreign relations has been to insist upon the recognition of the fundamentals of the American Constitution when such fundamentals have been espoused by small nations.

"Spain, by the use of economic weapons, has compelled Iceland to suspend her prohibition of the liquor traffic, for one year. Spain's pressure upon Iceland in this connection was just as threatening as if she had surrounded Iceland with her warships. By this action, under threat of what practically meant starvation to the fish industry, which is the principal sustaining industry of Iceland, Spain has absolutely disregarded the right of self-determination of small nations and has compelled Iceland to accept Spanish wines against the protest of her people and the attitude of her own legislative body. There is no clearer case in modern history, of the coercion of a small nation by a larger and stronger nation.

"The same situation now threatens in the case of Norway, where national prohibition has been decreed by majority vote of the citizens of that country. France, Spain and Portugal have abrogated their trade treaties with Norway and are demanding that the will of the Norwegian people be overridden and that the national Parliament of Norway refuse to obey the instructions of the people, under threat of national economic boycott, in the interest of French, Spanish and Portuguese wines. This action is in full harmony with the policy which has been pursued by France in other cases, one of the most outstanding of which was Finland, where prohibition, twice before adopted by the national legislative body, was defeated by French threats of economic boycott.

"If the United States Government was justified in the Monroe Doctrine to protect American governmental ideals in South and Central America in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, what about the case of Iceland, Norway and Finland in this the first quarter of the twentieth century, when these countries are struggling to uphold the ideals represented in that portion of our sacred charter known as the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution? If the Monroe Doctrine was justified in its day, and if the consistent foreign policy of the United States Government from the days of Washington down to the present time has been justified, then the hour has already struck for a new declaration and a new application of an old principle in American foreign relations, for the protection of the new ideals which the American people have incorporated into fundamental law."

The foregoing passages are nicely stated, but their meaning is not at all obscure. They mean to convey the idea that the United States should not hesitate to face a whisky world in arms in order to defend its prohibition policy, not only on its own shores but even in Iceland, Norway, or Finland. We may add that Poland is also mentioned in the book, it having recently adopted prohibition. Russia is not mentioned; but Russia has been dry as a bone for many years.

MAN, generally, has been in the dark; he has been experimenting with imperfect tools and materials; his knowledge has been limited to his environment. But romance, curiosity and adventure have sent him over hills and mountains, through valleys and quicksands, across deserts and seas—combating wild beasts, wild men, disease and starvation. In the conquest he has erected a commercial and political structure which has become topheavy. He has not been staying "within the bounds of established facts." But a better day is coming. Experimentation gives place to reality. Christ's kingdom is the long-looked-for dominion in which the desire of all nations shall come.

Man, Wonderful Man! (A Satire) *By F. C. Benjamin*

MAN, Wonderful Man! Supreme ruler of the universe and vicegerent of the heavens (?), thy achievements are indeed wonderful (?). When one stops long enough in this day and age to look back to the beginning, as taught by many, and then follows the steps of man up through the ages to the present, we must admit that his achievements ARE wonderful. Then as one follows him on into the future that he has prepared for himself, it is certainly beyond comprehension to fully appreciate and understand his greatness, and one can but exclaim: Man, Wonderful Man! He not only makes the earth his footstool, but towers among the planets, and rests his palm on the moon.

Man has destined himself not only to build up, improve manage and control this universe, but to build up other vast universes for himself, far greater and more glorious than any work he has here achieved or attempted.

Consider the foundation and commencement of man, as he sometimes explains it; and follow his jumps from inorganic to organic substance, from jelly-fish, flying-fish, hop-toad, and on through the fishes and reptiles, changing himself from a cold-blooded reptile to a warm-blooded animal, doing such cunning little tricks as picking the eyes out of cocoanuts and drinking the fluid for life sustenance, suspending himself by his long flexible tail, and proving it all by the fact that some of him are doing it yet.

And then by a simple little twist of the wrist —no, of the hips—he again revised his bone construction, discarded his tail, stood and walked erect, lived in caves and cliffs instead of tree-tops, and later built mud-huts; and now he lives in mansions of stone, cement, brick and steel of his own construction.

Having acquired and developed speech, which he now flashes around the world in seconds, he rides under the depths and through the air at will. Yet man has left no trail that he can follow positively to the source of his commencement as taught by many of the intelligent (?), both in and out of his schools and colleges.

Taking all the numerous accomplishments that man has acquired into consideration, with such a beginning, is it vain to contemplate his aspirations and ultimate destination? He expects to make an angel of himself, to pass through space at the rate of a billion miles or more a second, to alight on the banks of silver-lined clouds, to thrum golden harps, to discourse sweet music and to remodel himself (again) into such a glorious thing that everything else will hail him as the supreme thing that built himself from mud-puppy to the great conqueror and supreme product of all creation.

Vain and glorious, wonderful man! what an achievement! And well may all bow low to thee; for hast not thou done all this of thyself, as well as built a whole universe of hell-fire and brimstone, a place of eternal torment for thy fellow man who may not have believed thy bombast, or have paid tribute to thy lust, or been quite so fortunate in building himself to thy high estate?

Man, wonderful man! Look at the generosity, love, wisdom, and consideration that individual man has developed for the good of his fellow man! Collectively there are millions of him; and has he not selected his own kith, kin, and creed from this vast horde of beggars and sinners to enjoy the future glory and power he has provided and ordained for himself? Has he *not* also provided an everlasting warm place for his less fortunate (?) fellow man, that he also may have everlasting life (in torment) and "not surely die" like a yellow dog? Man, wonderful man! To have been so considerate for thy life-servant who has provided the wherewithal to supply thy wants but made such a blooming failure in endeavoring to lift himself out of the slime and mire that lust for temporal power here caused him to live in; such kindness, such love! Wonderful! (Better had the poor dubb remained a mud-puppy.)

Is there any place of honor, or power, or throne that man's ambition and selfishness will not attempt to usurp and occupy? Can there be anything that man will not achieve? Will not man's egotism always dominate? An inorganic substance that had no beginning but just lifted himself by his own efforts out of the slimy depths, that just naturally were, into the silver-lined clouds, that also just naturally are, surely can have no limits. Man, wonderful man! Where is thine equal!

Thou most vain, egotistical, ambitious, selfish, tyranical, pompous, inglorious sinner of all creation, well it is that thou art instructed to remove the beam from thine own eye before attempting to remove the mote from thy brother's eye. Thou hast builded temples of glory

for thine own covering, and prison houses of torment for thy fellow man.

Thou hast harnessed the horse, the ox, the ass, the dog, the goat and the flivver to thy will. Thou hast built thyself a calf of gold, and enslaved and debased thy fellow man for thy worldly profit. Thou hast charged usury, and formed customs that are an abomination. All this hast thou done, and stood brazenly before thine own altar and demanded that thou be worshiped.

Man, wonderful man! Thine inconsistency is incomprehensible. Thou hast in thine imagination created affliction and distress and the whole universe of eternal damnation for all that will not pay tribute to thy selfish greed and grant thee powers that thou hast claimed and attempted to usurp.

Man, wonderful man! "Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? Declare, if thou hast understanding. Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it? Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened? or who laid the corner stone thereof? . . . Hast thou commanded the morning since thy days; and caused the dayspring to know his place? . . . Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? . . . Who hath put wisdom in the inward parts? or who hath given understanding to the heart? . . . Have the gates of death opened unto thee? or hast thou seen the doors of the shadow of death?"

Man, wonderful man The vanity of thy egotism is apparent; "for shall the work say of him that made it, He made me not? or shall the thing framed say of him that framed it, He had no understanding?"

"Come now, and let us reason together, saith the LORD; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. IF YE BE WILLING AND OBEDIENT, ye shall eat the good of the land."

Smashing Blow to Hypocrisy

UNDER the above title the Trenton *Evening Times*, of last November 7th, goes after the preachers for meddling in politics in that community. There is getting to be more and more disrespect for the men of the cloth, and deservedly so. They have not enough of their own business to take care of, and so they must busybody. The Bible has become to them a dry, uninteresting book. They see nothing in it; so they must busy themselves with something else. The preachers wanted to close everything down tight on Sundays: Play houses, amusement parks, baseball, etc.—everything except bootlegging, as the prohibition issue did not enter into the election to any appreciable extent.

The Republicans have about 5,000 majority in the county normally. The preachers backed by the Trenton Council of Churches fixed the platform and helped to select candidates for the winning side. But this time the winning side lost in practically a clean sweep for the Democrats, as against the preacher ring. In the above mentioned article it says:

"Trenton is not to have the gloomy old-fashioned Puritanical Sunday, after all. By a two-to-one vote the sane people of this community have entered their emphatic protest against the parading of Hypocrisy and Intolerance, disguised in the livery of God." "Of course there is not the slightest danger of Trenton having a Continental Sunday—that is, a wide-open European let-down. But the voters want decent relaxation for the poor as well as the rich. Clergymen who substitute politics for religion in their sermons might as well recognise the fact that they cannot force their peculiar kind of narrow morals on the people at large." "The Trenton *Times* frankly believes that every decent means should be taken to give the people at large a chance for a less stupid Sunday. And certainly there is no more harm in professional baseball than in golf or automobiling or scandal-mongering, or the other active Sunday recreations of so many of the Pharisees." The *Times* says further: "If some statesman only had the courage to force the proper regulation of the use of alcohol, there might be a return to the sane reforms that were under way when the hired fanatics [preachers] put over the present crime-provoking scheme [prohibition]."

When people begin to think for themselves, it is a healthy sign. Too long the Cloth has done the thinking, the advising, the leading into darkness. A sorry day it will be for the preacher when his job is gone—when his stewardship is taken away; and he will say: "I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed."—Luke 16:3.

Peace Songs for Children *By Alice Park*

DISARMING the nursery of military toys which teach young children their first lessons in war, and which therefore make the deepest and most lasting impression upon their minds, has been widely recommended by international peace organizations and by teachers of young children, as well as by parents.

There are other nursery influences as dangerous as toy guns. It is high time to disarm the nursery and school of military songs. The influence of such songs is as deep and as lasting as that of military toys.

First impressions are hard to uproot. But the songs about army and navy forever, and bombs bursting in air, are so familiar to all that many people fail to recognize their true character as lessons in wholesale murder and delight in warfare.

The earliest song the writer remembers is the song the French girl Jeannette sings to her soldier lover Jeannot, as he leaves for the war. Its last lines are:

"Oh, if I were Queen of France,
Or, still better, Pope of Rome,
I'd have no fighting men abroad,
No weeping maids at home!
All the world should be at peace;
Or if kings must show their might,
Then let those who make the quarrels
Be the only ones to fight;
Yes, let those who make the quarrels
Be the only ones to fight."

When anyone wishes to arrange a program for peace exercises for schools, it is extremely difficult to find appropriate songs in the ordinary books. The demand has been for war songs, and therefore the books fit the demand. A new demand for peace songs will result in their creation and eventually in familiarity with them.

As admiration for war and for those who fight has been deliberately and systematically cultivated, so now peace education may be intelligently and profitably cultivated.

Music has always been recognized as stimulating to the emotions and so to action. It has been used in all countries to allure and to stir soldiers, and even to prepare the future generation to be soldiers.

Songs can be used and should be used to teach all children a belief in peace, the benefits of peace, the human happiness of peace, as well as an enthusiasm for peace and individual pledges to live for peace.

Is the United States a Christian Nation? *By Chas. Henry East*

"Now the Lord is that Spirit: and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is LIBERTY."—*St. Paul.*

WITH the introduction of 2 Corinthians 3:17 (as above) I would like to call attention to an incident which occurred during 1921. That prince of humorists—and at the same time logician—George Bernard Shaw, on being invited to the United States replied in this fashion:

"No! I know when I am safe; and that is out of America. You remember what I made the kaiser say in my war play: 'The statue of Liberty is in its proper place—on Liberty's tomb.' Was I wrong? What a country! Afraid of Debs and proud of Dempsey! It's too silly."

The English poet, William Watson, thinking along the same line, writes:

"Proud thing of fame,
How strange at last thy doom;
Liberty's image—
Left to adorn her tomb."

So Englishmen ridicule American liberty! I have before me as I write a thirty-two-page pamphlet, a page for a prisoner, which someone has sent me. The pamphlet is styled "Public Opinion" and contains over sixty editorials from the daily press, secular and religious magazines, advocating the release of the thirty-two political prisoners who until recently were held in Leavenworth penitentiary and who were sentenced under the infamous Espionage Act, long since suspended until the next war.

Knowing that THE GOLDEN AGE has been a consistent pleader for the release of politicals—though, of course, for broader humanitarian and Christian reasons—I decided that if you would permit me I would like to set down these facts, and also some figures that have come to my attention.

Interesting Figures on Mentality

THE figures that I have reference to are Army records which show the mental status of the men of the army at the time they were called into service. According to Dr. William J. Mayo's figures the result of the mental examination shows the following:

Class A men,	mental age	18 or over,	4.1%	or 150,000
Class B men,	"	" 16 to 18	8.0%	or 300,000
Class C plus,	"	" 14 to 16	15.2%	or 540,000
Class C,	"	" 13 to 14	25.0%	or 750,000
Class C minus,	"	" 11 to 13	23.0%	or 600,000
Class D,	"	" 9 to 11	17.0%	or 450,000
Class D minus,	"	" 7 to 9	7.7%	or 210,000
			100.0%	3,000,000

Mr. Edward A. Lincoln, himself an army examiner, writing in *The Nation* for November 7, commenting on the army reports, says:

"There is a chapter in this report which deals with military offenders, and in this chapter may be found the intelligence records made by the conscientious objectors who were confined in the army prison at Leavenworth. These records, shown in the accompanying table, indicate that the religious and political objectors stand out intelligently as a separate race. 'A' grades were three times as frequent among the religious objectors as the general run of the draft army, and among the political objectors the 'A' grades were ten times as frequent. In 'B' grades also these groups show themselves far superior to their fellows in the army:

	Grade 'B'	Grade 'A'
White draft army	8.0%	4.1%
Religious objectors	15.1%	12.8%
Political objectors	13.2%	89.3%

"In their education there is also an indication of the superiority of the conscientious objectors as shown by the following:

	High School graduate	College graduate	College post-graduate
White draft army, native born	4.1%	1.1%	0.1%
Religious objectors	5.3%	1.5%	1.5%
Political objectors	9.2%	2.2%	2.2%

"Here was a group of men, small to be sure, but endowed with superior mental ability, and possessed of superior education. Their qualifications were such that we should have looked to them for guidance and leadership; yet their lot was persecution, imprisonment, torture, and even death."

In view of these facts and figures, why did this Government keep these men in prison over five years? Would a Christian nation hard-heartedly hold them in prison year after year, deaf to all appeals?

In answer I would repeat a Scripture text and add another: "Now the Lord is that Spirit: and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is LIBERTY"; and "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his."

Bees and Apiculture *By H. E. Coffey*

HONEY-BEES are insects belonging to the order *Hymenoptera*. Their body is supported by an external skeleton of horny substance, called chitine, covered with hairs which serve as organs of touch. The body of the bee is divided into three sections: The head; the thorax, bearing the wings and legs; and the abdomen, containing the honey-sack, stomach, bowels, and main breathing organs.

The bee has five eyes. On each side of the head is a large composite eye made up of 6,300 six-sided facets. These two composite eyes enable the bee to see objects at a long distance and easily to find its way home. The three small *ocelli*, Maurice Girard of Paris claims, are for use inside the hive and to enable the bee to distinguish objects at short distances.

The lungs of the bee consist of aerial tubes, mostly in the abdomen. By means of valvular muscles the amount of air which these tubes contain can be regulated and thus the insect can control its specific gravity. Before flying the bee takes in a certain amount of air.

The blind naturalist, Francois Huber, of Geneva, discovered that bees feel, smell and hear through their antennae. For a more complete description of the organs of the bee the reader is referred to any of the many works on the anatomy of the honey-bee.

Three Kinds of Bees in a Colony

BEES do not live alone but in colonies or hives. During the Summer season there will be found three kinds of bees in the normal colony: The drone or male bee; the queen or

female bee; and the worker bee or sterile female.

The drones are larger than the worker bees, and when in the air make a loud and distinct noise. They do not sting. It takes only 2,000 of them to make a pound, while it takes, according to L'Abbe Collin, 5,100 worker bees to make a pound. A good colony may contain 50,000 bees.

The drones are very hearty eaters and usually void their dejections in the hive. The worker bees retain theirs until on the wing. Before the coming of Winter the worker bees drive all the drones from the hive; and since they are not allowed to reënter, they soon die of starvation. This sounds not unlike the driving of Adam from the garden of Eden.

The queen is long and slender, and is easily recognized since she is so different from any other bees in the colony. Except in rare instances only one queen will be found in a hive. During the breeding season a good queen will lay and deposit eggs to the number of 3,500 per day.

Mr. Dadant of Illinois observed a queen lay six eggs in a minute. If a hen could be made to do this it would take a ravenous eater to keep up with her. It takes twenty-one days for the bees' eggs to hatch and develop into full-grown bees. Therefore a strong colony will, in a good season, have 73,500 cells occupied with brood. It takes 90,000 queen eggs to occupy a cubic inch; and these weigh 270 grains.

Thus a good queen deposits every day between six and nine grains of rich tissue-forming matter. Assuming that she lays only six grains of eggs per day, this would mean that she lays twice her own weight each day, or more accurately four times, since half her weight was eggs to begin with. Proof of the above was made by Cheshire years ago.

Whenever our poultry experts succeed in perfecting a hen that can equal the queen bee, then there will never be any more danger of a food shortage. This may be accomplished in earth's new day, the Golden age.

The queen lays two kinds of eggs, fertilized and unfertilized. The former egg produces the worker or queen, while the latter produces the male bee only. Proof of this has been determined by microscopic examination. None of our scientific men have been able to explain how this can be done; hence I will leave this puzzle for the ancient worthies to unravel in the near future, when they are resurrected.

The queen may live and do good work for four years, which is a long span compared with the average life of the worker, which lives only three weeks during the honey flow. In poetic language Romaine Van de Poele has described the toilsome lot of the queen, which takes away some of its legendary charm:

"Workers, O sisters, striving near,
Envy not me whom ye serve here,
Queen but in name. A slave, I fill
The endless cradles of your will.
Proudly I soared up to the sun,
And with my lover bold was one.
But for that rapturous moment I
Burdens must bear, and prisoner die.
You may fare forth to nectar sip
On many a soft and bloomy lip;
May rest on many a golden heart,
Causing its flow'ry dreams to start.
Workers, O sisters, striving near,
Envy not me whom ye serve here.
Queen am I none; I strive to fill
The endless cradles of your will,
No more the blue, where you take flight,
Only my dreams and endless night."

Every worker could have developed into a queen had it been given the privilege. After the worker larvæ are three days old, the nurse bees begin feeding them a coarser food than that given the queen larva. This delays their growth five days.

The worker bee does all the work to be done in a beehive. She gathers the honey, builds comb as needed, carries the water, nurses the young, attacks and drives away enemies, and in warm weather keeps a steady current of air flowing both in and out of the hive to keep down the temperature; and in winter, also, she must keep the temperature normal. Thus in the beehive the "women" (workers) do all the work, while the "men" (drones) do nothing but loaf around and eat.

The worker bee is very self-sacrificing. She will starve to death herself before she will let the queen starve. In a number of instances where hives have become short on stores in the Spring the queen alone has been found alive. In proof of this I quote from the London *Quarterly Review:*

"A hive having early exhausted its stores was found . . . one morning. . . . The comb was empty, and the only symptom of life was the poor queen herself, 'unfriended, melancholy, slow,' crawling over the honeyless cells, a sad spectacle of the fall of bee-greatness. Marius among the ruins of Carthage—Napoleon at Fontainebleau—was nothing to this."

Races of Bees

THOMAS JEFFERSON in his "Notes on Virginia" claims that the honey-bee is not a native of America. Tradition holds that it was brought from Europe; but when and by whom is not known. When John Eliot translated the Bible into the language of the aborigines of North America he could find no words to express the terms honey and wax.

Bees were imported into Florida previous to 1763, and appeared in Kentucky in 1780, and in New York in 1793. These bees are the same as the common bee of Europe and come under the scientific term, *Apis Mellifica*. They are black or grayish in color. They are found in Central Europe and throughout America. However, these bees are being fast supplanted by the Italian bee—*Apis Ligustica*.

Italian bees were first imported to another country by Captain Baldenstein of Switzerland. These bees were first imported into America in 1859 by Mr. Wagner and Mr. Richard Colvin, of Baltimore, who secured them from Dzizeron's apiary in Austria. The Italian bee is much more industrious and easier handled than the black bee.

The Carnolian bee was introduced into this country in 1884. It has not become very widely distributed, although it is said to possess many good traits. A stingless bee is said to exist in Mexico and South America. Mr. Benton once tried to import from India some giant bees which he claims build their comb five to six feet in length and from three to four feet wide. Other races of bees are the Caucasians, Banats, Tunisians, Egyptians, Cyprians, and Syrians.

Bees Will Sting

THE bee might easily take first place as the universal favorite among insects if it could be rid of one bad habit, that of stinging. The gentle race of Italian bees rarely sting if properly approached and handled. The experienced bee-man may go through a whole season without being stung.

However, there are times when bees sting worse than at other times: During a dearth of nectar, when robbing gets started in the apiary, when it is damp and cloudy, and early in the Spring. Bees seem to sting some people more than others. Those who are afraid of bees and who stand at a good distance from the hive are more liable to be stung than is the one who is opening the hive. The old English writer, Butler, gives some good advice to those who handle bees. He says, quoting from "Columella":

"If thou wilt have the favor of thy bees, that they sting thee not, thou must avoid such things as offend them: thou must not be unchaste or uncleanly; for impurity and sluttiness (themselves being most chaste and neat) they utterly abhor; thou must not come among them smelling of sweat (this is important), or having a stinking breath. . . . Thou must not come puffing or blowing among them, neither hastily stir among them, nor resolutely defend thyself when they seem to threaten thee; but softly move thy hand before thy face, gently put them by."

The same writer says further:

"If you want to catch any of the bees, make a bold sweep at them with your hand; and if you catch them without pressing them, they will not sting. I have so caught three or four at a time. If you want to do anything to a single bee, catch him 'as if you loved him,' between your finger and thumb, where the tail joins to the body, and he cannot hurt you."

This writer neglected to mention that the bee cannot sting so long as the breath is held; for this closes the pores of the skin. If there is a "doubting Thomas" among my readers let him try it.

A horse when assailed by bees is often killed. Mr. Chas. Dadant says that "instead of running away, like other animals, it will plunge and kick until it falls overpowered." "We know," he says further, "of a horse, which happened to be loose in a bee-yard, that was attacked by a few bees. In trying to defend himself against them by kicking and rolling he upset one hive and then another, till tens of thousands of bees assailed him; and the poor animal was stung to death before his owner could come to the rescue." The horse might have lived if proper treatment had been administered.

Mr. Chalon Fowls, of Ohio, had a horse stationed among the hives. He began to plunge and kick; and before Mr. Fowls could get to him the horse was literally covered with stings. He unhitched and led the animal away, and

called for a boiler of hot water. Cloths wrung from this hot water were applied to the trembling horse; and Mr. Fowls says that in a few moments his agony was relieved. Soon the horse was as well as ever.

To show the value of bees in defensive warfare Della Rocca tells of how a small corsair equipped with only forty or fifty men was pursued and overtaken by a Turkish galley. As the Turks boarded her the sailors threw some beehives from the masts down into the galley. The Turks were defenseless against the bees, while the men of the corsair were equipped with masks and gloves and easily took possession of the galley.

It is said that once when Amurat, emperor of Turkey, was besieging Alba, he ordered the Janissaries, his bravest troops, to clear a breach, which had been made in the wall, of some beehives. The troops refused.

The queen bee rarely if ever stings. However, there are exceptions to almost all rules, as the following quotation from Mr. W. A. H. Gilstrap of California proves:

"Once a very young virgin queen that stung me was well developed and later proved to be a good queen for business. The other virgin, also very young, that stung me was from a good-looking cell."

In the dawning New Era we may expect the bee to lose the desire to sting; and then the saying will be: "O Bee, where is thy sting?"

Modern Apiary Equipment

THE modern bellows bee smoker, invented by Quinby, has aided wonderfully in the development of modern apiculture. With it the most irritable colony of bees can be frightened into submission. The smoke causes them to gorge with honey, and a full bee like a full man is not inclined to fight. Bees can also be frightened by a carbolized sheet placed over the hive.

The modern beehive was the invention of L. L. Langstroth, a Congregationalist minister. He was granted a patent to his invention; but subsequent infringements and lawsuits deprived him of all the profits from the invention. Mr. Langstroth's constructive work in bee culture, I am sure, overbalances all the negative results of his preaching. (Some of the intelligent ministers, as he, would no doubt make good bee-keepers; but many of the more stupid type who cannot yet distinguish between the Father, the Son and the holy spirit would doubtless accomplish more as agrarian swains.)

The modern beehive is so constructed that each comb can be removed without disturbing any of the other combs of the hive. The lower compartment of the hive is called the brood chamber. The surplus honey which the colony produces is stored in the upper story above the brood nest. All the bees may be removed from this super by means of a bee escape being placed between it and the brood nest in the evening and left there until morning.

Comb foundation, which was invented by Johannes Mehring, of Germany, enables the apiarist to force the bees to build straight combs in the frame hive. Recently aluminum honeycomb has been placed on the market to take the place of foundation. It possesses many advantages over wax honeycomb in that it will not melt down in warm weather; it cannot be destroyed by web-works; it saves the bees much labor, as it takes about ten pounds of honey to make a pound of wax; it prevents the rearing of drones, etc.

In 1865 Major de Husckka of Dolo, Italy, invented *"Il Smelatore,"* the honey-extractor. This is a machine which separates the honey from the comb by centrifugal force after the cappings have been removed by a knife. After passing through the machine the combs may be returned to the bees to be refilled. This saves them an immense amount of labor, and enables them to produce much more honey than where they are compelled to build a new set of combs each time the honey is taken from them.

Since the advent of the honey-extractor bee-keepers are enabled to produce honey by the ton and to sell it at only a few cents a pound.

Many less essential inventions than the foregoing have been placed on the market. Some of them are: The wax press, the capping melter, the electric wire imbedder, the steam and electric uncapping knife, the solar wax extractor, the bee veil, and the swarm catcher.

Honey Production

WITH the modern inventions of our day bee-keeping has become a profitable commercial pursuit. Our census reports and the other statistics which we have at hand are not reliable in giving us an accurate idea of the extent of bee-keeping over the world. It is

known, however, that there are over 4,000,000 colonies of bees in the United States, worth something over $10,000,000. Interest in this pursuit is steadily increasing everywhere.

Texas leads as a honey-producing state; but since Mr. J. S. Harbison introduced bees into California in 1857, the industry has made immense strides there. At that time he took 116 colonies from Pennsylvania by way of the Panama railroad to Sacramento. He lost six colonies, but was able to find a ready sale at $100 per colony for those which he did not wish to keep.

The late Mr. E. W. Alexander, of Delanson, N. Y., kept 700 colonies in one apiary. This is the largest apiary in the world; and in a good season Mr. Alexander has harvested 70,000 pounds of honey from it. Mr. Kirkpatrick harvested 1,320 pounds of honey from eleven colonies, all of which they stored in eleven days. Last year in South Dakota Mr. Morgan made an average of 616 sections (one pound each) from his apiary, Spring count.

We can appreciate better the immense amount of work these figures represent when we learn that one bee must make 55,000 round trips to bring one pound of honey to the hive, and that this pound of sweet represents the collected nectar from more than 600,000 separate blossoms.

How Increase is Made

IN YEARS past the bee-keeper made increase by allowing his bees to swarm. Hiving these swarms was often difficult. Once a Mr. Foolkes, of Louisiana, had a swarm settle on a high limb of a tree. He placed a hive under the limb and used his shotgun to dislodge them. Accidentally a shot hit the queen's wing, clipping it; and she fell to the ground with the swarm, and was hived.

There is a superstition that the beating of tin-pans will make a swarm settle. However, this is like many other false suppositions and deserves with the hellfire and other such superstitions to be dropped from the memory of man.

The bee-keeper now prevents his bees from swarming by giving them sufficient room and ventilation. The combs are also examined for queen cells in the Spring, and these are pinched off. Where the apiarist wishes to increase the number of his colonies he may divide them by the Pellett method, the Alexander method, the shake-swarming method, or by some other modern way.

Queen-Rearing a Separate Pursuit

ALONG with the increase in honey production has come an increase in queen-rearing. The honey producer, as a rule, is too busy to rear his own queens, and hence purchases them from a large breeder at one dollar each, in most cases. Every other year he re-queens his colonies so as to insure that each colony has a strong and vigorous queen.

Last year the Stover Apiaries, of Mississippi, reared 17,000 queens; and there are other breeders throughout the United States who produce like numbers. These queens are reared in small nuclei hives about one-third as large as the standard hive. After they have mated in these hives and have begun laying, they are ready to ship.

For shipment the queens, with about twelve worker bees, are placed in a small mailing cage which contains queen-cage candy, made from honey and sugar. If the worker bees were not placed with the queen, she would die in a few hours. Queens have been sent in mailing cages from Boston to China, and from Italy to Hamilton, Illinois, and other places.

Honey producers in the North often want bees as well as queens, and the nuclei and pound package business has developed along with the queen business. Mr. Ault, of Texas, ships thousands of pounds of bees each year to his customers in the North and in Canada, and many other Southern breeders are finding this business profitable. Bees usually sell for three dollars per pound.

Diseases and Other Enemies of Bees

THE bee in some localities has never been affected by disease, but in many localities foul brood has wrought havoc to the industry and practically destroyed many large apiaries. Dr. White, of Washington, discovered that there are two kinds of foul brood—American and European. American is the more difficult to cure; and in order to rid an apiary of it, all the brood of the colony in which it exists must be destroyed. European foul brood may be cured by removing the queen from the colony until time has been given to clean the combs of all dead larvæ.

In the warm region of Italy lice are found on bees. In New Zealand and other parts of the world bees have been attacked by a paralysis often called the Isle of Wight disease. Where colonies are weak they may succumb to the attacks of the bee-moth, which burrows into their combs and destroys them.

Where the entrance to the hive is too large, mice sometimes enter and do much damage. Very few birds are fond of bees; but the kingbird is said to devour them by the scores. The garden toad has often been observed eating bees. Bears are fond of honey, and often destroy beehives to obtain their favorite sweet. A Muscovite ambassador to Rome relates the following amusing incident:

"A neighbor of mine in searching in the woods for honey, slipped down into a great hollow tree, and there sank into a lake of honey up to the breast.

"After he had been there two days a bear came to the rescue. To get the honey the bear lowered himself into the tree. The man grabbed the bear, and frightened the animal.

"The man held on; and the bear pulled, until with main force he had drawn the man out of the mire; and then being let go, away he trotted, more afraid than hurt, leaving the smeared swain in a joyful fear."

Ants often frequent around beehives, but except in tropical countries they rarely do any damage.

Honey (the Original Sweet) Its Food Value

CENTURIES before the first sugar refinery was built, Jacob sent to his unrecognized son, the chief ruler of Egypt, some honey together with some other items. (Genesis 43:11) The phrase, "a land flowing with milk and honey," is frequently used in the old Testament. (Exodus 3:8, 17; 13:5; Deuteronomy 6:3; 11:9; 27:3; Joshua 5;6, etc.) John the Baptist, the forerunner of Jesus, lived on locusts and wild honey.—Matthew 3:4.

Many of the Egyptian tombs have been found to contain honey. In the British Museum on the sarcophagus containing the mummified remains of King Mycerinus will be found a hieroglyphic bee. The ancient Greeks were fond of honey.

Today honey is coming to be recognized as a valuable sweet. It contains vitamine B, which is claimed to be a sure protection against anemia and beri-beri.

When Augustus Cæsar dined with Pollio Rumilius on his hundredth birthday the Emperor inquired how he preserved his vigor of mind and body. Pollio replied: *"Interius melle, exterius oleo"*—Internally by honey, externally by oil.

Cakes made with honey will not become hard with age; for honey absorbs moisture from the air. Honey vinegar is superior to all other kinds of vinegar, including wine vinegar. In Denmark and Hanover girls having chlorosis are sent to the country to take exercise and eat honey.

This would doubtless also be a sure cure for the gout, to which many "Doctors of Divinity" are subjected. According to Mr. Woiblet washing the hands with honey-sweetened water will kill warts. The writer believes that this gentleman may be as infallible as the Pope.

Honey will no doubt be one of the perfect foods of the Golden age. When made from perfect flowers by perfect bees it will surely be the sweet of sweets.

Answers from the Street

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York paper went forth with his camera not long ago, and as he approached people he propounded this question: "Does the fear of eternal punishment deter us from wrongdoing more than man-made laws?" Those answering would then pose for the picture. The answers were about evenly divided between "yes" and "no."

But their reasons show the great necessity for a knowledge of the truth of the Bible—not one of them setting forth the truth on the subject. Perhaps, if any did approximate the truth his picture was not taken and his answer was passed by. Should we not be taught right principles so that rightdoing would be a matter of choice irrespective of any present or future reward?

Teaching the desirability of righteousness shall be the great work of the Millennium; and by its close no one will refrain from wrongdoing for fear of any punishment, but he will do right, do justly, love his neighbor as himself, for the love of it, for the real pleasure he can get out of it for himself.

Harnessed Air

By W. K. Jackson

ANYONE at all interested in modern developments realizes the giant strides made during the past fifty years in invention. The wireless, telephone, sewing machines, locomotives, aeroplanes, and other various inventions have been perfected to the degree that they are considered indispensable.

As inventions are continually being brought into operation, we look for a time when the race will be independent. Some have suggested that when the Golden age opens up, they would not be surprised if man would have to work only four hours per day to accomplish his daily routine work.

We would say that four hours would be too many hours to spend in manual labor, if efforts continue to be made to lessen the amount of manual labor. An eight-hour day fifty years ago was unheard of. In fact, such a suggestion to an employer was almost an invitation for a time-check.

Foremost in the developments made during the past epoch of invention, is the wonderful uses to which the air is put. We all know what miracles "harnessed electricity" has done; but we have not given much thought to air, perhaps because it has not been called to our attention so forcibly as has elcetricity, which has its use in our homes to such a large extent.

Those who seldom have an opportunity to see "harnessed air" in operation would perhaps enjoy knowing what wonderful things air can accomplish when put to the test. An illustration with which we are all familiar would give a good introduction to this interesting subject.

Pneumatic tubes are in use in nearly every department store and in many of the smaller and exclusive stores as well, for making change, where the cashier is on the first floor and you are making a purchase on the top one.

But perhaps the tubes are better made use of in general offices and in telegraph offices. Where an office building is fourteen or fifteen stories high, the tubes are almost a necessity.

If an office located on the second story wishes to send a message to the top floor, the telephone could be used, it is true; but there would be the time consumed in getting connections, and then perhaps the message would be so long that it would take a great deal of time to give it over the phone. So what would be more convenient than to slip the message into the tube, and your party would be reading it a few seconds later?

Compressed Air Has Many Uses

THERE are many places where air is used very extensively; one of these places is at a railroad shop. Not that air is used alone, but it is used along with the many other conveniences to "carry on."

If a person should go to a railroad shop on a visit, he would be surprised to see a "dead" locomotive put into motion by air being put into it. But this is done very often, especially when an engine has been standing outside the roundhouse for a considerable length of time, and must necessarily be brought in for repairs, or fired up to make inspection so that it can be placed in service.

Another engine can place the engine on the turntable; but after it is once on the table, and the table is set so that the engine can be placed in the roundhouse, about the only way an engine could be put into the house would be by "pinching it in" with bars, or as is usually done, by connecting an air hose to the engine, fill it with air, and then when the hose is disconnected, run the engine into the house on its own power, just as if it had steam pressure in the boiler.

If you should go into the roundhouse, you would see welders cutting through a thickness of steel by means of a good chisel inserted into an air-driven motor. Passing on a little further, you will see a boilermaker riveting some bolts on the outside of an engine with an air hammer. Previous to this he probably had cut out the old bolts by the same means, using a chisel. You might also see a machinist drilling a hole into the tank of an engine, preparatory to inserting some bolts.

Further down at the other end of the roundhouse, you might come across a crowd of men gathered around a flat car that has been brought into the house and is standing on one of the tracks, loaded with engine and tank wheels. You hear the sound of escaping steam, or what sounds as such to you; but really it is air escaping when the wheels being lifted from the car, by means of an overhead air-driven hoist, are lowered to the floor. You must keep at a safe distance from the work; for when in a railroad shop, "Safety First" is practised by all.

Leaving the roundhouse, and going to the repair track, where freight and passenger cars are given repairs, you notice an air crane loading and unloading car wheels to and from flat cars. After the wheels have been unloaded, a couple of men take a pair of them and push them down to a crossover track and stop, one of the men going over to a post, opening an air valve. The wheels being immediately over an air jack, it raises and lifts them from the ground, so that the other man can turn them and "line" them up with the crossover track he intends to use, after which the air is released and the wheels come down on the track and can be rolled to the end of the track.

Going down the track further, you see some men working on a coach. The coach has been placed directly over a pit which houses an immense air jack, used to lower wheels removed from coaches, without making it necessary to jack up the car. The old ones then can be repaired and replaced, or new ones applied.

A little further on a man is boring a hole through a plank of wood two inches thick. In less than half a minute, the hole is through, and he is starting another. This is made possible by the use of an air motor in which the motor bit is inserted.

Cleaning Cars with Sand

ON THE further side of the repair track, there appears to be a sand storm in progress, and you have the sensation of being on a desert. Sand is falling all around you, and you instinctively place your hands before your eyes to protect them. But an obliging guide hands you a pair of plain glass goggles, and you go on in safety as far as your eyes are concerned, but a good stiff brush will be necessary after you leave.

When you reach the track from whence all the sand is coming, you find a Negro with a long spout in his hand. A steady stream of sand is pouring out of the spout, and is concentrated on the metal frame of a ballast car used for loading sulphur. The man is gradually wearing away the the rust that has accumulated; and when he has finished the car, the metal shines as if it had been polished.

Now, on the car he has just finished, another Negro is spraying the frame just made clean by the use of air-driven sand, or what is commonly called sandblast, with a fine coating of what is termed "cement," but which is really a paint that preserves the car for several years. Air is also used to drive this paint against the metal, and there is no spot that the paint does not touch.

Now leaving the repair track, and going over to the coach track where all passenger cars are cleaned and supplied before being placed in outgoing trains, you see men using air as a vacuum cleaner to clean out the coaches. Of course, this is a common use; but it is mentioned merely to let you see in how many different ways air is used at one place.

We are all familiar with the use to which air is put in connection with stopping trains in emergency. The air-braked trains have prevented many accidents that otherwise would have proved fatal.

Whitewashing by Means of Air

EVERYTHING mentioned heretofore happened in one day; in fact, it all happens nearly every day in every railroad shop. In the larger shops, this would not be a good description; for it would not cover half the uses to which air is put.

There are many other ways that air can be used, such as whitewashing the walls and roof of the roundhouse, which is done each year. One pipe serves as a container of the whitewash mixture, and another furnishes the air to spray the mixture. If the men desire to throw the spray a little further, all that is necessary is to turn on a little more air. Air is also used by the men in the machine shop each evening before quitting work, to blow off the machines, leaving them clean for the next day's work.

You might be inquisitive and wish to learn where all this air comes from. Surely you would expect to find a high-powered motor, perhaps an electric one, running continually to accomplish all this; but nothing so great as that is needed.

There are several large boilers in the boiler room, one of which is always fired up, of course at a minimum power at night on account of the decreased demand for its use. This boiler furnishes power to operate an air-compressor, which supplies the air used in the various parts of the shops.

A reservoir tank is placed immediately outside of the building, which is usually full of air; and even if the air-compressor had to be shut down for repairs, a sufficient amount of air is kept in this tank to last quite a while.

At about five o'clock the air-compressor automatically slows up, because the men discontinue to use the air, except for testing the air-lines on passenger trains. When an amount of air has been used out of the reservoir, the compressor again starts operating until it refills the tank to capacity.

There are various other things which could be mentioned that would show us what "harnessed air" can accomplish; but what has been written will give a very good idea. We wonder if the "miracles" mentioned should not make us rejoice in the results obtained.

Canned Whole Wheat *By May Darrow*

AS WHEAT is robbed of much of its nutritious value in bread making, and as wheat in itself contains most of the elements of which our bodies are composed, we have sought a method by which all of the wheat value is retained in our food. We recommend the following:

All that is needed for canning whole wheat is a supply of good air-tight glass jars, a wash-boiler (with wooden rack for bottom of boiler to place jars upon), and the wheat itself.

If one uses quart jars a common-sized boiler will hold from twelve to fourteen jars. If pint jars are used, it will hold from sixteen to eighteen. A pint will serve six people.

In wheat there is more or less chaff and foreign seeds. Remove the seeds before wheat is dampened. We take two or three quarts of wheat at a time and wash it. Use a dish large enough so that there will be two or three inches of water above the wheat. The chaff will come to the top on stirring, then the water can be poured off. Do this at least twice and you will find the wheat very clean.

Now fill your jars good half-full of the washed wheat. To each quart jar add one teaspoonful of salt and fill with cold water.

Place the cover on the jar the same as for any cold-packed fruit. Place jars in the boiler on the rack. Cover jars with cold water. After it begins to boil cook for six hours. When you take them from the boiler be sure that the jars are sealed air-tight. Place them in a cool place for future use.

With good whole milk this canned wheat is delicious; and with toast and coffee it makes a good breakfast. This process it very much better than the old way of cooking it in a kettle.

"Peace, Be Still!" *By Irene Armstrong*

I stand beside fair Galilee.
A sudden tempest sweeps the sea.
I see a vessel's straitened sail;
I see a crew, whose efforts fail
To bring her safely thro' the gale.
And One I see who seems to sleep,
Unconscious of the rolling deep.
Oh! can it be Thou hast forgot,
And for Thy loved ones carest not?
"Master," I hear the anguished cry,
"Unless Thou savest we must die."
And then I see Him as he stands,
His loving face, His outspread hands.
I hear His whispered "Peace, be still,"
And waiting with my heart athrill
See wind and waves obey His will.

* * * * *

The centuries have rolled away;
I stand beside the sea today.
The winds of strife blow wild and strong,
While waves of trouble roll along.
And thro' the blackness of the night
The storm increases in its might.
Our wisest men in vain have tried
To stem the rising of this tide.
But One I see who seems to sleep,
Unconscious of the raging deep.
Oh! can it be Thou hast forgot,
And for Thy children carest not?
Ah, no! He waits to hear the cry,
"Unless Thou savest we must die."
Then He who heeds the sparrow's fall
Will answer when His children call.
Through faith again I see Him stand;
I listen to His blest command.
Enraptured now, I know the thrill;
For lo! I hear His "Peace, be still."
Through faith I see a newborn world,
I see His flag of peace unfurled
And men in homage own His sway,
Whom stormy winds and waves obey.

Social Life of the Zulus

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are extracts from a lecture on the "Social Life of the Zulus," delivered by Mr. O. Samuelson, Under Secretary for Native Affairs, Natal, South Africa, and published in the *Natal Advertiser*.]

Ownership of Land

THERE was no individual ownership of land under the native modes of government. The land was understood to belong to the whole community, and no one had a right to dispose of the soil from which the inhabitants derived their support. The paramount chief had the nominal control and distribution of the land; but he had no power to alienate it from the community, for which he practically administered it as a trustee.

Each tribe had its recognized area, controlled and managed by the chief through his subordinate officials and kraal heads; but the paramount chief, as head of the nation and trustee for the people, was regarded as the owner of the land and was so styled. Each chief of a tribe or head of a district held his recognized area as from the paramount chief, and he allotted to every father of a family (kraal head) a portion of arable land proportionate to his wants.

The land thus allotted was ensured to the cultivator as long as he did not change his locality or lose right to the use of the land by confiscation or by misconduct. If he left to settle elsewhere, he had to restore the fields to the chief under whom he had held them, in order that the latter might dispose of them to some other person.

The bounds of each field were marked with precision. The use of the pasture lands was also subject to rules, and there were commercial and personal pasture lands. Cases of dispute were in the first instance submitted to the arbitration of the neighbors. The last resort was the paramount chief. The sale or transfer of land was unknown among the natives.

Notwithstanding that there were rules and usages which protected the inhabitants, there was a rooted sense of insecurity which, however inconvenient and disturbing to the individual, was in the hands of the rulers of tribes a power which they were not slow in making use of in maintaining obedience and order. The land was occupied by a number of little states to which the name of tribes was more applicable.

Marriage Customs

THE native polygamist is the husband of several wives, whose status and position towards each other are independent and separate, but who are united in the husband, who has entire control and power over all of them. For the formation of each family a marriage in accordance with local custom is indispensable.

The Native Hut

THE construction of the native hut is symbolical. The definition of a thimble may to a certain degree be applied to the hut: A diminutive truncated cone, convex at the summit, and semi-perforated with symmetrical indentations. The hut is symbolical of the system which commences with the family.

The center-post is the chief; the companion upright posts represent the chief's councilors and advisers; the horizontal beams which rest on the uprights are the auxiliaries of the chief, his councilors and advisers in bearing up the tribal structure; the frame work and the outside cover thereof, with their details knitted and joined, together represent the balance of the population.

As the *"insika,"* or main upright, with its auxiliaries, supports the hut, so the chief, with his councilors and advisers, bears up the tribe and gives stability to it. As the hut covers and enshrouds the *"insika"* and its auxiliary uprights, so the tribe surrounds, protects and gives security to the chief, his councilors and advisers.

Each part of the hut depends on and derives its strength from the other. As the hut would not stand without its supporting pillars, so the tribe could not be maintained without its governing machinery. As the main upright, *"insika,"* and its auxiliary uprights would soon fall into decay and perish from exposure to rain and heat, so the chief and his councilors would come to naught and perish if they had not the protection and support of the tribe.

Native Ideas of God

HAVE the natives any idea of a God? Does any thought of Him occupy their minds or come into their lives? The following few re-

marks will answer these questions. God is a supreme and Almighty Being, known more by name than recognized as a reality.

He is spoken of as "Nkulunkulu," the great-great One—a term also used for an ancestor and for any person or creature possessed of any peculiar power or skill. He is also referred to as "Um Velinggangi," the One who appeared in the beginning; "Somandhla," the Father of power; "Um Dali," the Creator; and as "U Gugabadele, nabi linomcwazi pezulu," expressive of His might and glory.

He is not known as we know Him, as a God of love, directly interested in our welfare, from whom comes happiness in this life, and by whom is hope for the life hereafter. That "His heart is touched with all our joys and feels for all our griefs," is a character natives do not associate with God.

He is recognized in a certain measure as a regarder of good deeds, and as One who visits with punishment the evil-doer; but natives aspire not for His approval, nor do they fear His wrath. Although He is admitted to be the maintainer and sustainer of all things He is, nevertheless, regarded as a God afar off, and not near at hand. Natives admit that there must consequently be a designer.

Their arguments are akin to those of the great philosopher Cicero in his book, "De Natura Deorum": "If this beautiful world, with all its rich variety of form, originated in an accidental combination of bodies, without any divine intelligence, why should not an accidental mixture of the letters of the alphabet produce verse, or artistic buildings arise by a fortuitous concurrence of atoms?"

The following questions, which have been asked by the natives, will exemplify their thoughts in this regard. The waters are never weary; they know no other law than to flow, without ceasing, from morning till night, and from night till morning. But where do they stop, and who makes them flow thus? The clouds also come and go, and give rain to the earth. Whence come they? Who sends them?

The rain doctors do not give us rain; for how could they do it? Why do not people see them when they go up to heaven to fetch it? The wind cannot be seen, but what is it? Who brings and makes it blow? Do we know how corn sprouts? One day there is not a blade in the field; go the following day to the field and you will find some. Who has given the earth the wisdom and the power to produce it?

The language and the sentiments of prayers used by the natives are very touching and impressive; but it is to the spirits or manes of their ancestors that their prayers are addressed. The prophet Isaiah has well described this form of belief: 'They go to the dead for the living.' —Isaiah 8:19.

Natives believe that their ancestors visit them in the form of serpents, and by appearing to them in dreams. When a snake of the species venerated as a spirit appears in a kraal, it is saluted by the name of "father." Bowls of milk are presented to it, and an animal is slaughtered for it in many cases. If the snake has entered a hut, some meat is placed in the hut for it.

Amongst the natives, as with other races, spirits are more the objects of fear than of love. When sacrifice is made to them it is usually with a view of appeasing them. Although the natives by sacrifices seek to gain favors from the spirits, yet their principal object is to avert chastisement.

When sacrifices are made they are efficacious through the shedding of blood, and are of a propitiatory nature. They are usually offered by a priest, except in cases of family sacrifices which may be performed by the head of the kraal. . . . The blood must not be spilled; it must be received into a vessel kept for the purpose. The bones of the animal must be destroyed by fire after the flesh has been consumed.

Natives and the Celestial Concave

NATIVES have very little knowledge of the starry firmament. They believe that the heavenly bodies have some influence in human affairs. With regard to the sun, it is said that there is a large luminous body in the east, from which a spark scintillates every morning to develop into the glorious eye of day, and to be devoured in the evening in the west by a race of pigmies called the "Izicwe."

The moon and its phases enter very much into the everyday life of the natives. They observe as a day of abstinence the day after the last phase of the moon. They refrain from important undertakings until the new moon.

They compute their time by the phases of the moon, and divide their year into thirteen months, for which they have appropriate names, each descriptive of some natural feature prevailing at the time.

The year commences with the Spring, the first month being "Uncwaba," beginning with the new moon, in July. "Uncwaba" conveys the idea of adornment, trees and fields then breaking out into green. This is "umfumfu," which means the blossoming of trees and the appearance of flowers amongst the green leaves and grass. When gray hairs appear in our heads we are said to have reached the stage of the flower in our lives. March is called "Umbasa," the time when fires are made, winter then commencing to be felt [being south of the Equator].

Natives have names for the seasons, cardinal points, and for some planets and constellations. The morning star is called the "ikwezi," a name derived from the word "kweza," to raise, lift up. It is so called because it raises the curtain of night from creation and lets in the light of day. The horizon is known as "the place where my vision, which carries me as a mother carries her child, will carry me no further."

The rainbow is called the arc of the queen, and is looked upon as a beautiful emanation of her glory. There is a belief that an animal whose colors answer those of the rainbow is to be found reclining at the place where the rainbow appears to come into contact with the earth. The animal is known as the "Umuyama." Ordinary beings may not look without extreme risk to themselves. Doctors may do so under the protection of their charms. Sacrifices are sometimes offered to this animal as a water spirit.

A being known as "Nomkubulwana" is venerated as the princess of heaven. She is described as robed with light for a garment, and as having come down from heaven to teach people to make beer, to plant, to reap, and to help themselves generally. We read about a somewhat similar character in mythology named Prometheus. She visits the earth in the Spring of the year.

She is also described as presenting the appearance of a beautiful landscape with large forests on some parts of her body, grass-covered hills and slopes on others, and cultivated fields on others. She is the giver of rain. She is really nature deified

The Native and His Poetic Sense

MUCH may be said of intellectual productions, enigmas, nursery tales, and so on. The natives are poets unknown to themselves, in both their actions and their language; but as they can neither read nor write it is difficult to produce much of their poetry. They can recite with very dramatic gestures, certain pieces which can be distinguished from the ordinary discourse, by the elevation of the sentiment, powerful ellipses, daring metaphors and very accentuated rhythm. Here is an example:

"King, thy praises are like the thick haze which precedes the rain!
Thy songs of triumph are heard in the mountains, they go down the valleys,
Where the enemy knelt before thee.
The cowardly warriors! They pray!
They beg that food may be given them—they will see who will give them any!
We give to our allies, to those whom we never see come to attack us."

I will give you a few proverbs:

"Cunning devours its master." Literally, "Medicine root is devouring its owner."

"The bowls always smell of the sour milk." We say: "What is bred in the bone will ever come out in the flesh."

"Death knows not even a king." "The flying splinter or chip of wood devoured the elephant," or "A small matter kindles a large fire."

Now for a riddle or two:

"There is a thing which has neither legs nor wings, and which nevertheless travels very fast, and its progress is not stopped by precipices, rivers or walls." Answer: The voice.

"Do you know a thing which neither walks on the ground, flies in the air, nor swims in the water, which nevertheless walks, ascends and descends?" Answer: The spider in its web.

Here is a lesson on the force of example:

"Said the old crab to the young crab, 'Why, my child, do you walk into your home sideways? Walk straight.' Said the young crab, 'Dear mother, when you walk straight, I will do likewise.'"

ERRATA

THE poem entitled "Christmas Bells," published in GOLDEN AGE Number 111, accredited to another author, should properly have been credited to the author, Rebecca Fair Doney.

A Note to Mr. Brisbane

MR. BRISBANE, we are great admirers of your editorials. We diverge from you on Evolution; for we stand squarely by the Bible account of man's creation, fall, and redemption; but in most things you please us well. You have been publishing some interesting editorials regarding the world's great men. Bear with us while we tell you of our opinion of some of the great men of the Lord's church.

By the latter expression we mean the Lord's true saints, those trusting for salvation in the merit of Christ's redemptive work on their behalf, those who are living with but one motive; namely, to serve the Lord.

We invite your attention to seven men who have arisen in the Christian church. We recognize these seven men as having filled the offices of the seven angels or seven messengers of Revelation, chapters 1 to 3 inclusive. Like yourself, the seven men were all writers. They represented the most important racial, language and political groups of the human family.

St. Paul, St. John, Arius, Waldo

THE first was a Roman, St. Paul, the messenger to the Ephesus epoch of the church, which ended with the depopulation of Judea in A. D. 73. St. Paul wrote more of the New Testament than did any other writer. His writings are masterpieces of logic.

The second was a Hebrew, St. John, the messenger to the Smyrna epoch of the church, the era of Pagan persecutions, which ended with the so-called conversion of Constantine, in A. D. 325. St. John wrote more of the New Testament than did any other except St. Paul.

The third was a Græco-Egyptian, Arius, the messenger to the Pergamos epoch of the church, the era of the rise of the Papacy, which ended with the dawn of the Reformation, A. D. 1160. Arius' writings were destroyed by Constantine, inventor of the doctrine of the trinity, in the same year in which that unbaptized heathen emperor murdered his own son. But to this day there are thousands who are glad to say that they are Arians; for Arius, unlike the clergy of his own day or of our day, believed the Bible to be the Word of God and hence believed that the Son of God was totally and essentially distinct from the Father; that He was the first and noblest of those beings whom God had created, the instrument by whose subordinate operation God formed the universe.

The fourth was a Frenchman, Peter Waldo, the messenger to the Thyatiran epoch of the church, which ended with the beginning of the Wycliffian era, in A. D. 1378. Waldo was the first to translate the Bible into a modern tongue.

Wycliffe, Luther, and Russell

THE fifth was an Englishman, John Wycliffe, the messenger to the Sardian epoch of the church, which ended with the Lutheran era, in A. D. 1520. Wycliffe did for the English people what Waldo did for the French. He gave the Bible to the Lollards, in English.

The sixth was a German, Martin Luther, the messenger to the Philadelphian epoch of the church, which ended with the Millennial Dawn in A. D. 1874. Luther did for the German people what Waldo did for the French and what Wycliffe did for the English: He gave the Bible to the Germans in their native tongue.

The seventh and last messenger to the church was a Scotch-Irish American, Charles T. Russell, the messenger to the Laodicean epoch of the church, which ended in A. D. 1918. It is generally admitted that in that year the nominal church lost all its spirituality and all its influence by the open stand which it took for war and against the teachings of Christ. Pastor Russell died in the fall of 1916, but not before he had put the symbolical language of the Bible into language that everybody can understand.

The Bible is the most important book in the world. It alone reveals God's plan, and God's plan is going to go through exactly as originally laid out, in spite of the politicians, the press, the profiteers, and the preachers. The men that have helped most to make God's Word clear to the people are the greatest men of the age.

For these reasons we put up St. Paul the Roman, St. John the Hebrew, Arius the Græco-Egyptian, Waldo the Frenchman, Wycliffe the Englishman, Luther the German, and Charles T. Russell the Scotch-Irish American, as the greatest men since the time of Christ.

The names of the human butchers that have chiefly filled the pages of history hitherto will fade shortly, and civilization will be revealed in its true perspective. Which is the greater, a great murderer or a great teacher of love?

Getting Back to Baal Worship

THE nominal church may be likened to a man, hoary with age, feeble, full of disease, doting in childhood pranks, giddy. "There is no fool like an old fool." The nominal church had its beginning in the days of Nimrod and Semiramis, and reached its ancient glory in Babylon.

In the days of Constantine he paganized Christianity and drove Arius to exile; and the modern Babylon began its remarkable growth. Gradually but rapidly all the ancient forms and ceremonies have been counterfeited and embodied into what now passes for Christianity.

And now, the licentious, ludicrous and loathsome forms of Baal worship are being openly practised in the heart of our cities in the majesty of Satanic pride and vainglory without a qualm. "Society" has fallen for the crass ceremonies, and the spineless newspapers bow to the whims of a silly folk and render great service to the innovation by first-page publicity.

November 15th, the New York *Sun* gave us the following in headlines and large type:

"To Teach Religion in Dances"; "Five Hellenic Maidens Will Exemplify It Sunday in Dr. Guthrie's Church"; "Five Hellenic maidens, schooled in the ideals of true pagan beauty, will assemble rhythmically the patterns of Greek friezes and dance the story of 'The Birth and Progress of the Human Soul' before the chancel of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie on Sunday afternoon as part of a 'sculptural oratorio' conceived by the rector, William Norman Guthrie, D. D."

A few choice sentences from the write-up follow:

"We're not pagans, but we are undogmatic. . . . The word pagan might convey to a few the beauty we are trying to bring to man to help him realize faith. . . . The five girls, attired in costumes of the old Greeks, will dance to interpret three movements, which will express (1) the individual, or Hellenic beauty; (2) the group, or the complete spiritual assimilation of sex; (3) and the mass, or the smile of God. . . . On Sunday the dances will show the problems of evil; they will interpret the myths of Job, of Adam and Eve. . . . There is a struggling sexual obsession attached to the dance of today. Psycho-analysis is called a sewer by some; but if it carries off the filth and dirt, it may help us to get over the dance obsession. In our dances Sunday we are going back to the Greeks, when dancing was innocence. The human body will express spirit and mood more potently in rhythmic dance than can music, sculpture, poetry or paintings. . . . Phidias's 'Zeus' for 'the Man-God.' . . . The dance concerns 'the Motive of the Woman-God.' . . . The five Hellenic dancers will symbolize 'Turning from the material to the celestial.' . . . Sunday's dances will help many to rid themselves of intellectual fetters. . . . Those of us who are willing to be religious leaders tolerate each other, but believe each other to be damn fools."

What was the result of the above publicity?

"Women Faint in Jam at Mystic Service"; "Borne from St. Mark's as Girls Dance and Art Flashes on Screen Amid Tinted Lights"; "To show Soul's Progress Harp, Trombone and Piano Played While Rector Declaimed in Blank Verse." "Crowds of women, unable to enter, surged and beat at the doors of St. Mark's yesterday afternoon, while inside the building, which was pervaded with the odors of incense and at times in complete darkness or half-illuminated with colored lights, was rendered the rhythmic sculptural oratorio upon the theme of the birth and progress of the human soul."

"'I might prefer to have a non-biblical vehicle,' said Dr. Guthrie, 'and escape the boomerangs of the Fundamentalists in ambush. But from the fact that our American common property that may be safely taken for granted in an audience is limited to Mother Goose and fairy tales of a similar nature, what objection can there be to a free, imaginative use of such biblical material, already so often handled in our literature?'"

The "show" closed with the words:

"And God, the Lord, shall laugh with a new delight,
When we shall come to Him, and frolic before Him;
The Cherub of the Flaming Sword, and Satan,
Eve, Adam in a ring-around-a-rosy,
And all the Heavens cry: 'Allelujah, Amen!'"

Because women are mentioned, let us not get the thought that the men were excluded. Women merely predominated. Dr. Guthrie is after the crowds and a fat collection basket; and he has hit the trail of the winner. His next Sunday performance was devoted to "the aboriginal rites of the American Indian." No portion of any Christian ritual was used except the Doxology. His morning sermon was on "The Necessity for Paganism," and the afternoon service was a sequel.

Miss Edith Dabb, secretary of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Y. W. C. A., had made a statement to the effect that Indian dances were degrading. And, according to Dr. Guthrie, his Indian service was in part a protest against such nonsensical stuff.

But there were chants to "Ye Sun, Moon, Stars, all ye that move in the heavens," and of the "Blue Corn Dance." During the service Dr. Guthrie asked for long silences, in which the congregation might let the mystic beauty of the ceremonies sink in and cause prayerful meditation!

The following Sunday, Dr. Guthrie of the Episcopalian St. Mark's had to defend his pagan worship; for preachers of other denominations were taking him to task. Unabashed he sallied forth, in the presence of a large crowd on Sunday and a big write-up on Monday.

He said: "Religion today is a sickly affair fenced in with doctrines." He cited the Greeks and Romans of the old days before the Christian era, and drew on law, sports, finance, sex, and property to support his digression from the strait-laced dogmas of the Fundamentalists.

One point Dr. Guthrie made worthy of note is that Christianity is tinctured with paganism. He thinks, no doubt, that paganism belongs to Christian doctrine, not knowing that the church systems long ago became Babylon; that they began departing from the faith in their incipiency; or rather, that Babylon is the outgrowth of a "falling away" which began in the apostles' day. In defending paganism, as he now teaches it, he used the Chinese ritual and readings from Confucius.

The Cook or The Book—Which?

WE HAVE read somewhere an article on "The Cook or the Book—Which?" With the fragments at our disposal we take pleasure in reproducing for the benefit of suffering humanity, that the nominal church systems might see themselves as others see them—in all their glory and folderol.

The "cook" referred to is that body of individuals who introduce frolicking innovations into the church to attract the shekels. The shekels are what makes the critter move. Mortgages are paid off, parsons are supplied with the necessities of life, parsonages are papered, and new organs are installed, with shekels. Shekels roll in to the tune of jazz music at festivals, oyster suppers, grab-bag socials, pink teas, trilby shows, butterfly dances, etc. The "cook" is usually composed of the gossiping end of the institution, old at the business, adept at making a first-class, full-measured bowl of oyster soup with one oyster.

The "book" referred to is the Bible, that volume where the minister does not get his sermons; that book which contains the law and order of the new creation—of which they know so little; that book which contains the doctrines and precepts of God's appointed mouthpieces—which long since have been tabooed; that book which contains the instruction for Christian deportment—which the preachers have repudiated long ago; that book which now is declared to be filled with myths, impossibilities, and the hobgoblins of the disordered brains of dreamy mystics—if we are to judge by the writings of many of the pulpiteers.

What the early church did, and what the nominal churches of today do, are two entirely different things. The early church prayed in the upper room; but the twentieth-century church cooks in the supper room, and the young men and the young women coo in the spoon room.

The "Exchange" says:

"The early Christians were not cooking in the supper room the day the holy spirit came; they were praying in the upper room. They were not waiting on tables; they were waiting on God: They were not waiting on the fire from the stove, but for the fire from above. They were detained by the command of the Lord, and not entertained by the cunning of men. They were filled with the power from on high, not stuffed with stew or roast."

The upper room of prayer is antiquated; for so long their prayers have not been answered that now the very existence of God is doubted. During the World War many said: "If there is a God, why does He not stop this awful carnage?" How could He stop it when one bunch of "Christians" prayed for the success of one set of arms, and another bunch prayed for another set, each side praying that their enemies should be wiped off the map?

Verily, play has taken the place of prayer, and feasting the place of fasting. Candid and sober heartfelt thanks to God are rarely heard, but the voice of mirth fills the air. Rejoicing in the chance of the bye and bye has given place to the dance of the now and now. The preacher's canned sermons (which should have been canned long ago) are so stale and dry that art shows and dramatic stunts are more and more relied upon to keep up the interest, and moving picture reels take the place of preacher spiels.

The trousers of the men in the amen corner used to bag at the knees, in the good old days when they were wont to pray on bended knee; but now the trousers bag in the waistband. If there are any broken hearts in the churches, they may stay broken; for the balm of Gilead has been bartered away. If there are any tears, they must continue to flow; for Mary's alabaster box was emptied nineteen hundred years ago, and we have not heard of many since. Mother told us that grandma said that there were alabaster boxes in her day; but, today, alas! the fragrance we find not.

We have heard of the fire in the preaching of the days of the circuit-riding evangelist, that red-hot, peppery kind from which the blue blazes of brimstone arose, curling the hair of the younger generation, and which made the old folks come across with the "long green"; also, of that variety of fervent zeal which made the rafters and shingles rattle with emotion as the dear, good man expounded and expatiated over the exact philosophy of the "trinity" and the "immortality of the soul," of which he knew nothing. No wonder that the fires of old have consumed the combustibles and gone out, and are now replaced with the fire in the range of the soup room. As ice-cream chills the fervor of spiritual life, putting the giggle into the girls, the bubble into the boys, and filling the preacher with puns; so we should not expect the fire in the pulpit to be reënkindled.

Our "Exchange" friend continues:

"Oh, I would like the cooking squad to put on less gravy, but more grace; less soup and more salvation; less ham and sham, and more heaven; less pie and more piety; to have less use for the cook and more use for the Old Book; to put out the fire in the kitchen, and build it on the altar; more love and more life; get fewer dinners and get more after sinners."

But the wail falls on deaf ears; for the ears are stuffed with jazz and oyster stuffing; the eyes are blind with conceit and green with envy; and there is neither eye-salve nor spiritual ointment for the health and hope and comfort of a deceived and vainglorious people, who are contented and satisfied to remain in an institution which the Lord long ago labeled "Babylon," and which within the last few years has been shown up in all her vileness. Babylon is described in the Book that they have rejected thus: "Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird."—Revelation 18:2.

Rome Hungry for Money

PERHAPS we never mentioned in these columns that the Roman Catholic Church is hungry for money; or then again perhaps we did. But it is true, anyway. It is not the graces of the holy spirit they are after, not on your life! They want the cash, and they want it here and now. Listen to these plaintive extracts from a mimeographed circular letter dated December 2nd, 1923, put out by the Sacred Heart Church, 5964 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh:

"Let every one give at least a dollar a Sunday."

"We have nearly 2,200 persons on our mailing list of weekly contributors, but there have never yet been more than 1,600 envelopes in the collections. Where, oh where, are the more than 600 slackers every Sunday? Be as regular with your envelope as with your Sunday breakfast."

We pause for breath. Sixteen hundred envelopes at a dollar apiece is pretty good pay for a priest who does not do a solitary thing to earn it. That is $83,200 per year. What does he want it for? Not for taxes. Pennsylvania does not tax this particular form of graft. And not for thanksgiving dinners for the aged poor; for the same circular contains this interesting paragraph to show how the old folks got their dinner and what that dinner was:

"The Little Sisters of the Poor wish to thank the children for the one hundred dozen of fresh eggs which they generously donated to the 250 old folks in their Home for their Thanksgiving dinner. After all, an egg-nog is not a bad substitute for turkey."

But proceeding with this good old game of sticking up the people in the name of religion and making them shell out every sou that can be had, on any pretext:

"Our Own Drama Club and Orchestra, all our own young people, will give three one-act plays during the week December 10th to 15th, every evening at 8:15. We don't need to go to Jewish controlled theatres, with salacious programs for our entertainment. Tickets are only fifty cents."

"A dollar a Sunday should be the minimum."

"Lost!!! Self-respect by the 274 extravagantly dressed wage earners, who were discovered by the ushers last Sunday putting a ten-cent piece into a blank envelope, instead of contributing three percent of their income."

We pause for breath once more. What is wanted is three percent of the income of twenty-two hundred persons. In other words, the price that this saint of the Most High wants for his services is just the wages of sixty-six ordinary persons. And for what? Oh, he gets that for teaching faithfully the gospel according to St. Peter! And what was it that St. Peter taught? Oh, yes! St. Peter taught as follows:

"Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind."—1 Peter 5:2.

You see, this was the way of it. Peter believed this for himself and practised it himself; but when it came to his popes and cardinals and archbishops and bishops and priests and other useless and unnecessary furniture around the place, then he was for their going after the "long green" and getting all they could while the getting was good. But we proceed:

"Collection at all the masses today is for the Catholic University, Washington, and you are urged to be as generous as your resources permit."

"Be sure to give a dollar a Sunday."

"Error in collection list: Nell Gallagher, 304 Stratford Ave., should be $27.50. Mrs. Frank Doty, 6346 Penn Ave., should be $7.00."

Poor Nell and Mrs. Frank. We know of just this once when they were stung for $34.50, but it cannot be helped; not now. Poor things! they will know better sometime. We have digressed, but we will go back to the job and finish it:

"Your neighbor gives a dollar a Sunday."

"Seventy-six (76) persons in this parish died this year without leaving a single penny toward the erection of our new church. When making your will, besides providing for masses for your soul, be sure to leave a substantial sum to the Sacred Heart Church, as a memorial, instead of leaving all your money to ungrateful children who may never say a prayer for your soul."

Thinking the matter over, some of our readers may be able to recall where St. Peter and others of the apostles urged the brethren similarly to dig up every week three percent of their incomes and to leave a good chunk for Peter and the rest of the crowd when they died; but we seem just to have forgotten the place.

'What fools these mortals be.'

An Experience with a Catholic Infant Home *By Elizabeth Price*

ONE cold, raw, bitter afternoon in March, a mother carrying her three-months-old baby entered a charitable institution, and asked the attendant if she could interview the Superintendent. The attendant after making inquiries informed her that the Superintendent was having afternoon tea, but that she would be free to talk to her in fifteen minutes.

After quite a lapse of time the Superintendent appeared, and asked: "What is your business?" The young mother replied that owing to ill health her physician had ordered her to put her baby into a foster home for six months, so that she might get a chance to regain her strength and also to regain control of her nerves, which had completely gone to pieces through the strain of bringing a small family into the world, and caring and planning for them during the past trying years, when the cost of living had been at its highest peak; and that having noticed their appeals to the public, also their account of the many mothers who had been aided out of their difficult circumstances through the help of the institution, she thought her baby would be properly cared for, if they would take it in.

After a little meditation the Superintendent asked the young mother why she had neglected herself and permitted herself to get run down to such a state as to be unable to care for her child. Why had she not cut down half her household duties? Or why had she not taken some widow into her home, and given her a room free in exchange for services rendered?

In vain did the young mother try to explain the cares, the trials, and the worries that had gradually brought her health down to such a low ebb, difficulties over which she had absolutely no control.

After a complete investigation into the past life of the father and the mother, their religion, financial standing, etc., etc., the young mother was informed that the institution would care for her baby at a charge of six dollars a week.

With a heavy heart and slight misgiving she

handed her precious babe over to one of the nurses. Then she wended her way home, meditating the while at the cold, unsympathetic manner and lack of understanding shown by one occupying such a position.

Not many weeks passed before a complete change seemed to come over the baby. The once happy, contented child, who at birth was proclaimed by a reliable physician to be an exceptionally robust, healthy babe, gradually took on that drawn, haggard, old-mannish look so familiar on the faces of many babies who are reared in infants' homes and institutions.

When the time arrived for the babe to be brought home the mother was informed by the Superintendent that her child from birth was marasmic, full of rickets and eczema; and that nothing could be done for it.

The mother, not willing to accept this statement as truth, immediately on arriving home called in her own physician, who stated that the wretched condition of the child was due entirely to lack of care, improper feeding, and lack of soap and water; but he felt confident that with proper care, correct diet, some soap and water for its skin, also a little love included, the child would thrive.

With a grim determination the mother set out to restore her child to health.

After many weeks of patient, constant care the withered skin began to freshen, the little hollow cheeks gradually filled out, the limbs that had hung limp and lifeless began to strengthen. Steadily the child gained in weight.

At the end of nine months the physician was called in again. He marveled at the physique of the child and the chubby, dimpled, contented face that had a few months back looked so drawn and haggard. The mother was asked if she would contribute a picture of the child to the City Public Health book to show what proper care and feeding could accomplish.

This was the experience of a Protestant mother with a widely advertised Roman Catholic Infants' Home.

Tolstoy's Worldly Wisdom

THE Russian philosopher, Leo Tolstoy, had a big heart, was exceedingly sympathetic; and he recognized that the poor groaning creation was sadly in need of something. He pondered long and hard on conditions as he saw them. He prayed and philosophized and advised. But like those of other good men of renown, his solutions and remedies would not take effect. Would it be truthful to say that he was conceited in thinking that he had the power to bring about universal goodwill and prosperity were his deductions acted upon? He said some very good things. We quote:

"I know three activities, in which I continually exercise myself, which one cannot exercise too much, and which at the present moment are especially necessary to you:

"First, in order to be capable of loving men and being loved by them, one should accustom one's self to demand of them as little as possible; because, if I expect much, I shall experience many privations and shall tend not towards loving, but towards rebuking them. In this respect there is much to be done.

"Second, in order to love men, not in word, but in deed, one must teach one's self to do to them what is useful. Here there is yet more work.

"Third, to enable one to love men and be loved, one must learn meekness, humility and the art of enduring unpleasant people and things—the art of always so behaving towards them as to pain no one; and if this is impossible, not to insult anyone—to know how to choose the infliction of the lesser pain."

If he had buttressed each of these three propositions with Bible texts, showing where his thoughts came from, it would most assuredly have shown meekness and humility; he would also have endured unpleasantness in permitting others to see his weakness. Those who will not honor Him God will not honor. There are many such. The Golden Rule covers all three propositions.

In order to be capable of loving men one must recognize his own unworthiness and that he has been redeemed by the precious blood of the Lord Jesus, also by humbly submitting himself in consecration and imbibing the spirit of Christ. When one follows Christ he will become filled with the love of Christ. Thus doing he will become lovable; and he will be loved by those who love truth and righteousness, and hated by those who have their evil deeds shown up by contrast.

The selfishness in seeking the plaudits and

homage of fellow creatures is a subtle thing. "The heart is desperately wicked; who can know it?" Who can fathom its trickery unless he is guided by the Word of the living God? "For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." (Hebrews 4:12) Those who have not felt the power of God thus are not yet acquainted with themselves—nor with God.

The World War Aftermath

FROM all indications Europe is collapsing not only financially but morally. With the slump in profitable business enterprises, the depreciating of the currency, the insecurity of investments, and the consequent let-up in commercial activity comes more or less listlessness. Discouragement and hopelessness are rapidly increasing; and with the increase comes a letting down of the bars in morality and religion. Many returning from Europe, and especially from Germany, report that they are shocked at the immorality with which people seem to be crazed. Dr. Frederick H. Knubel of New York, head of the United Lutheran Church in America, has said:

"As regards both men and women there is a definite lapse in European morals as a whole and they are more lax than in the United States. I saw evidences of it both in Germany and France, and I talked with influential people in both countries. They unhesitatingly declared that, since the war, there has been a decay of morals, and they attributed it to the reaction from war-time conditions."

It is all right to charge this delinquency to the war, but what caused the war? Most assuredly the innate selfishness and pride fostered by the race, together with its ignorance of the principles of right and wrong, contributed much toward the World War. False doctrines of the divine right of kings and clergy, and accepting the doctrines of Satan instead of the doctrines of Christ made the war possible.

It seems as though the present world distress of the peoples of earth is a just retribution for the gullibility of the masses in not studying and gathering in a little knowledge on their own account. Too long we have been taking the other fellow's say-so. It has come time for personal investigation of the problems of life, for looking into the Word of the living God, for turning whole-heartedly to our Creator and worshiping Him in fulness of heart and purpose.

Would that men could see the Golden Rule in the light of the Scriptures and square and plumb their lives thereto; and let justice be tempered with mercy! How rejoiced we are to have the knowledge that the Millennial reign of Jesus Christ with righteousness and truth is so near at hand, and how happy the people will be when they come to see and understand the beneficent designs of an all-wise, all-loving God!

Mr. Edison's Quaint Humor

IT IS not often that a man will joke and tell a truth at the same time. Thomas A. Edison recognizes himself as being far ahead of his fellowmen. He said: "It takes ten years to convert the public to a self-evident proposition, and sometimes more than forty years to interest them in an obviously good idea."

We readily concur with the above statement, looking at it from the religious point of view. Bible Students may take encouragement from this, realizing that theirs is not the only difficult task. But possibly the "ecclesiastical mind" is the most obtuse of any. As the kingdom of the great adversary goes down, the fog of the dark ages goes up. So there is hope. For over forty years the late Pastor Russell gave the trumpet sound: "The Lord is present!" Gradually but surely all shall know; and in the Lord's due time the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together.

And then Mr. Edison will see that the "self-evident propositions" and the "obviously good ideas" which he has been laboring to get to the people have been the direct result of the presence of the Lord, and that his mind was only fecundated as the Lord saw fit. Then he will glorify the Lord and praise His name, too.

In the Years that are Gone

PIONEERING will some day be a thing of the past. So far as the United States is concerned, blazing the trails into virgin territories is even now gone forever. Going back no further than thirty years ago, there were many places which boasted the environments of "first settlers."

Many of our books contain vivid stories of how the country was opened up in earlier days; how the white man came and dispossessed his red brother, by warring, treaties, intrigues, and duplicity; and how revenge was sought not only by the red man but sometimes by the white.

The hardships of the pioneers stretch over three hundred years; and it is really marvelous to contemplate the horrors attendant on the reclaiming of new territory, the rearing of families while surrounded by hostile peoples, the clearing of forests, the destroying of wild beasts and reptiles, all for the sake of having a home where quietness, peace, and love should brighten the lives and hopes of those who cherish family ties, and desire to worship God untrammeled by priestcraft and bigotry.

When once the enemies were pacified, with what tranquil consanguinity the inhabitants were privileged to settle down in coöperative tolerance and goodwill, radiating sunshine and happiness for the benefit and uplift of the entire community! What a contrast to this peaceful scene is the selfishness running rampant in our day!

And in these bygone days there was many a romance—pure, sweet, hallowed. And sometimes—sometimes—these were marred by hot, impatient words which brought anguish and despair in their wake. How foolish to utter them in the first place, and how inexcusable when once they are said, not to fall prostrate at the feet of the victim begging his or her forgiveness on the spot and making amends!

Where love dwells within the humble home, how pathetic the scene when the parting is without the usual goodbye kiss! What a tragedy to the repentant one who returns with bated breath to find the object of his love, on duty bent, overtaken by the merciless storm; and what remorse and heartache is the fate of one on finding his beloved companion dead from exposure to the raging storm because of her fidelity to the one who had pierced her heart with bitter words!

How often such tragedies have been wrought we know not; perhaps more often than we would think. How often we would be only too glad to recall the deed, the word, the thought. One of the great sins of humanity is unkindness.

How happy we should be in the thought that God has arranged a plan for the resurrection of the dead—a bringing back of the dead to this mundane sphere, to human conditions. How blessed the assurance that then we shall know each other as we have been known—and better; for then for a thousand years the race will be returning to all that was lost in Adam, to mental, moral, and physical perfection. During the process of restoration the wonderful privilege of munificent restitution will be granted, so that all hatreds, jealousies, misunderstandings shall melt into unimpeachable understandings, fervent friendships, and pledges of loyalty and love, which are the heritage of man. And then so to abide forever!

Below we print a very touching poem illustrating the life and hardship and broken hearts that sometimes—oftentimes—fall to the lot of Adam's crushed and broken children:

The First Settler's Story

From *Farm Festivals*, by Will Carleton

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Well, when I first infested this retreat,
Things to my view look'd frightful incomplete;
But I had come with heart-thrift in my song,
And brought my wife and plunder right along.
I hadn't a round-trip ticket to go back,
And if I had there was no railroad track;
And drivin' East was what I couldn't endure:
I hadn't started on a circular tour.

My girl-wife was as brave as she was good,
And helped me every blessed way she could;
She seem'd to take to every rough old tree,
As sing'lar as when first she took to me.
She kep' our little log house neat as wax,
And once I caught her fooling with my ax.
She hadn't the muscle (though she *had* the heart)
In outdoor work to take an active part;

She *was* delicious, both to hear and see—
That pretty girl-wife that kep' house for me.

Well, neighborhoods meant counties in those days;
The roads didn't have accommodating ways;
And maybe weeks would pass before she'd see—
And much less talk with—anyone but me.
The Indians sometimes showed their sun-baked faces,
But they didn't teem with conversational graces.
Some ideas from the birds and trees she stole,
But 'twasn't like talking with a human soul;
And finally I thought that I could trace
A half heart-hunger peering from her face.

One night, when I came home unusual late,
Too hungry and too tired to feel first-rate,
Her supper struck me wrong (though I'll allow
She hadn't much to strike with anyhow);
And, when I went to milk the cows, and found
They'd wandered from their usual feeding-ground,
And maybe'd left a few long miles behind 'em,
Which I must copy if I meant to find 'em,
Flash-quick the stay-chains of my temper broke,
And in a trice these hot words I had spoke:
"You ought to've kept the animals in view,
And drove them in; you'd nothing else to do;
The heft of all our life on me must fall;
You just lie round, and let me do it all."

That speech—it hadn't been gone a half a minute
Before I saw the cold black poison in it;
And I'd have given all I had, and more,
To've only safely got it back indoor.
I'm now what most folks "well-to-do" would call:
I feel today as if I'd give it all,
Provided I through fifty years might reach
And kill and bury that half-minute speech.

She handed back no words, as I could hear;
She didn't frown; she didn't shed a tear;
Half proud, half crush'd, she stood and look'd me o'er,
Like some one she had never seen before!
But such a sudden anguish-lit surprise
I never view'd before in human eyes.
(I've seen it oft enough since in a dream;
It sometimes wakes me like a midnight scream.)

Next morning, when, stone-faced but heavy-hearted,
With dinner pail and sharpen'd ax I started
Away for my day's work, she watch'd the door,
And follow'd me half-way to it or more;
And I was just a-turning round at this,
And asking for my usual good-by kiss;
But on her lip I saw a proudish curve,
And in her eye a shadow of reserve;
And she had shown—perhaps half unawares—
Some little independent breakfast airs;
And so the usual parting didn't occur,
Although her eyes invited me to her;
Or rather half invited me, for she
Didn't advertise to furnish kisses free:

You always had—that is, I had—to pay
Full market-price, and go more'n half the way;
So, with a short "Good-by" I shut the door,
And left her as I never had before.
But when at noon my lunch I came to eat,
Put up by her so delicately neat—
Choicer, somewhat, than yesterday's had been,
And some fresh, sweet-eyed pansies she'd put in—
"Tender and pleasant thoughts," I knew they meant—
It seem'd as if with me her kiss she'd sent;
Then I became once more her humble lover,
And said, "Tonight I'll ask forgiveness of her."

I went home over-early on that eve,
Having contrived to make myself believe
By various signs I kind o' knew and guessed,
A thunderstorm was coming from the west.
('Tis strange, when one sly reason fills the heart,
How many honest ones will take its part;
A dozen first-class reasons said 'twas right
That I should strike home early on that night.)

Half out of breath, the cabin door I swung,
With tender heart-words trembling on my tongue;
But all within look'd desolate and bare:
My house had lost its soul: she was not there!
A pencil'd note was on the table spread,
And these are something like the words it said:
"The cows have stray'd away again, I fear;
I watch'd them pretty close; don't scold me, dear.
And where they are I think I nearly know;
I heard the bell not very long ago.
I've hunted for them all the afternoon;
I'll try once more—I think I'll find them soon.
Dear, if a burden I have been to you,
And haven't helped you as I ought to do,
Let old-time memories my forgiveness plead;
I've tried to do my best—I have, indeed.
Darling, piece out with love the strength I lack,
And have kind words for me—when I get back."

Scarce did I give this letter sight and tongue—
Some swift-blown rain-drops to the window clung,
And from the clouds a rough, deep growl proceeded;
My thunderstorm had come, now 'twasn't needed.
I rush'd outdoor. The air was stained with black;
Night had come early, on the storm-cloud's back,
And everything kept dimming to the sight,
Save when the clouds threw their electric light;
When, for a flash, so clean-cut was the view,

I'd think I saw her—knowing 'twas not true.
Through my small clearing dash'd wide sheets of spray,
As if the ocean waves had lost their way;
Scarcely a pause the thunder-battle made,
In the bold clamor of its cannonade.
And she, while I was shelter'd, dry, and warm,
Was somewhere in the clutches of this storm!
She who, when storm-frights found her at her best,
Had always hid her white face on my breast!

My dog, who'd skirmish'd round me all the day,
Now crouch'd and whimpering, in a corner lay.
I dragged him by the collar to the wall,
I press'd his quivering muzzle to a shawl—
"Track her, old boy!" I shouted; and he whined,
Match'd eyes with me, as if to read my mind,
Then with a yell went tearing through the wood.
I follow'd him, as faithful as I could.
No pleasure-trip was that, through flood and flame
We raced with death; we hunted noble game.
All night we dragg'd the woods without avail;
The ground got drench'd—we could not keep the trail.
Three times my cabin home I found,
Half hoping she might be there, safe and sound;
But each time 'twas an unavailing care:
My house had lost its soul: she was not there!

When, climbing the wet trees, next morning sun
Laugh'd at the ruin that the night had done,
Bleeding and drench'd by toil, and sorrow bent,
Back to what used to be my home I went.
But, as I near'd our little clearing-ground—
Listen!—I heard the cow-bell's tinkling sound.
The cabin door was just a bit ajar;
It gleam'd upon my glad eyes like a star.

"Brave heart," I said, "for such a fragile form!
She made them guide her homeward through the storm!"
Such pangs of joy I never felt before.
"You've come!" I shouted, and rush'd through the door.

Yes, she had come—and gone again! She lay
With all her young life wrenched away—
Lay, the heart-ruins of our home among,
Not far from where I kill'd her with my tongue.
The rain-drops glitter'd 'mid her hair's long strands,
The forest thorns had torn her feet and hands.
And 'midst the tears—brave tears—that one could trace
Upon the pale but sweetly resolute face,
I once again the mournful words could read,
"I've tried to do my best—I have, indeed."

And now I'm mostly done; my story's o'er;
Part of it never breathed the air before.
'Tisn't over-usual, it must be allow'd,
To volunteer heart-story to a crowd,
And scatter 'mongst them confidential tears,
But you'll protect an old man with his years;
And whereso'er this story's voice can reach,
This is the sermon I would have it preach:

"Boys flying kites haul in their white-winged birds:
You can't do that way when you're flying words.
'Careful with fire,' is good advice we know;
'Careful with words,' is ten times doubly so.
Thoughts unexpress'd may sometimes fall back dead;
But God Himself can't kill them once they're said!"

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Eye Accidents in New York City

THE National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness is circulating valuable information on how to save one's eyes. One of its astonishing discoveries is that five women injured their eyes in a single month by accidentally striking the eye with a hot curling iron. Presumably these accidents all occurred in New York city.

In the same month 105 eyes were injured in industrial accidents, 41 in automobile accidents, 24 in gun explosions, and several each by means of air rifles, bursting tires, wood alcohol, slingshots, etc. Some of the singular eye accidents were caused by the explosion of a cheese, the spattering of some hot marshmallow, and the kick of a grasshopper.

A Belated Ladybug Item

A FRIEND writes: "The ladybug simply cannot, or will not, endure music. We used to find amusement in finding these bugs perched upon a plant, and in humming to them to see them fly away. In part the song went something like this: 'Ladybug, ladybug, fly away home; your house is afire, and the children are crying.' In our childishness we thought that Mrs. Ladybug was really going home to see if we were telling her the truth; and we imagined that we were playing a great joke on her."

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)



With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.



[260]It will profit us here to consider the Scriptural testimony given by the Evangelist in proof that Jesus did arise from the dead three days after His crucifixion. There have always been some that denied the resurrection and hence it is always well to fortify ourselves against such denial, as well as to strengthen our own faith. It must be remembered that the writers of these gospels were not learned men; they were not such men as would arrange a fraudulent scheme to deceive anybody. There would be no occasion for them to do this. The fact that they did not expect a resurrection and gave evidence of that by their conduct and their speech at and just after the Lord's death is strong circumstantial evidence that their testimony subsequently given is true. Besides this, the testimony itself bears all the earmarks of truth.

[261]At the time Jesus died there was an earthquake. The Roman centurion who stood by exclaimed, "Truly this was the son of God!" "When the even was come, there came a rich man of Arimathæa, named Joseph, who also himself was Jesus' disciple: he went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. Then Pilate commanded the body to be delivered. And when Joseph had taken the body, he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, and laid it in his own new tomb, which he had hewn out in the rock: and he rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulchre, and departed. And there was Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, sitting over against the sepulchre."—Matthew 27: 57-61.

[262]The Pharisees believed in the resurrection of the dead, basing their conclusion upon the words of the prophets. They feared that Jesus might arise from the dead. They knew they were guilty of having Him put to death, and they hoped that would be the end of Him. "Now the next day, that followed the day of the preparation, the chief priests and Pharisees came together unto Pilate, saying, Sir, we remember that that deceiver said, while he was yet alive, After three days I will rise again. Command therefore that the sepulchre be made sure until the third day, lest his disciples come by night, and steal him away, and say unto the people, He is risen from the dead: so the last error shall be worse than the first." (Matthew 27: 62-64) When the Roman governor heard their request he granted them a Roman guard, saying to them: "Ye have a watch: go your way, make it as sure as ye can. So they went, and made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone, and setting a watch."—Matthew 27: 65, 66.

[263]The Lord Jehovah must have held these Pharisees in derision, who presumed by having the stone sealed and a Roman guard placed at the entrance that they could prevent His bringing Jesus out of the tomb. God could have easily resurrected the Lord without removing the stone. He chose, however, to do the latter. And in addition to raising up Jesus as a divine being, He also removed the body in His own good way and to His own good place, that it might not see corruption, even as He had promised.—Psalm 16: 10.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Why should we have Scriptural proof of the resurrection of Christ Jesus? ¶ 260.

Is it reasonable to suppose that Jesus' disciples would concoct a scheme indicating His resurrection, contrary to the facts? ¶ 260.

What convulsion of nature occurred at the time of Jesus' death? ¶ 261.

Give the Scriptural proof of the burial of Jesus' body. ¶ 261.

Why did the Pharisees believe in the resurrection of the dead? ¶ 262.

Did the Pharisees specially request of Pilate a special guard to be placed over the tomb of Jesus? and if so, why? Give the Scriptural proof. ¶ 262.

What did Pilate reply to them? ¶ 262.

Could God have resurrected Jesus Christ without removing the stone? ¶ 263.

How would this indicate the derision in which God held the Pharisees? ¶ 263.

He is a Christian once a week,
An upright pillar Sunday.
But watch him skin his fellow men,
Beginning early Monday.

—Kansas City *Star*.

Is the Division Fatal?

Every house divided against itself cannot stand

See Jesus' words, Matthew 12:25.

Will this maxim be fulfilled in Christendom?

Internal factions tear and rend organized denominationalism.

The division does not have the marks of a new reformation; its forward steps are not so certain.

The Modernists and the Fundamentalists clash, with no intimation of separation. Rather, each side holds itself justified in its position; and despite adherence to the same camp the breach is widening.

Such a division will be watched with interest because it is a "house divided against itself."

What influence will this ecclesiastical rift wield on a future already threatening because of world-wide discontent?

The inquiry that the HARP BIBLE STUDY Course pursues bears on what the Bible actually teaches rather than an attempt to establish harmony in creedal teachings.

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OLD WORLD DYING

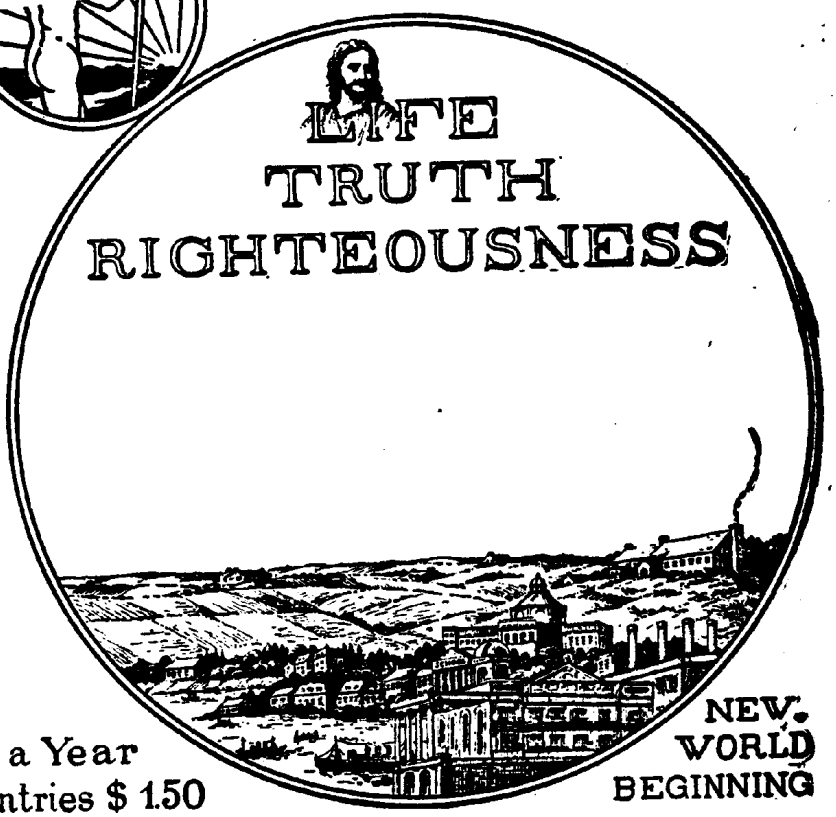
The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. V Bi-Weekly No. 115

February 13, 1924





NEW WORLD BEGINNING

MR. BOK'S PEACE PLAN

REPORT FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

A CONCLUDING CHAPTER OF INTERROGATIONS

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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Social and Educational

Taking the Clock Apart 301

Political—Domestic and Foreign

Mr. Bok's Peace Plan 291
Our Own Plan 294
Reports from Foreign Correspondents 299
From England 299
From Germany 299
Significant Utterances of Mr. Lloyd George 300
Is Another War Coming? 318

Science and Invention

An Antediluvian Giant 302

Home and Health

Oh, for Some Fresh Air! 318

Religion and Philosophy

A Concluding Chapter of Interrogations 303
Necessity of Understanding the Scriptures 303
Error of Less than One-Half Percent 304
Notable Events Occurring in 1918 304
Several Misapprehensions of I. B. S. A. Teachings 305
The End of the Old Order 306
Palestine and Gentile Rule 307
Shifting Sands of Human Teachings 308
Intolerance of the Dark Ages 309
God's Word before Man's Theories 309
Millennial Conditions Misunderstood 310
Bible Study a Necessity 311
Critic's View Too Narrow 312
Consecration a Personal Matter 313
Satanic Powers Malific 314
Editorial Comment 315
Interesting Scientific Data 316
Present-Day Scientists Not Infallible 317

Beloved of God (Poem) 319

Studies in "The Harp of God" 319

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Mr. Bok's Peace Plan

"The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together against Jehovah, and against his anointed."—Psalm 2:2.

A YEAR ago it was plainly apparent that 1924 would mark another desperate effort of big business to press the United States into the League of Nations. Ruling the earth, as monarchs of all it holds, the leaders of finance have "set themselves" that the United States must as surely enter the League as it did the War. Hence it was no surprise to us when Mr. Bok's peace plan was announced.

The American people love to vote on things. When they cast votes they feel as if they are running things, all unconscious of the fact that the persons for whom they vote and the policies for which they vote are selected for them by others months before the ballots are taken.

Mr. Bok gives $50,000, and possibly $100,000, to the framer of Plan No. 1469, providing for coöperation between the United States and other nations, to achieve and preserve the peace of the world. Mr. Bok truthfully says that "this is the time for the nations of the earth to admit frankly that war is a crime and thus withdraw the legal and moral sanction too long permitted to it as a method of settling international disputes."

He does not say why it is that the Pagan Roman Catholic Church and the almost equally Pagan Protestant churches have for centuries encouraged war, prayed for its success, and are even now licking the blood from their dripping fingers, while they put upon the admittedly godless nations of the earth the responsibility of admitting frankly what the churches have never had the courage to admit at all.

One thing seems sure and that is that if the Government ever puts the hated Espionage Act into operation again, it ought in all honesty to give Mr. Bok a chance to see what it is like to live for a while in the classic shades of the Atlanta Penitentiary.

He says that "war is a crime." He says it before there is any war. For saying just that, and saying it before there was any war, a number of men that we know got a free ride from New York to Atlanta and return, and free board, such as it was, for nine months, with a fair prospect of having it for life.

Mr. Bok and the Associated Press, the same Press that got us into the World War, have contrived to gain great publicity for his peace scheme. The award brought forth 22,165 plans and several hundred thousand letters. The chairman of the jury of award is the Hon. Elihu Root, prominent in the World Court, and in the League of Nations. It is no hostile remark against Mr. Root to say that the plan selected simply mirrors Mr. Root's personal ideas.

The plan selected proposes in brief:

"That the United States shall immediately enter the Permanent Court of International Justice under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923; That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States shall offer to extend its present coöperation with the League and participate in the work of the League *as a body of mutual counsel* under conditions which: (*a*) Substitute moral force and public opinion for the military and economic force originally implied in Articles X and XVI; (*b*) Safeguard the Monroe Doctrine; (*c*) Accept the fact that the United States will assume no obligations under the Treaty of Versailles except by Act of Congress; (*d*) Propose that membership in the League should be opened to all nations; (*e*) Provide for the continuing development of international law."

We quote here and there from the argument advanced by the framer of Plan No. 1469, with a few editorial remarks interspersed. He first points out that five-sixths of all the nations of earth are in the League of Nations, that they

will not abandon the League and will not organize a new one, and says:

"The only possible path to coöperation in which the United States can take an increasing share is that which leads toward some form of agreement with the world as now organized, called the League of Nations."

He then takes up the argument that, although President Harding was elected by an overwhelming vote because he promised to keep us out of the League, yet the Armament Conference at Washington, and the President's oft-reiterated recommendation that the United States should become a member of the World Court, show that the United States has already, in principle, gone far toward entering the League. Besides this, the author declares:

"The United States Government has accredited its representatives to sit as members 'in an unofficial and consulting capacity' upon four of the most important social welfare commissions of the League, *viz.*: Health, Opium, Traffic in Women and Children, and Anthrax (Industrial Hygiene). Our Government is a full member of the International Hydrographic Bureau, an organ of the League. Our Government was represented by an 'unofficial observer' in the Brussels Conference (Finance and Economic Commission) in 1920. It sent Hon. Stephen G. Porter and Bishop Brent to represent it at the meeting of the Opium Commission last May. Our Public Health Service has taken part in the Serological Congresses of the Epidemics Commission and has helped in the experimental work for the standardization of seruma. Our Government collaborates with the League Health Organization through the International Office of Public Health at Paris, and with the Agriculture Committee of the League Labor Organization through the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. In February, 1923, Secretary Hughes and President Harding formally recommended that the Senate approve our adhesion to the Permanent Court under four conditions or reservations, one of which was that the United States should officially participate in the election of judges by the Assembly and Council of the League, sitting as electoral colleges for that purpose. Unofficial coöperation from the United States with the work of the League includes membership in five of the social welfare commissions or committees of the League, in one on economic reconstruction, and in one (Aaland Islands) which averted a war. American women serve as expert Assessors upon the Opium and Traffic in Women Commissions."

He thus points out what we have claimed in The Golden Age; namely, that the United States has already, in effect, been put into the League, in spite of the known wishes of the American people that it be kept out. He merely wishes that the United States should take the remaining steps necessary to full coöperation with the League. Then he approaches the border-land of the ridiculous when he says of these steps:

"They do not involve a question of membership in the League of Nations as now constituted, but it cannot be denied that they lead to the threshold of that question. Any further step toward coöperation must confront the problem of direct relations between the United States and the Assembly and Council of fifty-four nations in the League."

Next he aims to show that the League, not having Uncle Sam's pocketbook with which to foot the bill, has no power to enforce any of its decisions, and is, in effect, nothing more than a congregation of politicians, of which the world has had many, without beneficent result to itself. As really to enforcing peace he says:

"How far the present League is actually removed from functioning as such a State is sufficiently exhibited in its dealings with Lithuania and Poland over Vilna and their common boundary, and with Greece and Italy over Corfu. Experience in the last three years has demonstrated probably insuperable difficulties in the way of fulfilling in all parts of the world the large promise of Article X, in respect to either its letter or its spirit. No one now expects the League Council to try to summon armies and fleets, since it utterly failed to obtain even an international police force for the Vilna district."

As to the threatened economic blockade against recalcitrant nations, which was worked so mercilessly by the Allies, first against the Germanic confederation and later against the Russian Republic, he says that this also is a false alarm, inasmuch as

"the Council of the League created a Blockade Commission which worked for two years to determine how the 'economic weapon' of the League could be efficiently used and uniformly applied. The Commission failed to discover any obligatory procedure that weaker Powers would dare to accept. It was finally agreed that each State must decide for itself whether a breach of the Covenant has been committed."

Next he shows that the League has studiously refrained from interfering with the Monroe Doctrine, and that it may always keep its hands off, or even "define" for America what America has already defined for itself. In his argument on this point he lets slip one sentence which

shows that he knows that big business is on the job of governing the world. The sentence in question is the second one of the following paragraph:

"It is conceivable that the family of nations may eventually clearly define certain powers and duties of relatively local significance which may be devolved upon local associations of unions. But the world of business and finance is already unified."

Then he argues that the League, after all, is merely another and better expression of the principle of confederation which began with the Protestant churches in the Evangelical Alliance in 1846 and subsequently extended to the nations in various conferences held at The Hague and elsewhere:

"In other words, the force of circumstances is gradually moving the League into position upon the foundations so well laid by the world's leaders between 1899 and 1907 in the great international councils of that period. The Assemblies of the League and the Congresses of the International Labor Organizations are successors to The Hague Conferences. The Permanent Court has at least begun to realize the highest hope and purpose of the Second Hague Conference. The Secretariat and the Labor Office have become Continuation Committees for the administrative work of the organized world, such as The Hague Conference lacked resources to create but would have rejoiced to see."

The concluding argument that although the United States smothered the League scheme under the greatest avalanche of votes ever known, yet, after all, it was only joking when it did so, is stated in language which suggests to our mind that the author of Plan No. 1469 is one of those gentlemen who have no regular occupation during the week, such as engage the attention of the rest of us, but who button their collars backwards and present religion wrong end to on Sunday.

"It is common knowledge that public opinion and official policy in the United States have for a long time, without distinction of party, been favorable to international conferences for the common welfare, and to the establishment of conciliative, arbitral and judicial means for settling international disputes. In no other way can the organized world, from which the United States cannot be economically and *spiritually* separated, belt the power of public opinion to the new machinery, devised for the pacific settlement of controversies between nations and standing always ready for use."

An Imaginary Soliloquy of Big Business

"WE ARE the directors of the largest banking house in the world, with headquarters at New York. It was our concern that bought, for Lord Northcliffe, the editorial policy of the twenty-five leading newspapers of the United States. As a direct result of using their columns we fulfilled the promise of our agents to the Premier of France that we would see to it that the United States should enter the World War on the side of the Allies.

"We are the fiscal agents for Great Britain, loaded down with British securities of all kinds. These securities will be worthless unless Britain makes a success of her League, and through it controls the world to suit her policies.

"We tried to get the United States into the League head foremost in 1919, but failed wretchedly. Now we would like to get them in by any route conceivable. What shall we do? We will lie low until another presidential year (1924) comes around, and then we will try to get the women voters on our side. If we get them the battle is won (maybe).

"How can we get the women voters? They are all sore over the war. Well! There is dear Mr. Bok. Was he not for years editor of the *Ladies Home Journal*, the most widely read woman's paper on earth? Oh, Mr. Bok, you are just the man to bring it about! All the ladies know you and will vote for anything that will look good to you.

"And as for getting something that will look good to you, leave that to us. Or rather leave it to Elihu Root. He knows what we want. He is the cleverest lawyer in America; he is one of the principal American champions of the League, via the World Court route. Nothing will get by him that does not incorporate his ideas. We do not care where the ideas come from, so long as they are his ideas—this is to say, our ideas—that is to say, Britain's ideas.

"But how shall we get publicity? Oh, that is too easy! Did we not use the Associated Press to get us into the war? Yes! Well! Who is at the head of that institution? Melville Stone. All right! Melville Stone will be on the Policy Committee and see that the adopted plan gets publicity to the nth degree."

And, if you will look at the personnel of the Policy Committee, you will see that Melville E. Stone is one of its members and you will know what to expect during 1924. Very likely there will be an effort to stampede both conventions, Republican and Democratic, to adherence to the adopted plan; but if the conventions will not adhere, the candidates will. In other words, the United States goes into the League, anyway, willy nilly; that is, it will if big business can bring it about.

But Mr. Brisbane says, humorously and pointedly:

"You know the fable about 'The Mountain in Labor.' Much groaning and travailing, and when the critical moment came, out popped a little mouse. That was the mountain's baby about which it had been making all the fuss.

"That story of the mountain must come back to Mr. Edward W. Bok as he contemplates the result of his $100,000 peace prize offer. It's a very small mouse that he got for his money.

"That Bok prize peace plan will amuse you. Poor Mr. Bok must feel rather silly paying $50,000 for a suggestion that the people of the United States should do now what four years ago they refused to do with 7,000,000 votes to spare.

"Go into the World Court now and join the League on a modified basis is the $50,000 suggestion. It is as though serious people, discussing what they should have for dinner, should see a well-meaning doggie drag in a cat long dead and offer that as a solution.

"The League of Nations is a dead cat.

"The United States doesn't intend to join the League of Nations, doesn't intend to pay Europe's bills, or be held responsible for them, and does not intend to enter any World Court that would cause the affairs of the United States to be submitted to a foreign tribunal.

"Mr. Bok can charge his $50,000 to experience."

Our Own Plan

OUR own plan is quite different from that selected by the committee of which Mr. Root is chairman, which automatically rejected every plan that did not favor the League.

A PRACTICABLE PLAN WHEREBY THE UNITED STATES CAN TAKE ITS PLACE AND DO ITS SHARE TOWARD PRESERVING WORLD PEACE, WHILE NOT MAKING COMPULSORY THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN EUROPEAN WARS.

The Plan hereinafter set forth seeks to establish:

1. That unless something be done speedily civilization is in a fair way to be blotted out.

2. That a central authority, wise, just, benevolent and able to enforce its decrees, is essential.

3. That such a central authority must have the confidence of those in every nation who are molders of public thought and directors of public action.

4. That before such central authority can be given world position it should have demonstrated its ability to deal with questions at issue.

5. That credible and widely published records of such achievements should be available, which could be cited to the peoples of all lands.

6. That no record of unwisdom, injustice, lack of benevolence, or inability to carry out its purposes could be laid at the door of the central authority; otherwise its influence would be impaired or become nil.

7. That one such central authority exists, and only one; that there is sound reason for belief in its potent influence in American affairs, and that America, of all countries, is best fitted to place this one in proper position before the world, and thus gain the world peace which by no other means can now be gained or preserved.

8. That central authority is well known to many of the members of the committee which shall pass upon this plan, and it is urgently requested for their own welfare, and for the welfare of mankind in general, that they give diligent heed to the evidence herein presented, so that they may not thoughtlessly turn down the best of all possible plans without giving adequate attention to the key which controls human destinies.

• • •

DETAILS OF THE PLAN, WITH ARGUMENT THEREFOR, NUMBERED AS IN THE ABOVE SUMMARY

1. On July 18, 1923, Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, stated before an audience of Cleveland women:

"Europe is now more nearly ready for war than it was in 1914, so far as underlying causes are concerned. I cannot see how it can be prevented unless some substitute is found. If the devil has it in his heart to let forth upon the human race more deadly instruments of destruction than were used in this last terrible war, it means international suicide so far as the civilized nations are concerned."

Mr. Weeks, the present Secretary of War, has said:

"The United States is preparing for a war that would tax us to the utmost in man-power resources."

Viscount Grey, of the British Government, has said:

"I think it is certain that if there be another such war civilization will never recover from it."

Sir Philip Gibbs, of the same government, has said:

"No man unless he is drunk with optimism can deny that the world is very sick, and it may be a sickness unto death.

Ramsay MacDonald, the British Labor leader, has said:

"There is no settlement in Europe. Governments can do nothing. They are afraid to do anything and they stand by and allow things to go from bad to worse. 1923 is worse than 1914."

Lloyd George has said:

"A new chapter opens in the history of Europe and the world, with a climax of horror such as mankind has never yet witnessed."

To the foregoing words of British and American statesmen we add the comments of a few journalists, publicists, and educators. Frederick J. Libby has said:

"Airplanes, poison gas and hatred mixed together are spelling the doom of civilization. America is preparing for war on a scale so colossal that it has no parallel in the history of the world. Our civilization will perish unless we strive for international peace."

W. L. Warden, of the London *Daily Mail*, has said:

"The next war will last but a few days. I mean it literally. And in those few days, with the air and gas attacks which have been planned by headquarters' staffs, London and Paris will be wiped out in a night."

Jesus of Nazareth, greatest of all prophets, referring to the same identical items, said:

"Except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved."—Matthew 24:22.

Dr. Bernard I. Bell, college president, has said:

"Before the war people often supposed that ours was a Christian culture. The war has revealed us to ourselves. Civilization is pagan."

Mr. H. G. Wells, journalist, has said:

"We have come to the crossroads, and no one knows the way out."

Dr. H. L. Brailsford, publicist, has said:

"The future is very dark. We have reached the twilight of civilization."

In view of the foregoing opinions of some of the world's most thoughtful men it must be conceded that the first point has been proven; namely, that unless something be done speedily civilization is in a fair way to be blotted out.

* * *

2. Within the past century there have been many international conferences, such as those more recently held at Washington, Genoa, and The Hague. In spite of these the World War took place; in spite of them another similar but greater cataclysm is feared. At Versailles an attempt was made, in the Covenant of the League of Nations, to provide the central authority which all see is needed. Insofar as such a central authority exists it has not been so exercised as to prevent numerous wars, and it is in spite of such central authority that the future looks so dark. The United States, thus far, has been unwilling to entrust its interests to such central authority; and if Great Britain is willing to do so there are great numbers of Americans who believe that her reason for so doing is because she believes that, with her colonies, she can control instead of being controlled. The fact that so many capable men have given serious attention to the establishment of a central authority shows the world's need of just such an authority. It needs no argument to establish further the second point: That a central authority, wise, just, benevolent, and able to enforce its decrees, is essential.

* * *

3. Without discussing here the reasons for it, it is self-evident that the central authority which was sought to be established by the Treaty of Versailles has been unable to gain the confidence of many of those in the United States who are molders of public thought and directors of public action, and hence it is not in the confidence of the American public as a whole. What is true in America is true to some extent in Great Britain and in other countries. If a nation is sufficiently great to be admitted to a council of nations, it is evident that a majority of its people must by some means become convinced of the wisdom of recognizing and supporting a world central authority, or that nation, and all other nations like-minded, will always be a disturbing factor. The only way that the public in general can be convinced of a thing is through the molders of public thought and the directors of public action, and these cannot and will not teach and practise principles of which they are not themselves convinced. Many honest and influential Americans will always use their powers to combat any plan which could possibly result in the United States being drawn into another European war. It is undeniably true that if a central authority is to function properly it must have the confidence of at least a majority of the molders of public

thought and the directors of public action in every country of consequence in the world.

• • •

4. It is but reasonable to require that before anything shall exercise such great powers as are implied in the term central authority it shall have demonstrated its ability to deal with the questions at issue, or any questions which may come before it. No thoughtful person could claim that either the League of Nations or the Roman Catholic Church, two of the leading contestants for this position, have made any such demonstration. Rather, it must be admitted that both of these organizations have not once but many times proven themselves helpless to prevent war. If the League of Nations had been organized at the same time that the Roman Catholic Church was organized there is nothing in its history to indicate that there would have been a less carnival of hate, unwisdom, injustice and bloodshed than there has been throughout the years that the latter institution has been in existence. The very fact that civilization is now in danger of being blotted out shows that neither of these organizations has the ability to deal with the questions at issue.

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5. If a central authority is to gain almost universal respect and obedience it is self-evident that the molders of public thought and the directors of public action would be greatly aided in their work if there were already in existence credible and widely published records, illustrating the wisdom, the justice, the benevolence and the ability of the authority supported, and setting forth instance after instance where the most difficult and seemingly unsolvable problems were handled with a despatch and a thoroughness that left nothing to be desired. These records would have to be such that a most critical examination of them by any thoroughly unbiased student would leave no doubt as to their truthfulness. They would have to be supported by an overwhelming array of corroborative evidence, leaving no doubt as to their authenticity.

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6. In order to obtain and retain the full confidence of all persons in interest, a central authority would need to have the remarkable record of not being chargeable with a single instance of either unwisdom, injustice, lack of benevolence, or inability to carry out its purposes. If such an instance could be clearly proven it would do much to shatter confidence. Every person in interest confronted with the evidence would withhold much or all of his confidence, fearing to entrust his own interests, or the interests of his loved ones or his nation, because he would fear, and properly, that if unwisdom, injustice, lack of benevolence, or inability had been manifested in one case it might be again and his interests might be the ones to suffer.

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7. The object and intent of this plan is an act of humility on the part of the Government of the United States, whereby this government shall take the lead among the nations of the earth in officially acknowledging its inability to deal adequately with the problems now confronting mankind; shall admit, officially, its past and present failures in dealing with other nations along lines of wisdom, justice and benevolence; and shall acknowledge that the power to bring about and to maintain peace among the nations rests wholly in the hand of the One who has claimed it from time immemorial; namely, Jehovah, the God of the Bible. The intent further is that the United States should make an appeal to all the nations of the earth that, officially, their joint petition may humbly be laid before God Almighty, that He will deign to hear the cries of His creatures, and to spare them further wars. The belief is that the world is now in the very crisis foretold by Jesus, the Son of God, concerning which He said: "Except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved"; and the realization, based upon the Bible, is that the only possible escape in this Day of Wrath is a national repentance and a world-wide repentance toward God.

Either the Bible is the Word of God or it is a lie. There is no middle ground. Jesus believed the Bible just as we have it today, the New Testament having not yet been written. He referred by name to the experiences of Noah and of Jonah. St. Paul refers by name to Adam on numerous occasions. If the Christian religion be true the Bible is true, the whole of it. If the Bible be untrue, Jesus and St. Paul taught a false religion. If the Bible be untrue, there is no true religion in the world, no hope of a Central Authority here or hereafter, and no hope

of everlasting life to anybody. If the Bible be untrue, then self-interest is the only law for men or nations and peace can never come, and can never be maintained if it does come.

Let us now examine some of the claims of the Bible respecting Jehovah's place in the affairs of men. He selected and dealt with one nation for a time, in order thus to illustrate what His power will be, world-wide, when the due time has come for its full exercise. That nation was Israel, and we choose several illustrations.

Seven times, within a period of 450 years, Jehovah visited national calamities upon the Jews, and the Bible states that in each instance these calamities were from Him. They are recorded in the book of Judges. In Judges 2:14, as a rebuke for misdeeds, they were delivered "into the hands of spoilers"; in Judges 3:8, He sold them into the hand of the king of Mesopotamia; in Judges 3:12, He strengthened the king of Moab against them; in Judges 4:2, He sold them into the hand of the king of Canaan; in Judges 7:1, He "delivered them into the hand of Midian"; in Judges 10:7, He "sold them into the hands of the Philistines, and into the hands of the children of Ammon" for a period of eighteen years, and in Judges 13:1, He "delivered them into the hand of the Philistines forty years."

While yet on the way to Canaan they were warned that it was useless for them to fight unless the Lord was with them; and when they did attempt to fight without His approval they were defeated, after first being forewarned that such would surely be the case. See Numbers 14:40-45.

Before Moses' death they were warned that after their period of probation as a nation had ended the Lord would bring against them a fierce nation from afar that would put an end to their national existence with one of the most terrible sieges of history. All of this was perfectly fulfilled when the army of Titus overthrew Jerusalem after the lapse of seventeen centuries.—Deuteronomy 28:49-57.

When the divine decree had been placed against the house of Ahab, and Ahab repented and "rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his flesh, and fasted, and lay in sackcloth and went softly" there was a mitigation of the penalties against him. See 1 Kings 21:27-29.

When three of Jehoshaphat's enemies formed a confederacy against him, and he appealed the case to Jehovah, the attackers fell out among themselves and destroyed each other without a man of Israel needing to lift a hand against them. Israel was expressly told in this instance that "the battle is not yours, but God's." See 2 Chronicles 20:1-30.

When Sennacherib's general wrote a taunting letter to Hezekiah, demanding his surrender on the ground that his God was not able to care for him, Hezekiah spread the letter before the Lord, with the result that the angel of the Lord slew the whole Assyrian army in a night. See Isaiah 37:8-36.

Now as respects some other nations, the Bible shows that the Pharaoh who had impudently demanded: "Who is Jehovah, that I should obey his voice" was drowned in the Red Sea after a series of defeats that were in some respects worse than death.—Exodus 5:2; 14:1-31.

In Jehovah's hands nations are granted times for development and testing; also punishment. Abraham could not in his own day possess certain lands because "the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full."—Genesis 15:16.

The Pharaoh reigning in Joseph's time was a recipient of special favors at God's hands. Joseph declared: "God shall give Pharaoh an answer of peace"; and the promise was fulfilled.—Genesis 41:16-57.

God expressly claims responsibility for the destruction of Sodom, and gives the reason for it. "I took them away as I saw good."—Ezekiel 16:50.

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The peace of the world is peculiarly the problem of the people of the United States. Not only do the Scriptures show that "all the earth" should reverence Jehovah who "bringeth the counsel of the heathen to nought" (Psalm 33:8, 10); not only do they declare that "blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord" (Psalm 33:12), but the Revised Version pronounces a special blessing upon the United States in these words: "Ah, the land of the rustling wings [the American eagle], which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia: that sendeth ambassadors by the sea, even in vessels of papyrus." (Isaiah 18:1, 2) The only land west of or beyond the rivers of Ethiopia is the United States. A special blessing is here pronounced upon some message,

printed upon paper, that shall go forth to other peoples.

We are expressly told in prophecy that following the World War, when European kingdoms would be broken in pieces: "In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed." (Daniel 2:44) Why hesitate to give God His rightful place?

Nebuchadnezzar, a great king on the pages of secular history, did not hesitate to promulgate a decree regarding Jehovah "that every people, nation and language, which speak anything amiss against the God of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces and their houses shall be made a dunghill."—Daniel 3:29.

Daniel, man of God, thought to help Nebuchadnezzar later by warning him that he was about to go insane, and to urge him to righteousness and mercy toward the poor, so that the time of his tranquility might be lengthened. Nebuchadnezzar was insane seven years and at its close was not ashamed to say: "Now I Nebuchadnezzar praise and extol and honor the King of heaven, all whose works are truth, and his ways judgment: and those that walk in pride he is able to abase."—Daniel 4:27, 37.

Darius, another great monarch on the pages of secular history, after the deliverance of Daniel from the lions' den, "wrote unto all people, nations, and languages, that dwell in all the earth; Peace be multiplied unto you. I make a decree, That in every dominion of my kingdom men tremble and fear before the God of Daniel: for he is the living God, and stedfast for ever, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed, and his dominion shall be even unto the end. He delivereth and rescueth, and he worketh signs and wonders in heaven and in the earth, who hath delivered Daniel from the power of the lions."—Daniel 6:25-27.

One more illustration of a truly wise monarch was that of the ruler of Nineveh who, when warned by Jonah that the city was about to be destroyed, even as you are now warned that Christendom is about to perish, "arose from his throne, and he laid his robe from him, and covered him with sackcloth, and sat in ashes, and he caused it to be proclaimed and published through Nineveh by the decree of the king and his nobles, saying, Let neither man nor beast, herd nor flock, taste any thing: let them not feed, nor drink water: but let man and beast be covered with sackcloth, and cry mightily unto God: yea, let them turn every one from his evil way, and from the violence that is in their hands. Who can tell if God will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger, that we perish not? And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and God repented of the evil, that he had said that he would do unto them; and he did it not."—Jonah 3:6-10.

Has not Jehovah declared His ultimate intent that "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more"? (Isaiah 2:4) Why not be the first nation to issue a mighty appeal to Him to begin the operation of that law? But in making that appeal let the nation speak as a nation, through the mouths of its legislators, and not at all through the mouths of those who, professing to teach the Bible, really disbelieve it, or who, knowing this rule against war, were for war when they should have been for peace.

Why wait? Why wait? Was it not for you that the message was written three thousand years ago? "Be wise now therefore, O ye kings: be instructed, ye judges of the earth. Serve Jehovah with fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed are all they that put their trust in him."—Psalm 2:10-12.

Nicholas Aligel, nine years old, of South Ozone Park, beat the police to it. Nicholas tired of school, so he engaged for a day as a traveling fruit peddler's assistant. Before night his father and mother and a squad of detectives were all looking for him. Worn out with their fruitless search, Nicholas' papa and mamma returned heartbroken to their home late at night, only to find Nicholas sound asleep in his bed. We do not know what happened to Nicholas afterward. Perhaps his parents were so glad to see him that they said nothing and did nothing; and then, again, perhaps—but we draw the veil!

"Soon we shall have thinkers in the place
Of fighters; each found able as a man
To strike electric influence through a race,
Unstayed by city wall and barbican."

Reports from Foreign Correspondents

From England

THE result of the general election in Britain was an unexpected blow for the Conservative party, which has been pleased to consider itself as the only true support of the British constitution. The Conservative leaders were not at all prepared for the great set-back which they received at the polls and which, to their horror, brought the dreaded Labor government within view. To very many it is as if the enemy were already within sight of the city gates.

The present position is that there are three parties elected to the House of Commons, each approximately as strong as the others; and none loves the other. Here is disclosed one of the weaknesses of parliamentary government. No doubt Britain, the mother of this form of government, will join the general demonstration of the failure of all forms of human governance.

The wisdom of the world is visibly perishing here as well as elsewhere, not only because of the self-interests and class interests so assiduously sought, but because of the great complexity of the problems which have arisen, and which do not decrease but increase rapidly.

The Labor party is by no means opposed to the present constitution; so no great changes are probable even if and when it comes into power, which event seems near at hand. There are in it some who would break down the constitution, but the leaders are not of that mind.

It will be one of the ironies (or humors) of the situation if some of the leaders of that party are made Lords of the Kingdom and take a place amongst that oft-derided company. Strange things are possible in these days of upheaval. Out of the melée the Liberal party has come back.

This may almost be said to be a personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George. Some fondly hoped that Mr. Lloyd George was a spent force, once and for all. But his trip to America restored his name and fame, and he came back to a set of circumstances which made him a very powerful force. Also he wrought like a Titan.

Probably Mr. Lloyd George is one of the signs of the times, and one of those who are to be used to do a work for the kingdom of peace, even though indirectly used of Jehovah. His motives are surely good, and he is no doubt seriously desirous of amending the conditions of the people. He is not merely a politician.

At present the unemployment figures are a little lower. They are indeed about 400,000 less than this time last year; and yet there are about 1,000,000 persons getting unemployment money. Trade shows a slight improvement, though, say the authorities, there is no improved outlook, nor is one to be expected till Europe is settled. The Christmas season has been a busy one. Never were such shopping crowds, nor ever had the railways a busier time.

The country has been afflicted with a bad outbreak of cattle foot-and-mouth disease. As the policy of Great Britain is not to trust to remedial measures but to kill and burn all the livestock on the farms where the disease shows itself, there has been a great slaughter. The total number of local outbreaks to date is 1,846, and 117,257 animals have been slaughtered: 62,822 cattle, 30,758 pigs, 23,631 sheep, and 46 goats, This represents gross compensation amounting to £1,846,000.

Most of the trouble has been in the county of Cheshire, one of the most fertile of the English counties, and where its best dairy farms are. The condition of the county is pitiable; Habakkuk's word may be applied: "The flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls." (Habakkuk 3:17) Its well-stocked fields and its farmyards are empty. The farmer may get some compensation for the destruction of his beasts, but the life of the farm has gone; and he is much in the same position as the manufacturer who has had his mill burnt out.

Now, when so many animals have been destroyed, the government department is questioning whether or not it is using the right method of fighting the disease. In France and Belgium remedial measures are tried. Here they kill the animal, and think afterwards.

From Germany

FOUR years ago Austria seemed doomed, but was placed upon its feet by the combined efforts of the Roman Catholic Church and the great banking interests which center in America. Something of the same situation now confronts Germany. The bands of a very extensive secret organization of Rome are being quietly wrapped closely and more closely round about the German country and people.

In a recent address Herr von Graefe, member of the German Parliament and speaker for the German-nationalist party, with great force and clearness declared that Herr von Kahr, the Bavarian Premier, intends nothing less than the destruction of Protestant Germany, and the restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy with its ultramontane (Church of Rome) influence.

For some time it has been plainly evident that all the powers of Germany's leading statesmen were unable to bring about a stable government without surrendering to the Centre Party, the Catholics. In spite of every effort to stabilize the value of money, the Reichsmark decreased more and more, while prices mounted astonishingly.

It was evident that some secret influence was working against the Protestant statesmen. Every effort made by them was rejected with disdain by the papers, largely under Catholic influence, so that the people had no confidence and a general stoppage of industry and business was the result.

As a consequence of this secret influence, the cabinets changed one after another, so that within the whole Parliament it seemed quite impossible to find a new cabinet member who would have the confidence of the majority, or be able to undertake the formation of a new cabinet.

But suddenly, in the hour of the greatest exhaustion of the Reich and of the people, and amidst the general fear that another dissolution of the Reichstag was inevitable, with its inevitable delay of reform and prosperity, the Centre Party and its famous leader, Herr Dr. Marx, came into the limelight.

Herr Marx offered to form a new cabinet, with the remarkable result that the newspapers, which had formerly been sowing seeds of distrust, at once took an opposite course. There was evident, all over the country, a systematic secret political force in favor of the new Government. Prices immediately declined and almost incredibly the Reichsmark rose upon the foreign exchanges, under the pressure of ultramontane influence.

The tone of the new Government suddenly hardened, becoming almost a dictatorship. Of course this cannot be kept secret, and has resulted in general discontent. The empowering law, passed at the instance of the new cabinet, is not well received by the people; but after a bitter fight in the Reichstag it was finally accepted, and the Reichstag adjourned to meet again several weeks later.

The adjournment of the Reichstag virtually means that its members have been sent home and told to keep their lips closed. Hence at this moment all the people are looking intently to Rome to see and hear what the "Old Wife" (the Roman Catholic Church) will command from there. Meantime, it does not forget that Protestant Germany has been compelled to surrender the Rhine and the Ruhr to Catholic France, and Upper Silesia to Catholic Poland.

All in all it may be said that at this time, more than at any other thus far, the German people see fulfilled in their midst the words of our Lord that at the time of the setting up of His kingdom there should be "upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring."—Luke 21:25.

Significant Utterances of Lloyd George

STATESMEN are not always able to put into effect the things that they plainly see ought to be done. There are too many obstacles in the way, too many enemies who must be pacified, too many friends who must be catered to, too many interests involved.

Lloyd George is being criticised now because some of the statements he has made in the past have not been too well lived up to. But these statements are of interest, anyway. They show how far the world's greatest statesmen have moved forward within the history of men now living. Only a few years ago the following utterances by England's greatest statesman would have been condemned as rank socialism by the capitalistic press. But today they do not attract more than passing notice.

"What shall we tax? We shall tax the man who is getting something he never earned, that he never produced, and that by no law of justice and fairness ought ever to belong to him."—Speech of December 8, 1909.

"Who ordained that a few should have the land of Britain as a perquisite; who made 10,000 people owners of the soil and the rest of us trespassers in the land of our birth? Who is responsible for the scheme of things

whereby one man is engaged through life in grinding labor, to win a bare and precarious existence for himself: and another man who does not toil receives every hour of the day, every hour of the night whilst he slumbers, more than his poor neighbor receives in a whole year of toil?"—Speech of 1912.

"I say to Labor: You shall have justice; you shall have fair treatment, a fair share of the amenities of life; and your children shall have equal opportunities with the children of the rich. You shall not be plundered nor penalized. Labor must have happiness in its heart. We will put up with no sweating. Labor is to have its just reward. There will be abundance to requite the toil and gladden the hearts of all."—Speech of December 5, 1918.

Lloyd George sees what is easily possible; indeed, everybody sees it. But the thing which he desires, and which everybody desires, can never come as a result of human efforts. Experience proves this, positively.

Taking the Clock Apart *By Benjamin Imis*

YEARS ago, when I was in the jewelry business, several boys came to me, each having a piece of a clock which they had taken apart. Each claimed that the piece in his possession was the most valuable, and they all had something to sell. Everything they had to sell, however, was deformed, twisted and bent by their violence in taking the clock apart.

Ignorant boys have torn the Bible in pieces; each piece is a creed. Those creeds are bent and twisted clock-wheels which the clergy, like the inexperienced boys, imagine comprise about all there is of value in the Scriptures, when really all that each one has is junk.

Yes; those boys got into an argument and "het up" till their countenances resembled a ripe erysipelas—just like the rich master-parsons of flocks who do violence to Scripture. Those boys knew instinctively that those violently-handled wheels of a clock were of no use to me; but if I was silly enough to buy them, they in turn could buy peanuts.

The men "sent" from theological and divinity schools know instinctively that a few verses of Scripture with "sectarian finger-prints on them" are worse than useless; but they pander to the heterogeneous mass, and are looked upon as "wise men."

Those "wise men" have mince-pie dreams, "and cannot rest day or night," till those dreams are made into laws. An "office seeker" must first endear himself to the "wise men," or he will be defeated on election day. The "wise man" wants his dismal nightmare on the statute books so that he can father a "reform movement," to make saints of us by law, that he can say on the day of judgment: "Here, Lord, are the saints I redeemed from the earth with the mutilated constituent components of an alarm clock. Please decorate my crown with garnets and diamonds."

Those "wise men" who have mince-pie dreams take special delight in arguing with one another about their respective wheels and pendulums. One "wise man" says that the pendulum is the most important part; another, that the case is more important; still another declares, in a temperature of 1,000 degrees, that the hands of the clock are all there is to it; and yet another answers that the figures on the dial are the chief of the tribe; another remarks that the key and the muscle applied keep everything moving. Thus we have violence from start to finish; force, not connection, is the fountainhead of sectarianism.

A wheel, case, pendulum, dial, and key separated—these are not a clock. *'All* scripture is given by inspiration for instruction in righteousness.' Not a verse nor a chapter is complete in itself. Neither can a toothed wheel, mainspring, dial, time wheels, hands, or case be a clock till each part is properly assembled and adjusted between power and resistance. When this is done, we have a mechanical device for measuring time. When the Scripture is Scripture, it is a time guide; but when we separate it into creeds, we divide the "vesture of Christ," which his murderers had the unlimited gall to do.

The "wise ones" of today have the audacity to tell us that "the world is growing better"; that it is "safe for democracy." Instead of preaching "the good tidings of great joy," they preach war, causing bloodshed, famine, and pestilence. Christ knew full well when he said: "Woe unto you lawyers, . . . scribes, Pharisees,

hypocrites," that they were, as they are today, the aristocracy of Satan's realm.

If I have made any statement that is not true, I will apologize. But it is my firm conviction that the choicest maledictions in prophecy cannot do these "wise ones" injustice.

Antediluvian Giant *By John C. Neff*

I AM greatly enthused about the "Antediluvian Giants," in THE GOLDEN AGE No. 109. On that line I have some information which no doubt will be of interest.

I was once a globe-trotter; and before I knew anything about present truth I did not appreciate wonders when I saw them.

In 1907 there was exhibited at various places throughout the United States a giant—a son of one of the fallen angels, without a doubt.

I will reproduce the history, connected with this monster, to the best of my ability.

In the early part of this century two fossil giants were found in a cave in the Ural Mountains, on the eastern border of Russia. The larger is something over eleven feet, from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet. The other is much smaller, and was considerably decomposed before petrifaction took effect. Therefore I will say no more about that one.

The larger giant is in almost a perfect state of preservation, except that one ear had begun to decompose, also his upper hip and part of his abdominal wall; part of his stomach is therefore visible. This decay, of course, took place before petrifaction took effect.

A specimen like this has never been recorded before or since, with the exception of Mr. Hubbard's find, described in GOLDEN AGE No. 109.

It is probable that this giant did not perish in the flood; but that he died before the flood is evident from the fact that he lay as straight as any corpse could lie, and with hands folded.

The finders stated that, due to the surroundings of his tomb, he might have been a chief. He had neither beard nor moustache, but a heavy head of long hair, a rope-like portion extending from the top of his head to each shoulder. That also is petrified, and is also proof that he was laid out with special care. I do not believe that special care was the order of the day when those monsters saw the great deluge coming.

Truly, he is a wonderful sight; but I did not appreciate it then; for I knew not whence it came.

But someone might conclude: "Oh! well, somebody just molded that thing out of cement, to make some easy money." From here it would be hard for me to convince you to the contrary; but try I will.

Let anyone that doubts the genuineness of this narrative gaze upon his own hands, arms and feet, and notice every detail—the wrinkles, the knuckles, the nails, the skin, the muscles—and then imagine them turned into stone. Portions of this giant are just that perfect. His teeth are as natural in setting as mine are! Another feature I noticed was what is commonly called the Adam's apple. I tapped on it with my knuckles. The sound indicated that there was a cavity therein.

If anyone is further interested in this, I believe that he will find this giant in the National Museum in Washington, D. C. If he is not there at present he could be easily located.

No genius could model anything like it. Truly he is one of those giants that filled the earth with violence in the days of Noah.

These which I mention here and those of Mr. Hubbard's finding are the only petrified giants on record. But there have been many bones of this race found throughout the United States, of which the American Indian is not ignorant.

When some of these bones were unearthed during the early days of the Middle West, the red man recited his tradition as follows:

"Long time ago great big men live here; heap fierce; when thunder cracked, they mocked; when lightning flashed, they laughed, and said that they were greater than both. Great Spirit sent heap big flood; kill 'em all."

This is Indian tradition, recorded in history; and yet it is not so far from the truth. It was handed down to them by their ancestors from the days of Noah.

A Concluding Chapter of Interrogations

THE publication of "Interrogations" in THE GOLDEN AGE No. 109, being answers to sundry questions and objections brought forward by Mr. Jasper Jones, has produced another crop of interrogations in the form of five more letters from Mr. Jones, one from Ludwig Larsen, one from Axel Hjalmarson, and one from Thaddeus Tornowicz, all following the same general lines. For convenience we consider them collectively.

[2]As the letters from Messrs. Jones, Larsen, Hjalmarson, and Tornowicz all come from the same post-office, are all in the same handwriting, and as none of these gentlemen appear on our list of subscribers at the post-office named, we assume that this one answer should suffice; and *we will not carry the matter further.*

[3]We are glad to devote a reasonable amount of effort to assist any one to a clearer view of God's plan, though we do not forget the command of Romans 14:1: "Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations." This Scripture text we understand to mean that we are not expected or even permitted to waste consecrated time in disputing with one who, at the moment, seems more eager to find something which he can criticize than something which he can commend.

[4]We ask Mr. Jones-Larsen-Hjalmarson-Tornowicz not to take offense at this statement. We ask him also to bear in mind our oft-repeated and self-evident proposition that we do not know it all, and to be reasonably patient while we try to give some answers to what we recognize are unusually intelligent criticisms. We proceed as before, with quotations from the letters, interspersed with our answers or comments on the same.

Necessity of Understanding the Scriptures

[5]"THE original doctrine propounded by Pastor Russell was sufficiently plausible to solve every doubt of the confirmed skeptic—for the time being. Unfortunately too much of its credibility depended on the infallibility of a set of dates, and the parallels based thereon, which the relentless logic of events has shown not parallel."

[6]From our point of view the original doctrine propounded by Pastor Russell still solves every doubt, and would be wholly credible if it was divorced entirely from any set of dates; but the logic of events shows that his chronology was correct and is correct. Chronology is not a proper basis for faith. It should never be anything more than an aid to faith, but it may be that, and it is that.

[7]"Your doctrine is rooted in the presumption that Pastor Russell wrote under divine inspiration. Indeed, the candor, temperance, charitableness, lucidity and apparent logic manifested in his words impress the reader as favoring that assumption. Any careful student of history must have drawn the conclusion that our civilization was to end in a cataclysm, and Pastor Russell points out (whether it was his own discovery or not, I do not know) that the Bible prophesies this very thing. But it seems strange that Pastor Russell, writing under supposed divine inspiration, could have perpetrated so many egregiously false guesses concerning the date 1914, the keystone date of his whole scheme of parallels."

[8]It was never the thought of Pastor Russell that he was inspired, nor was it ever our thought respecting him. We prefer to accept his own statement on this subject, "If it was proper for the early Christians to prove what they received from the apostles, who were and who claimed to be inspired, how much more important it is that you fully satisfy yourself that these teachings keep closely within their outline instructions and those of the Lord; since their author claims no inspiration, but merely the guidance of the Lord, as one used of him in feeding his flock." (WATCH TOWER, June 1, 1893) We could reproduce this sentiment from Pastor Russell's pen many times. This was always his thought of himself and our thought of him. However, we hold that Pastor Russell was right in regard to 1914, as your next sentence practically admits.

[9]"It is true that events of stupendous importance did transpire on this date, but not exactly what was expected by him and his followers came to pass, nor on schedule time, but several months earlier. Your attempt to explain this discrepancy seems to me entirely inadequate; and the fact that even the Great War did not occur as per schedule, and that your other anticipations concerning this date failed, serves to invalidate your whole scheme of chronology and parallels based thereon, whose harmony and exactness it refutes."

[10]We cannot undertake here to quote at any considerable length from Pastor Russell's writings as to his expectations regarding 1914; but

from his journal, THE WATCH TOWER, for January, 1881, we quote the following paragraph: "We see, too, that not only are the harvest of Jewish and Gospel ages parallel in point of beginning, but also in length of duration; theirs being in all forty years from the time of Jesus' anointing, at the beginning of their harvest, A. D. 30, to the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70. So ours, beginning in 1874, closes with the end of the day of wrath and end of the times of the Gentiles, 1914, a similar and parallel period of forty years. The first seven years of the Jewish harvest were especially devoted to the gathering of ripe wheat from that church; three and one-half of it were while He was present as the Bridegroom and three and a half of it after He had come to them as King and had entered into glory."

An Error Less than One-Half of One Percent

FROM the foregoing it appears that as early as January, 1881, Pastor Russell expected the end of the Times of the Gentiles in 1914 (about October 1). In the year 1881 the leading statesmen and publicists of the world expected nothing of the kind; but they now admit that the World War, which began on August 1st, 1914, has created a situation which all the king's horses and all the king's men cannot put back together again. The Russian, German, Austrian, Hungarian, and many other monarchies and kingdoms have disappeared, never to rise. From January, 1881, to October, 1914, is 405 months. According to your thought Pastor Russell missed his calculation by two months; that is to say, he committed an error amounting to a trifle less than one-half of one percent.

[15]Now it seems to us that to discern "events of stupendous importance" 403 months before they happened, and to hit upon the date within less than one-half of one percent of error is such a remarkable phenomenon that the value of the discrepancy is negligible. However, there are critical, keenly analytical Bible Students who hold that the World War began exactly on time, even to the very day; and that the exact beginning of the Times of the Gentiles was not 606¼ years B. C., but two months previous. (This is based on 2 Kings 25:8, and the supposition that in that year the month Nisan began on March 27th, five days after the Spring equinox.)

[16]"You have suggested a new reading for the chronology of Volume II, by substituting the date 1918 for 1914; but the sequel has proven conclusively that your expectations concerning this date, also, were unwarranted."

[17]It is true that in the Seventh Volume of SCRIPTURE STUDIES the suggestion is made that the harvest of the Gospel age would continue on beyond the close of the Times of the Gentiles. At the time that book was written it was believed that the Spring of 1918 would mark the end of the harvest work.

Notable Events Occurring in 1918

THE Spring of 1918 did not mark the end of the harvest work, however, in the sense that the harvesters were not able to find any more "wheat." But in 1918 the work of harvest was stopped, the leaders of the movement were imprisoned for what amounted to life sentences, the tracts and plates from which their tracts were printed were destroyed, the Jewish commissioners landed in Palestine to undertake the formation of a new Jewish polity, the Russian Bolshevists announced their purpose to overthrow Christendom; and ever since that date the special effort of those interested in Pastor Russell's teachings has been to announce the new message, the message of the kingdom, that "millions now living will never die."

[18]Hence we hold that the sequel proves that our expectations regarding 1918 were fully warranted, and abundantly fulfilled. We think it also likely that on that date Jehovah, from His vantage point, saw, knew and personally recognized, whether in or out of Mystic Babylon, every person who will eventually go to make up the bride of Christ.

[19]"The sobriety and moderation of Pastor Russell's earlier writings do, I believe, unmistakably stamp them with sincerity. His explanation of some of the phenomena of past and current history is, as far as I know, unique in its revelation of hitherto hidden truths. But the mistake which I suspect his followers have made is in assuming that divine revelation has been completed in the STUDIES, which are to serve as an appendix or digest of the Bible; and that it is superfluous to the point of impiety to criticize any of the statements of [Pastor] Russell, although it is patent that some of

these, now advanced as facts, were only hazarded by himself as hypotheses and not conclusive proofs. I believe Russell was really inspired by an honest zeal to advance the cause of eternal truth. There is an appeal both to the heart and to the reason in his earlier writings that I am sensible of in none of his commentators. In Volume VII and in subsequent publications of the I. B. S. A. the declarations become less and less convincing, the demands on the readers' credulity more and more exacting; in fact, there seems palpable anxiety to perpetuate a new system of orthodoxy by insisting on the sacred character of Russell's words, meanwhile gradually departing from the same spirit, and by degrees even in actual tenets of doctrine."

[18]If it was proper for Pastor Russell to say of his writings that "their author claims no inspiration, but merely the guidance of the Lord, as one used of him in feeding his flock," there is the same spirit visible in the Seventh Volume, page 295, where the observation is made in that book that "it would be unreasonable to expect that the Lord would miraculously use imperfect tools to do an absolutely perfect work, and each must use his judgment as to the value of the interpretations in this book."

[19]And as to the STUDIES exhausting the Scriptures, there is the hope, expressed on page 292 of the same book, that "the marriage supper (Luke 14:15) will be like all the other feasts the church has had, not of physical food, but of truths divine. That will be the time when the Lord, the Head of the family, will explain to us every part of every verse in all His Holy Word. We shall have perfect memories then, in which to treasure every word He utters, and perfect bodies, too, in which to perform to the full all God's holy will. We have the will to do it now. We have tried to understand His Word, and tried to help others to understand it; but the best we could do was far from perfect." What is there about a statement of this kind that can properly be considered as a demand "on the readers' credulity more and more exacting"?

Some Misapprehensions of I.B.S.A. Teachings

"THE various features of this gradual revision of Russell's doctrine I will not here point out in detail, merely alluding to your recent views concerning the resurrection. The Bible teaches that there will be a resurrection of both the just and the unjust. I may have misapprehended your recent teachings, but latterly you seem to consider that in the 'last days' those professing Christians who decline to 'come out of Babylon' by embracing Russellism will have part in neither resurrection. The plain implication seems to be that whoever fails to repudiate the present political, financial, social, religious and industrial system, and to alienate their friends, fraternal and business associates, etc., that whoever fails to actively support the I. B. S. A. by financial aid and coöperation in the dissemination of its literature is more blameworthy that the heathen and is incurring the gravest of all dangers. Of course, a skillful casuist can apply Bible texts to justify almost any doctrine, but the above seems to the writer unscriptural and surprisingly like a revival of mediæval ecclesiastical intolerance."

[21]Present views withhold a resurrection from none except the wilfully and incorrigibly apostate, the modern scribes and Pharisees, of the prototypes of whom the Lord said: "How can ye escape the condemnation of Gehenna [utter destruction]?" You err wholly in our views as to the necessity for salvation of coming out of Babylon, embracing Russellism, repudiating systems, alienating friends, supporting the I. B. S. A. in any way or coöperating with it in the distribution of its views. But some of these things may and will, in our judgment, have a marked effect upon the kind of reward some will receive and the time when they will receive it.

[22]"Every religious system that was ever promulgated contained a bogey of some sort to cow weak-minded proselytes into obedience, to stimulate lethargic members into more active zeal, to discourage inquiry that was calculated to undermine the integrity of the system and to dissuade the disillusioned ones from backsliding and withholding remittances."

[23]Has anybody ever asked you for any remittances? That is one of the things the I. B. S. A. does not do. "Free Seats and No Collections" is the battle-cry of the Fifth Universal Monarchy, and distinguishes the I. B. S. A. from every other religious organization on earth.

[24]"Given a psychic application, this bogey might readily become a whip to exact an abject will-submission of the individual to the Order, to terrorize the superstitious, and throw the recalcitrant one into a frame of mind approaching religious dementia."

[25]If any of our readers feel that they have been whipped into will-submission, or terrorized, or brought close up to religious dementia by anything they have seen in our columns will they not please drop us a line? To us the antics

of Babylon are indescribably funny, an absolute scream; and we have tried to assist our readers now and then to a chuckle, if not a good laugh, at some of her follies—one of the best deterrents to religious dementia we can think of.

[26]"There exists today a great variety of pseudo-Christian cults, all of which depend more or less on psychic phenomena to impose on the credulity of their votaries. Each one declares its particular doctrine to contain the only valid interpretation of Holy Writ, and the same to constitute the true road to salvation. In some way incomprehensible to the writer each one of these sects manages to persuade its adherents that that power which is now universal is only holy in its own particular case, and therefore proves its truth, but is with others diabolical."

[27]Very good! And just here please bear in mind the eleventh and twelfth paragraphs of this article. Pastor Russell alone, of all Bible expositors, four hundred and three months ahead of time wrote of the close of the Times of the Gentiles. None of the rest of these religious cults knew anything about it. The evidence is plain who was right.

[28]"It seems to me that Pastor Russell at first advanced the view tentatively as a hypothesis, rather than as conclusive truth, that the dead would be gradually resurrected in response to the prayer of faith. Gradually perhaps, though I think not explicitly so stated—[sentence is left unfinished]. But it is nowhere written that the divine plans depend for their consummation on the belief of the faithful. That thought underlies much of pagan mysticism, that existence is in the mind. It is flattering, no doubt, to self-importance to fancy that celestial hosts watch their slightest acts and even thoughts with breathless interest, but never in authentic human experience have we seen the eternal cosmic laws suspended because some finite creature failed to observe a rigid piety. I would not discount humble faith, but we frequently witness colossal conceit disguised as this. For every true saint I suspect there are one thousand self-elected ones, and the latter comprise the main reliance of the multitudinous sects and cults that have so measurably brought true piety into disrepute. It is written that the divine plans go forward irrespective of any human being's theories concerning the same; 'though ye believe not, yet he abideth faithful'; but every religious sect demands a faith that must be maintained against reason. Hence the scoffer affirms that it is all delusion; for whatever you believe in is fact so far as you are concerned."

[29]The sentence in the above which was left unfinished evidently meant to say something about some of Pastor Russell's followers accepting as conclusive what he put forward as tentative. We cannot say as to this, having no evidence upon the subject. To us his suggestions on this matter are still tentative. But when we find that Elijah "cried unto the Lord" before raising the son of the widow of Zarephath (1 Kings 17:20-22), and that Elisha "prayed unto the Lord" before raising the Shunammite's son (2 Kings 4:33), and that Peter "kneeled down and prayed" before awakening Dorcas (Acts 9:40), and that Jesus lifted up His eyes in prayer before awakening Lazarus (John 11:41, 42), we see no reason to question Pastor Russell's method of reasoning.

[30]We believe that here are "authentic human experiences" in which "the eternal cosmic laws" were suspended because certain finite creatures had faith in God and exercised it, and we believe that what happened in the past on a small scale will happen in the future on a tremendous scale. We believe it just as possible for Jehovah to be interested in earthly hosts as in "celestial hosts." They are all His creatures, are they not? And if He wishes to show His favor to earthly beings, are they any less needy of it than the celestial ones? They may be even no less worthy.

The End of the Old Order

"IT IS written that the 'last days' will be like those before the Flood. But the Flood came as a sudden, overwhelming cataclysm, and did not steal on the world so gradually and imperceptibly that it was in the world nine years before the world realized it. It seems to me that if the old world ended veritably, it ended eleven years before you say it did; for about that time a change came over all flesh, distinguishing the present from all the centuries which preceded it. To me it seems almost lacking in candor to proclaim the end of the world for 1914; and then when your expectations concerning this date failed of realization, to revise your statements, saying that it came legally on that date."

[31]You confuse the days before the Flood with the days of the Flood itself. The days before the Flood were not strung out for nine years merely, but for a hundred and twenty. (Genesis 6:3); and so far as 1914 is concerned we refer you once more to the eleventh and twelfth paragraphs of this article. It is not at all true that our "expectations concerning this date failed of realization." Others now admit for that date all that we ever claimed for it.

"The Master said emphatically that when He came again every eye should see Him, and warned His disciples not to be led astray by the false Christs who would impersonate Him, misrepresenting the hour of His coming, saying that He had come when He had not come. I wish not to be dogmatic, for in truth I do not know; but this seems to be clearly intended to enlighten the disciples concerning the true manner of His coming, as if the same would be unmistakable in character and recognized by all mankind, and not only by a few souls, as the impostor Christs would be. In ages credulous enthusiasts have been misled by a supposed 'inner light,' though I disclaim any positiveness in making this criticism."

"The Master also said that He would come "as a thief in the night" (1 Thessalonians 5:2) which certainly implies stealth and secrecy; and that "the kingdom of God cometh not with outward show." (Luke 17:20, margin) We cannot here go further into this matter. All scriptures bearing upon the manner of our Lord's return are fully and satisfactorily discussed in Volume II, SCRIPTURE STUDIES, Chapter 5. The evidence is complete and overwhelming that the world at large will never behold Christ with their physical eyes; they will come to a mental comprehension of His presence or not at all. Read the chapter again; it speaks for itself.

"The Master queried if there would be faith left in the earth at His second coming, implying, it would seem, that it was doubtful. You say that He came in 1874, through the world has no knowledge of this other than your assertion; but faith was then still vibrant in the earth. But in this present century faith of all kinds has rapidly decayed. A change came and all over the planet, everywhere among human beings faith commenced evaporating, as it were, leaving men disillusioned of their world-old ideals, cynically disclosing to them that personal salvation depended solely on the power of the will to defend itself from all other wills —the rest was cheatery! Faith decayed in those time-honored customs, institutions, duties, and principles which were as old as the primal ooze! Faith decayed in political, social, class distinctions; in racial pride and family loyalty; in parental authority and filial respect; in connubial fidelity and personal honor; in feminine modesty and childhood's innocence; in the relations of master and servant; in the balance of the sexes. Soldiers lost faith in their colors; constituents in their representatives; capital and labor mutually lost faith in their own propaganda. Faith decayed in laws, legislators and the enforcement of law. Faith decayed in the intrinsic economic law of supply and demand, in the safety of investments, the integrity of interest, even in the stability of money. Faith is a force of incalculable potentialities and faith is approaching its lowest ebb; yet it is far from being extinguished, for mankind is not yet satiated with humbuggery!"

"We see no reason to question or comment on anything in the above paragraph. To our mind it tells the truth, the plain truth, and nothing but the truth, except that we think the writer was over-enthusiastic about the faith of 1874. If there was so much faith then, how comes it that there is so little now? The answer is that we now see more clearly just how false and untrustworthy was the faith structure of that time. Could a faith that rested upon three fundamental and totally unscriptural errors be properly considered a vibrant one?

Palestine and Gentile Rule

"IT IS written that Jerusalem shall be trodden down (ruled, oppressed) by the Gentiles until the expiration of Gentile Times. You say those Times ended in 1914; but Palestine continues under Gentile rule, as a British mandate, and ninety percent of the population are Gentiles (Arabs). According to a Jewish telegraphic agency report quoted in the Chicago *Tribune*, the Jews complain bitterly that the British High Commissioner discriminates against themselves, favoring the Arabs in every way. They claim that they were less oppressed in Old Russia and enjoyed more privileges even under Turkish rule. So discouraged is Israel Zangwill at the non-fulfilment of British promises to assist the Jews in realizing their political aspirations for a national home in Palestine, where it is alleged that they are not even allotted 'state lands' and 'waste lands,' that he counsels the delegates to the American Jewish Congress to abandon Zion and center their efforts on saving humanity from another world war."

"The Lord said that Jerusalem would be trodden down of the Gentiles until the Times of the Gentiles should be fulfilled; but He did not say that the very day that the Times of the Gentiles ended the Gentile nations would all be thrown upon the scrap heap at one and the same instant. Every despatch from England shows that England is headed in that direction. When it goes down, we apprehend that Zionism will be a reality in Palestine. We doubt the accuracy of the suggestions that the Jews have less liberty under British rule than they did under Russian or Turkish rule, and the data regarding the placement of the Jews upon Palestine soil are out of accord with data on this subject which have appeared in our columns from time

to time. Israel Zangwill is not a fit spokesman for the Jews, in any sense of the word.

[39]"It seems to me that your argument for eternity for our planet can hardly find endorsement in the text, 'One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth for ever.' I am not disputing that the prophecy concerning the destruction of the earth by fire may be symbolical; but the inference to be drawn from this particular text would naturally be, I should think, that the earth abideth as long as the familiar sequence of birth and death prevails: 'for ever' being used in a comparative sense, signifying during many successive generations."

[40]To us it seems that if "the earth abideth for ever," then the earth abideth forever, no matter what may happen to the generations. Anyway, God says of His earth that "he hath established it, he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited" (Isaiah 45:18); and in Psalm 78:69 He tells us that the perpetuity of His sanctuary, the Christ, is like the perpetuity of "the earth which he hath established for ever." Both are endless in duration.

Shifting Sands of Human Teachings

"IN ALL ages priestcraft has stultified progress and retarded human enlightenment by piously denouncing honest inquiry as a profane meddling with sacred mysteries. Whenever the logic of incontestable facts exposed the fallacy of theological theorizing, the 'spiritual' guides of mankind condemned the evidence as Satanic delusion, solemnly admonishing the laity not to imperil their souls' salvation by trying to find out things for themselves."

[42]Yes, verily; just what we have always claimed. But where do we come in on all this? But we read on and then run into this:

[43]"The priestly ideal was a mediæval condition of affairs, combining filth, ignorance, squalor, brutality, fanaticism, ecstaticism, and implicit obedience. When in the course of time sacerdotal efforts proved futile to suppress the revelations of science, the theologians were fain to accept part of the conclusions of science, and to formulate new theories more in accordance with the same. I observe, however, that the multifarious latter-day sects and cults display a marked predilection for pseudo-science, for ingenious sophistries, plausible conjectures, anomalies and paradoxes, whereby they purport to reconcile the Bible to science. But the plain truth seems to be that, so far, no one has formulated any reasonable scheme of theology whereby the Bible and science are really brought into harmony."

[44]Inasmuch as the so-called scientists of our day publicly admit that they are continually shifting their positions and changing their theories, we know of nothing in reason or in the Bible that would prohibit others from doing the same thing with those same findings and theories. Naturally, the child of God is interested in any discovery that seems to throw additional light upon his Father's Word. Why not? Why leave it all to the guess work of those who cannot agree among themselves even in the present and agree still less with those who have gone before? Must we conclude that in matters of science the only ones that can be trusted are the ones who first of all admit that they have no faith in their Creator? And this when they cannot make even one living cell, to say nothing of a tadpole or a scientist!

[45]"My criticism is not levelled against any honest attempt to reconcile the two; it is against that absence of candor which pretends to have effected such reconciliation when the same will not stand the test of critical analysis. You admit that almost any line of argument can seem to find endorsement in the Biblical text, and you declare that man is expected to use his God-given reason in discriminating truth from error. You then pretend to supply a reasonable interpretation of the Scriptures (and reasonable it is, indeed, in some main essentials, but in other points it will not stand a critical examination). But here you prohibit the exercise of reason wherever the same confutes your reasoning. You must admit that many of your statements have been proven errors by the remorseless logic of events; how, then, can you lay claim to infallibility, and forbid private recourse to reason?"

[46]Please see again paragraphs 18 and 19 of this article and advise us, after reading them, what there is left in this paragraph to answer. The assumptions you have made regarding our prohibition of the exercise of reason by others and our claim to infallibility fall completely to the ground in the light of those statements, which we again endorse.

Intolerance of the Dark Ages

"PRIVATE interpretation was so dangerous to Papal supremacy that it was put under the ban, and inquisitorial courts created to discourage it. However, the Romish doctrine had this claim to popular credibility, that it was the consensus of opinion of generations of churchmen, and did not depend for authority on the interpretation of any one man and his commentators. Arians, Manichees, Nestorians, Waldenses, Albigenses, Lollards, and Hussites were early examples of

private interpreters whom the church weeded out with thoroughness. Galileo was a private interpreter; and so, with all his orthodox zeal, was Columbus. Luther, Calvin, Knox, Wesley, Campbell, Miller, arose from time to time to reassert the inalienable human right to liberty of thought. Pastor Russell himself remarked that in each instance the principal anxiety of the disciples of these innovators seems to have been to close the door against any further private interpretation, one and all proclaiming that divine revelation was each time completed in the discoveries of their leader. In fact every new reformatory departure in religion seems to commence with a real illumination and the uncovering of hidden truths, but invariably the tendency is to ossify into an inflexible, intolerant, arbitrary system whereby the enthusiasm of truth-lovers is cunningly diverted into zeal to maintain a new orthodoxy and to anathematize any criticism of the same. Interest is centered on rules and formulas, vows and resolves, types and parallels, forced interpretations of the Scriptures, cant and leader-worship, to the prepudice of the cause of eternal truth."

"We agree very well with the statements above, and are faithfully trying to avoid the attitude of mind and the errors of practice here declaimed against.

"'In works of such eternal importance to mankind as the STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES should be, if they are actually directly referred to in the symbolism of the Book of Revelation, it seems strange that such palpable historical errors should enter as the following: Pastor Russell mentions the Goths as an 'Asiatic race,' and in Volume VII this statement is repeated with uncritical fidelity, though it is a fact which has been well known to historians and philologists for centuries past that the Goths were a Germanic people, and no evidence exists (outside of the now rejected Aryan hypothesis) that they ever had a home in Asia. The classic writers first refer to them as inhabiting Scandinavia. They were converted to Arianism by Wulfila, who translated part of the Bible into Gothic, and fragments of this Ms. exist as the oldest example of a written Germanic language. They were a powerful, not an obscure people; and ample data exist concerning their religion, laws, customs, institutions, dress, physique, etc., to unmistakably identify them as Germanic."

"In confirmation of the foregoing, the "Standard Dictionary," under the word "Goth" quotes from Baring-Gould's "Story of Germany": "The Goths were divided by the Dnieper into the East Goths (Ostrogoths) and the West Goths (Visigoths) and were the most cultured of the German peoples. They had been converted to Christianity by a bishop named Ulphilas, who translated the Bible into old Gothic." Evidently Wulfila and Ulphilas are one and the same person. Hence, on page 184 of Volume VII, instead of the Ostrogoths being referred to as an Asiatic race, they would more properly be referred to as Germanic. They lived east of the Dnieper, which separates West Russia from East Russia.

"We do not know that it can be proven that these natives of East Russia did not originally come from Asia, but we are quite content to see this word Asiatic changed to Germanic. We cannot believe that this desirability of changing one word for another should argue seriously against the value of Volume VII. In the paragraph in question the attempt was merely being made to show that the Ostrogoths came from east of the Adriatic Sea; and this is proven to be correct, in any event.

God's Word Before Man's Theories

"'IN SECULAR history there is no record that even one universal monarchy ever existed on this planet. Babylon had for independent contemporaries Egypt, Lydia, Media, Persia, Greece, Carthage, Ethiopia, Italy, Sicily, Spain, Gaul, Germania, India beyond the Indus plain, China, etc. Alexander's empire never extended over Italy, Sicily, Carthage, Spain, Gaul, the British Isles, Scythia, the Gangetic plain, Ceylon, China, Indo-China, etc. The utmost extent of the Roman dominions never embraced Germany beyond the Elbe, Scandinavia, Sarmatia, the bulk of the African continent, the Iranian plateau, India, Ceylon, Indo-China, China, Thibet, Japan, Corea, Malaysia, Siberia, etc., not to speak of Australia, the two Americas and the Pacific archipelagoes. Even the suzerainty of 'spiritual' Rome was never universally acknowledged."

"To answer this paragraph properly we need to quote Daniel 2:38: "And wheresoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the heaven, hath he given into thine hand, and hath made thee ruler over them all. Thou art this head of gold." We think that this is to be accepted as a hyperbolical statement, a form of language commonly used in ancient times in addressing potentates, and used to some extent still, as, for example, when the Pope is called "His Holiness." But the Babylonian empire was dominant, powerful, and sufficiently extensive to make Daniel's words intelligible to the eye of faith. Besides, the natives of some of these other countries named were probably little else than naked savages, not properly included in Nebuchadnezzar's view of "earth," civilization, much less Daniel's. The

succeeding statement of verse 39 that the third kingdom should "bear rule over all the earth" is to be understood in the same way.

54"'You teach that Pastor Russell's interpretation of the Bible contains the only true gospel (good tidings); and that to carry orthodoxy, with its 'immortal soul' and 'hell' dogmas to the heathen is to carry bad tidings and not the true gospel. I would inquire, then, if the STUDIES have yet been translated into the 5,000 languages of mankind, so that the Hova, the Waganda, the Basuto, the Pygmy, the Abyssinian, the Veddah, the Loas, the Thibetan, the Miaotze, the Ainu, the Igarrote, the Andaman Islanders, the Koriak, the Innuit, the Seri, the Aymoral, the Tierra-del-Fuegians, can hear this witness? Many dialects differ so materially from others of the same language as to be mutually unintelligible, and it is doubtful if even the Bible itself has yet been translated into every dialect. It is written that the end (end of the world) shall not come until every nation and tongue has received the witness; yet you proclaim the old world ended and the new world begun."

55To our understanding, when a thing has been made known in all the principal languages of earth, the languages that are principally used in Europe, it may properly be said to have been given a world-wide witness, for the reason that virtually the whole earth is under European domination. The backward races are simply ignored in the fulfilment. But the literature of the I. B. S. A. is in thirty-four languages.

Millennial Conditions Misunderstood

"THE Bible statement is that the old world will not be remembered, nor come into mind. You assert, on the contrary, that it will be perfectly remembered, to serve as an object lesson throughout eternity. Yet in the new made-over-by-man Millennium which you herald, wherein nature is to be supplanted by artificial contrivances, natural law by incongruities and paradoxes, and the inexhaustible, intricate marvels of nature's delicate mechanism by man's cumbrous imitations—in a world wherein the logical sequence of cause and effect will be superseded by such arbitrary assumptions as perhaps emanate from the minds of those whose experience of the out-of-doors has been restricted to city parks, of what use will such lessons be that apply to extinct, never-to-be-revived conditions of life? Shall the charging warrior recall the thrill, and the folly of it? Shall victims of painful accidents, terrible diseases, miserable poverty, hopeless incarceration, abusive servitude, and the like, be perpetually reminded of past suffering? Of what use will lessons be that apply to sex, war, commerce, politics, diplomacy, law, parenthood, stock-breeding, fisheries, forest-conservation, flood-prevention, vice, danger, insanitation, etc., in a world wherein these things are absent or superfluous? The lessons would seem superfluous."

57We presume the passage which you have in mind is the one which says: "The former troubles are forgotten, and because they are hid from mine eyes. For behold, I create new heavens [ruling powers], and a new earth [social conditions]; and the former [ruling powers and social conditions] shall not be remembered, nor come into mind." (Isaiah 65: 16, 17) Nothing in this leads us to suppose that mankind will not be able to recall any of their experiences, if they wish to do so, nor to profit by them, if the need for past lessons becomes apparent. But we do understand the passage to mean that the things which have marred our happiness hitherto will not be always before us, like Banquo's ghost, but will be out of mind.

58"You bid us rejoice and be exceeding glad because the Golden Age is at hand. Then it seems to me that you proceed to dispel this budding hope for the majority of reasoning people by announcing conditions of life which to the normal mind must appear monstrous, unnatural, undesirable, and inconceivable. If the Bible prophecies are to be understood literally, the laws of nature are to be revolutionized during the Golden Age and new laws substituted which are simply contrary to nature, as men have known nature from immemorial antiquity. So far back as human records or traditions go, so far back as geological evidence extends, supported by the most overwhelming testimony of all life's experience, existence has been a struggle for survival between the strong and the weak, the acute and the stupid. This has been modified and tempered by two fundamental self-sacrificing factors, the maternal instinct and the herd impulse. The rest was ruthless. Now, in the new age, the twentieth century, this struggle seems also to have become psychic, a will contest between entities, immeasurably augmenting the ruthlessness of nature's struggle, and gradually breaking down the ancient distinctions that kept the world in order."

59What better reasons could anybody have than the foregoing for praying from the heart, "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven"? Is it "monstrous, unnatural, undesirable and inconceivable" to want to get away from a condition where somebody stronger is always trying to take advantage of somebody more noble, more just, more honest, more Christlike?

60"This struggle of existence, whether it be material or psychic, is the negative of Christ's teaching; or else

right and wrong are euphemisms merely, expedients to disguise the reality of the struggle or divert it into new channels. The Bible understood literally seems to intimate that the laws of nature will not obtain any longer during the Golden Age. Such a statement must either be taken on trust, or rejected altogether as preposterous; for the rational, normal mind is incapable of comprehending conditions of life wherein the laws of nature, as we know them, are apparently to be reversed."

"It was Christ Himself that taught us to pray, "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." That does surely imply drastic changes here below; but it can hardly be claimed that the inauguration of those changes negates Christ's teachings, if they come in answer to a prayer that He taught us to pray.

Bible Study a Necessity

"YOUR attempt to formulate theories concerning these deep mysteries, theories so contrary to known facts and laws of nature, seems like a bungling attempt to reconcile science to untenable hypotheses, and seems calculated to bring the promise of a Golden Age into disrepute, rather than to strengthen faith in the same."

"Ouch! We have always been suspecting that at some time or other either you or somebody else would really find out how little we actually do know, and that then the jig would be up.

"'Very few people desire a spirit-existence; fewer yet are willing to forego the rewards and expectations of this life for what seems to them like shadows merely. What practically all men and women yearn for is the return of their youth, a repetition of present life conditions, only under more favorable auspices, and with a knowledge bought by present-life experience sufficing to enable them to avoid the mistakes, the snares and pitfalls of this life. At first you seem to justify this hope, but it seems to me that a critical analysis of your reasoning condemns it as illogical."

"This is a restatement of your argument in paragraph 56, which we have already answered in paragraph 57.

"'If the promises concerning the Golden Age are to be considered symbolically, you must revise your doctrine materially."

"This statement is indefinite and is much condensed; but we assume it may have reference to Isaiah 11:6-8, which reads: "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together: and the lion shall eat straw like the ox. And the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice' den."

"It is in no sense a denial of the truth of this passage that we have to confess honestly that we do not know how much of it is literal and how much of it, if any, is symbolical. We have confidence that the time will come when its true meaning will be transparent to all. The wolves and lambs may refer to men of wolflike or of lamblike dispositions; we do not know. The fact that we do not now clearly understand a thing does not mean that it is not true nor that it can never be understood.

"The passage opens with a description of earth's new King, that "the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of Jehovah; and shall make him of quick understanding in the fear of Jehovah: and he shall not judge after the sight of his eyes; neither reprove after the hearing of his ears: but with righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth: and he shall smite the earth with the rod of his mouth, and with the breath of his lips shall he slay the wicked. And righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins, and faithfulness the girdle of his reins." It is evident that this passage is partly literal and partly symbolical. The rod, the breath, and the girdle are symbolical.

"The passage closes with the statement, "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of Jehovah, as the waters cover the sea." Here the word "mountain" is symbolical for "kingdom," which it always represents in Bible symbology.

Critic's View Too Narrow

"IN VOLUME VII, page 181, Revelation 11:18, you make the statement that whereas the World War was scheduled, as it were, to break out in October, 1914, the nations were so angry that they did not wait for the divinely-appointed moment, but went to war some months sooner, thereby frustrating the divine intention foreordained from the beginning. Is that consistent with a belief in the omnipotence and omniscience

of an Infinite Being? Is that not equivalent to a conception of the Almighty as a finite being?"

[72]This is a restatement of the interrogation propounded in paragraph No. 9, answered in paragraphs 10-12 inclusive.

[73]"In Volume VII, STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, page 161, Revelation 9:13, referring to the Adventists, in connection with the other Protestant churches, the statement is made, 'The common ground on which they stand *is this, their affirmation of spiritism in some form.*' The writer is not an Adventist, nor affiliated with any church; but he believes in fairness. It seems to him that Adventism, which maintains that all the dead are still unconscious in the grave, leaves the field less open to spiritist delusions than does your doctrine, which declares that, since 1878, the righteous dead are conscious spirits; for in another place you disclose with great particularity [in "Spiritism" and "Talking with the Dead"] how the fallen angels possess almost unlimited powers to impersonate even the righteous dead. It occurs to the writer that this doctrine also exposes the believer to lying telepathic communications from the living. It resembles strikingly the Roman Catholic belief that only a few of the dead, the saints, etc., have any communication with the living."

[74]The ground for including Adventists in those tainted with spiritism has reference to their acceptance some years ago of the delusions of "Mother White," and not to their sound theology on the question that the dead are dead. However, the doctrine that the dead do really die does not in any way interfere with the doctrine of the resurrection. Christ really died; and when He died He was really dead (Revelation 1:18); He remained dead until He was resurrected. This is the case with all the saints who fell asleep in death prior to the Spring of 1878. Since then we understand that we are living in the special season when the overcomers are, at death, "changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye" (1 Corinthians 15:52) and do not need to remain asleep in death. But our doctrine would forbid any intercourse with any of these; indeed, none of the Lord's people would undertake it.

[75]"On page 129, Volume VII, STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, it is remarked: 'I now see that the Jewish Time of Trouble did not end until the year A. D. 73. What then are we to expect in the parallel year 1918?' You explain: 'Since the year A. D. 73 saw the complete overthrow of nominal natural Israel in Palestine, so in the parallel year 1918, I infer we should look for the complete overthrow of nominal spiritual Israel, *i. e.*, the Fall of Babylon.' Brother Russell replied: 'That is exactly the inference to draw.' May I ask, do you consider that Russell made that reply under divine inspiration? I should suppose that a work of such eternal importance that it is to serve as the only authoritative elucidation of the mysteries of Revelation, ought not to embody mere surmises and inferences. If the above parallel is really of value as such, it ought, I should think, be capable of proving itself both ways, both backwards and forwards. If it were, we might deduce therefrom that since the Jewish Time of Trouble did not end in A. D. 73, therefore nominal spiritual Israel was not completely overthrown in 1918; or, we might argue that because Babylon fell in 1918 nominal natural Israel was subverted in A. D. 73. You say that the parallels have not lost their value; but what value can a parallel have which the relentless logic of events has proven to be no parallel? What value can this parallel have except to promote skepticism?"

[76]On the subject of Pastor Russell's inspiration, see paragraph No. 8. As to the date 1918, see paragraphs 14 to 16 inclusive. We see nothing in nominal spiritual Israel since the Spring of 1918 to indicate that it now has any spiritual life at all. Moreover, this is the general opinion even of those who are still in Babylon; and if this does not indicate that Babylon has fallen, it is hard for us to think of anything that would prove it. It is not easy to convince a pronounced skeptic of anything, even if self-evident.

Further Misapprehensions

"YOU claim that the members of the I. B. S. A. constitute the true ecclesia, and that all the nominal churches are impostors, now under condemnation."

[77]This is putting it pretty strong. But in effect we do say that we feel confident that we have the truth regarding God's character and plan, and we see in the Scriptures reason to believe that before the harvest work is finished all the Lord's true saints will see eye to eye with us on this proposition.

[78]"On page 58, Volume VII of the STUDIES, I note the following: 'The Laodicean period of the church extends from the Fall of 1874 to the Spring of 1918, 3½ years of preparation, and 40 years of harvest.' Prior to 1914 you omitted the 3½ years. I would ask: If the Laodicean period ended in 1918, what period of the church do the five years constitute which have elapsed since that date?"

[79]Those five years would be somewhat analogous to the years of the first epoch of the church

before St. Paul began his ministry. We hold that some members of the true church are still here, even though the nominal church has ceased to function as a spiritual assembly.

[81]"If that period did not end there, what place have these five years in the parallel?"

[82]We understand that the Laodicean period did end there and that the parallels ceased at that point, with the utter repudiation of the sects by the Almighty.

[83]"Or do you hold that the church is now regnant? Do current events justify such a view?"

[84]We believe that we are now living in the time indicated in Psalm 149:5-9: "Let the saints be joyful in glory: let them sing aloud upon their beds. Let the high praises of God be in their mouth, and a twoedged sword in their hand; to execute vengeance upon the heathen, and punishments upon the people; to bind their kings with chains, and their nobles with fetters of iron; to execute upon them the judgment written: this honor have all his saints." We believe that current events show the saints on this side of the vail engaged in the very work here mentioned by the Psalmist.

[85]"Is not the logical inference to be drawn from this parallel one that no living representatives of the church now remain on earth?"

[86]Prior to 1918 we supposed this to be the logical inference to draw, but we now see the matter as explained in paragraphs 82 and 84.

[87]"Then, what does the I. B. S. A. claim to be? And on what authority does it rest its claim to be the only *legitimate interpreter* of the Scriptures—*so infallible* that all private interpretation is forbidden?"

[88]On the subject of its inspiration the I. B. S. A. takes and has always taken the same position as we have explained in paragraphs 8, 18 and 19.

[89]"You repeatedly refer to the church as already translated, saying that the sleeping saints were resurrected in 1878, the high calling ended in 1881, the church was glorified in 1918, and the heavenly way closed in 1921, when the last members of the Messiah passed beyond the vail."

[90]It is true that we hold that the saints who slept were raised in 1878; also that since 1881 those who enter the high calling take the places that were vacated by some who were consecrated to the Lord at that time. As to the glorification of the church in 1918, our present view is expressed in paragraph 84; we expect the full glorification of the church in about two years. The item regarding our expectations in 1921 was corrected, and the correction published in THE WATCH TOWER, in 1920.

Consecration a Personal Matter

"IS IT necessary to remind you that Pastor Russell plainly taught, and this is the essential point of his doctrine that reassures the neophyte, whereby he is led into an interest in the STUDIES, that consecration is optional, not obligatory, until the devil is bound, and the way made easy? Nevertheless, those Bible Students whom I have met urged and insisted on consecration, under threat of divine displeasure for non-compliance. Was Pastor Russell's more reasonable teaching merely milk for babes, a preparation for the strong meat of applied Russellism?"

[91]There is a chance for an honest misunderstanding here, all around. Pastor Russell was always consistent in his teachings that consecration now is optional; yet he believed, and his followers all believe, that those who do consecrate now, and who are faithful in carrying out their consecration vows, are greatly advantaged by that course; that they are far happier here and now and will be more advantageously situated in the future for the dispensing of blessings to others. Sincere desire for another's welfare may be, and often is, so zealous as to do harm where good is the sole motive.

[92]"These sisters and speakers seemed to think that it was permissable to induce consecration during transient emotionalism, under the spell of religious music. Pastor Russell warned converts to deliberately and cautiously count the cost in advance. One of his traveling speakers reminded his auditors that each one of them had done so afterward."

[93]This is quite possible; we see no inconsistency. We think that the cost (and the profit) should first be counted as well as one is able, and that later one will see more items of cost; but one will see items of profit, too, stretching out toward eternity in an ever-widening stream of joy and peace.

[94]"Have not orthodox evangelists customarily relied on what amounts to a kind of hypnosis to induce consecration?"

[95]Yes, unquestionably.

97"Do you hold that the Maker of a billion-billion stars would hold one of his weak creatures bound who, in a fit of transient emotionalism, pledged himself to a step that his sober judgment and normal intention disavowed?"

98Certainly not; even human laws recognize that a contract that is made under duress is not binding. Unless the contract represented the mature, calculated, deliberate design of the one consecrating, it would not be a consecration at all.

99"You have referred to 1925 as a date plainly indicated in the Bible as one of scarcely less importance than 1914. In fact, you have announced that in 1925 the second resurrection will commence, and the ancient worthies reappear in the flesh. In a February, 1923, issue of THE WATCH TOWER you recommend Bible Students not to lose faith if the promised events fail to materialize as per schedule, reminding them that God will not change His plans. Assuredly He will not! But would not your mistake concerning this important feature of them argue that your knowledge of God's plans is largely conjectural? You advance evidence in proof of God's plans being thus and so, evidence which you claim to find in the Bible; then you warn your members not to lose faith (faith in the doctrine propounded by yourselves) if God's plans fail to harmonize with your preconceptions of them. But your principal claim to credibility depends in the accuracy, exactness and harmony of your set of prophecies and parallels based thereon. If the sequel is to show repeatedly that these prophecies are not fulfilled on your schedule, and that the parallels based thereon are not parallels, how are rational people to continue their faith in yourselves as the earthly representatives of celestial purposes?"

100We cannot be blamed for presenting from the Scriptures such evidence as they afford which leads us to believe that a certain event will take place at a given time. Sometimes the Lord has let His people look for the right thing at the wrong time, and more frequently they have looked for the wrong thing at the right time. But all the enemies of the cause of present truth in the earth are fervently hoping that the Bible Students will not be so successful in 1925 in looking for the right thing at the right time as they were in 1914. If they are, however, it will be the other fellow that will have to do the explaining, and not we.

101"Many of the articles which appear in THE GOLDEN AGE are so instructive, sensible and timely, so well calculated to educate the public in correct thinking, and so valuable in counteracting much of the propaganda set afloat by a variety of self-interests, that myself, as well no doubt as other readers of your periodical, must note with regret such statements as I am calling attention to in the leader, 'Forms of Insect Life,' in No. 111.

102"To begin with, you refer to the spider as 'one of the most useful insect friends of man.' I remember, years ago when I was a small boy, a grown-up acquaintance of mine was quite surprised when I corrected him for calling oysters insects; in fact, it is as incorrect to speak of spiders as insects as it would be to call bats birds. Spiders are in a distinct class by themselves, and not considered much more closely related to insects than they are to cray-fish and lobsters. Suffice this for spiders."

103The editor was about to acknowledge that this is one more of the mistakes which may be said to constitute one of his principal claims to distinction, when he chanced to notice, in the "International Dictionary," under the heading Insect, the second definition of the word, which reads: "Any air-breathing arthropod, as a spider or a scorpion." We pass this along for what it is worth.

Satanic Powers Malific

"IN THE second place, I doubt if you are warranted in such assumptions as appear in paragraph 10, page 163; paragraph 5, page 167, and in the concluding paragraph of the article. If these statements are intended facetiously they certainly would have the effect of misleading many readers, who would accept them as intended seriously. I doubt if there is any authority, either Scriptural or zoological, for accepting such theories as facts. It is certainly unscientific to suppose that this great class of the arthropoda family sprang separately by diverse creations, certain species being created by the will of the Creator of all things, and others (even of the same entomological order) being separately created by the author of sin.

105"So far as tangible evidence is concerned (and of course there is a vast deal of it) all insect forms are interrelated, and are members of interallied species. Your assumption, on the face of it, seems analogous to asserting that light and warmth, daytime and summer, are works of a good deity; and that darkness and cold, night and winter are works of an evil spirit. That is to revert to Dualism, the doctrine of the fire-worshiping Persians of old. You must have yourself observed how animal life ascends by repeated branchings from a common stem, each branch being a more complex development of more primitive physical forms. Pastor Russell conceded the likelihood of the process of evolution with respect to the lower forms of life below man.

106"I doubt if there is any Scriptural warrant for supposing that Satan participated in the work of material creation; in fact, the Gospel of John seems to state otherwise. Pastor Russell explained that only that part

of physical life survived the Flood which had escaped corruption by the fallen angels. When, then, could noxious insects have been created by the devil? Their fossilized remains are found in the old geologic strata. If Satan created them, or they were polluted by evil spirits, as 'unclean' creatures they must have perished in the Deluge. I have read an unauthoritative magazine article wherein the writer expresses his private opinion that insect life is an exotic, properly foreign to our planet, not correlating or harmonizing with our planetary life. Dreamingly he opines that insects are like interlopers from some other planet. This, of course, is a patent absurdity, as any one who even casually considers the interrelations of planetary life and the important role which insects play in Nature's economy, must perceive.

[107]"I can think of no other foundation for your hypothesis (*if, indeed, it is seriously considered as one!*) unless it should be that because the Akkadians of lower Mesopotamia worshiped a fly-god, whose name is rendered Beelzebub in the Bible, and there used as a synonym for Satan, *therefore* all noxious insects were originally created by the father-of-lies. To my thinking such a train of reasoning would be analogous to pronouncing sulphur matches a work of the devil, because in some countries they have been known as "lucifers." The implication in the Bible would more likely be, I should think, that flies act as Satan's unconscious agents in promoting evil works—but so do many, many other creatures not originally created by him!"

[108]Our argument that Satan is probably the author of some of the pests that mar man's present habitation is based upon a thought suggested by Pastor Russell in THE WATCH TOWER for July 15, 1897; and as it covers this subject well we quote it in full:

[109]"But if Satan and his faithful have a knowledge of curative agencies and skill in their application, let us not forget that he has great malific power also. This has already been demonstrated. Take the case of Jannes and Jambres, the celebrated mediums and magicians of Egypt, who in the presence of Pharaoh duplicated many of the miracles performed by divine power through Moses and Aaron. They could transform their rods into serpents; they also turned water into blood; they also produced frogs, although they could not duplicate the plagues of lice, etc.—Exodus 7:11, 22; 8:7.

[110]"We have every reason to believe that the fallen spirits have learned considerable during the past four thousand years and that they have a much wider range of power today. We are inclined to believe that the grasshopper plagues and the multitudinous farmer-pests and the spores and microbes of disease that are afflicting human and animal life in recent times, may be manifestations of the same power for evil."

Editorial Comment

THIS completes our examination of the interrogations put forward by our good friend Mr. Jones-Larsen-Hjalmarson-Tornowicz, with one exception. The exception refers to an article which appeared in THE GOLDEN AGE No. 93, entitled "An Average Temperature." The author of that article was the gentleman referred to in paragraph 93, but by an oversight we omitted to indicate that the article was a contributed one. Very naturally, in view of this omission, our readers would conclude that the article was our own. But while it is extremely interesting, and quite possibly correct throughout, yet it does not in all respects conform exactly to our ideas.

[112]Mr. Jasper Jones has already criticized that article at some length, and we replied to his criticisms in "Interrogations" in GOLDEN AGE No. 109. The concluding interrogation now in hand bears wholly upon that article; and now that we have made its status clear, we will insert the interrogation with little interruption. It contains much valuable matter.

[113]We feel sure that the majority of our readers have enjoyed this controversy, and that they must realize that *only the truth could stand* invulnerable against the pointed attacks made upon it in these interrogations. We recognize the ability and the sincerity of the gentleman who propounded them, and hope for the Lord's blessing upon his mind and heart as he reflects more fully upon all the many points brought forward. Under another name this gentleman is known and loved by many of our readers, and many are the kind inquiries as to what has become of his facile and powerful pen as a GOLDEN AGE contributor.

Interesting Scientific Data

[114]"AFTER reading 'Interrogations' by Jasper Jones in No. 109 of THE GOLDEN AGE, and your interesting editorial comments on same, I find it hard to reconcile some statements made by you here with others appearing previously, especially in the article 'An Average Temperature,' in No. 93 of your magazine. I do not wish to do you an injustice; but it seems as if the position defended by yourself was neither that criticized by Mr. Jones nor the one which you previously maintained.

[115]"I will try to explain. In the first place, the whole hypothesis concerning a future uniformity of temperature appears to rest on several articles which have ap-

peared in THE GOLDEN AGE, wherein it was predicted that the earth will overcome its ecliptic. In fact, unless the earth's axis becomes perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, how is a uniform temperature in the earth astronomically possible? Moreover, Hartshorn's Polar-Edenic theory seems to harmonize very well with the Valian-Deluge hypothesis. But in the article in No. 109 you seem to repudiate both the ecliptic change theory and that of a Polar Eden. However, the existence of that very ecliptic seems to be the chief factor in maintaining that present balance of life which is indispensable to life, as we know life, on this planet.

116"In your comments on paragraph 4 of 'Interrogations' you make it appear that Mr. Jones is concerned lest the disappearance of the tropics would terminate insect life, etc. You object that insect life is quite luxuriant even in temperate climates. Mr. Jones, however, was obviously arguing against your plain statements in paragraph 7, page 594, and paragraph 1, page 595, of 'An Average Temperature,' where you hold out the expectation, on the authority of the Scriptures, that there will be no insects, no decay, no wind-storms in the Golden Age; instead, a continuous growing season with fruits hanging on the trees until harvested and tubers lying unrotted in the ground. But in your comments on paragraph 6 of 'Interrogations' you admit that decay will probably continue in the Golden Age. I will recur to that in another paragraph.

117"I would recommend interested readers of these two articles to study that phase of biology which treats of the inter-relations of all life. Life is a web, and there exists an absolute mutual dependence of animal and vegetable life on each other. They are interdependent. Throughout nature a balance is preserved which man sometimes ignorantly interferes with, with disastrous consequences to himself. Many forms of life work damage to man's interests, but offset the same by corresponding benefits. Insects are benefactors as well as pests. As pests they are kept in check by birds, predaceous insects, moulds, bacteria, etc. Some beetles eat wire-worms and cut-worms; others, the gypsy moth caterpillar; the harpagus eats the larvæ of coddling moths and the plum curculios; another species eats army-worms; the ladybird destroys scale-insect; the praying-mantis feeds on flies, gnats, cabbage-worms, and grass-hoppers; wasps are the caterpillars' worst enemies; the tarantula-hawk kills tarantulas.

118"Would you eradicate only 'injurious' insects? It is sometimes hard to draw the line: in their larval stage moths are very destructive to farms and orchards; as adult moths and butterflies their beneficial pollen-carrying activities have been pronounced of inestimable value. Some flies pollenate plants, and without the bee clover fertilization has been proven an impossibility. Many plant-eating insects are grave nuisances, but they also help to keep noxious weeds in check. It has been found in some instances where man has sought to exterminate mosquitoes by draining ponds and pools, that the dragon-flies also disappeared, with a resultant increase in house flies, stable flies, gnats, and moths, their natural prey. Nature often regulates its economy in unexpected ways; a cold, wet Spring, with continued late rains, is bad for crops, but serves, on the other hand, to decimate the chinch-bugs.

119"Suffice this for insects; now let us return to the question of decay, and whether it is feasible in Nature's economy to dispense with this. All living things require five organic elements for food, but only the green plants are able to take up these in their 'stable' mineral condition and manufacture them into elaborate compounds, the chief of which are the proteins. Plants draw nitrogen from the soil and carbon from the air, and through the agency of chlorophyll in the leaf-cells, the sun's radiant energy is applied to manufacture grape-sugar. The chlorophyll and protoplasm in the leaf-laboratories build up protein, fats, and starches. The plant manufactures first the simple organic compounds from which all other compounds are derived, and in the process releases free oxygen into the air for animals to breathe. Life consists of the oxidation of carbon compounds, and this oxygen is supplied by plants. But plants themselves require carbon dioxid; and this is formed by the decay of organic substance, both plant and animal. Only a trace of carbon dioxid exists in the air, which, if it were supplanted by an excess of oxygen, would make plant life impossible; and hence all life would die.

120"Now consider what your statement concerning decay in 'An Average Temperature' implies. Bacteria have been termed 'the ubiquitous agents of decay,' and seven different forms of bacteria succeed each other in the ordinary process of putrefaction. It has been remarked that if all bacteria should suddenly become extinct, the ground would be littered with unrotted carcasses, the chemical elements of which would remain locked up, and unavailable for plant uses, as highly-elaborated compounds. The existing stable carbonic acid and ammonia would soon be exhausted; and no more proteids could be manufactured for animal food, nor any more oxygen liberated into the air to replace that lost by oxidizing action. The vital atmospheric gas, oxygen, is being continually diminished by its union with all kinds of oxidized material, and must be replenished by plant action in decomposing carbon dioxid. Plants cannot function without CO^2 as well as nitrogen; so it follows that without bacteria there would be no decay, and without decay all life would smother.

121"Whether intentionally or not, you have certainly conveyed the impression that the lower forms of animal life would disappear in the Golden Age, and man be left alone with the vegetable kingdom and with his mechanical contrivances. You have given the impression that man's artificial inventions would supersede the chain of natural life, synthetic foods and commodities replacing

those made by nature. But without nature to build on, man could do little in his laboratories. All life, as I have already remarked, is interrelated and interdependent; fish eat sea-worms; and the sea-worms, the microscopic sea-dust; bacteria supply food for infusoria, infusoria for crustaceans; and these for trout. Birds keep down insects and aid in seed-distribution; beetles dispose of putrifying matter; flies are scavengers, as well as disease carriers. Insects purify stagnant waters, and fish eat the insects. Man himself is the worst criminal in disturbing the balance of nature; but, fortunately, there are not enough anglers in the world to deplete seriously the stock of earth-worms—of such incalculable value in working and making the soil arable, and thereby promoting vegetation. The soil would probably always remain cold, chard-bound and unfermented were it not for the little-heeded activities of earth-worms in loosening, aerating, and making it pervious to water and humic acids, dragging down stalks and straws into it, mixing the dirt with vegetable matter in its digestive process, and bringing the deeper soil to the top to freshen that already drawn on by vegetable growth.

[122]"In paragraph 13 of 'Interrogations' you disclaim the opinion that all the animal kingdom participates in Adam's curse, restricting that participation to the domestic animals, which you say have suffered especially by contact with man. As a matter of fact, man for his own advantage has greatly ameliorated the condition of domestic animals, to compare their lot with those in a wild state. Specific comparisons are almost superfluous. Zoologists and anthropologists now generally agree that all domestic animals are the direct descendants of wild species, some now extinct, some still existing as contemporaries. Biologists mostly now hold that not all the offspring of crossed species are infertile, but only so with regard to not closely related species: Dogs interbreed with wolves and coyotes; bison with Galloway cattle. The many breeds of horses are the result of crossing and re-crossing between two original stocks, *Equus sivalensis* and *Equus przevalski*. The latter, now found as the Mongolian wild-horse, was hunted for food, and later on tamed by prehistoric man in Europe. Its cracked bones are found in the refuse heaps of the caves, and its pictures are drawn on the cave walls. Cattle are derived from several species, including the aurochs, or European bison. Swine are descended from the wild boar of Europe and the wild Malayan pigs. Sheep were originally hairy, with a superficial woolly undercoat. Through climatic changes and selected breeding, man was enabled to develop the wool at the expense of the hair. The many varieties of dogs have sprung from blending the strains of three species of wolf and one of jackal. The barnyard fowl came from the Indian jungle-fowl. How slight the difference between the tame and the wild mallard! The chain of evidence appears to be conclusive. If these originally wild creatures were brought under Adam's curse by domestication, in what respect have they suffered thereby? As wild creatures their existence was more precarious. Do you imply that if Adam had not sinned, these creatures would not have domesticated, or that they would, like him, have enjoyed deathless life?"

Present-Day Scientists not Infallible

WE HAD not intended to interrupt this argument; but a question calls for an answer; and the answer is that if "biologists mostly now hold that not all offspring of crossed species are infertile" it enables common folk who do not swallow all their pabulum to hold mostly that all the rest of them are infertile, and to come back to the proposition of Genesis 1:24 that the domestic animals were created so. Abel was a keeper of sheep, hair or no hair; Jabal, sixth from Adam, was a cattle dealer; the Egyptians in the days of Joseph dealt in horses, flocks, cattle, and asses (Genesis 47:17); and there were dogs in Egypt when Moses and his friends started on their excursion. (Exodus 11:7) The trouble with these biologists and a host of other pseudo-scientists is that they lie awake nights trying to find some way to ignore the possibility of the existence of a Creator; and they are unwilling to admit the self-evident truths of the Bible on even the simplest subjects. We do not know whether Abraham got his milk and butter from an aurochs or a plain old bossy cow (Genesis 18:8); but we know that he got it, anyway.

[123]"To revert now to the matter of wind-storms. Winds are the effect of atmospheric turbulence caused by inequalities of temperature on the earth's surface. The consequence is barometric lows and highs which are so familiar to all as not to require explanation in this place. The effect of the sun's rays on land and water is not the same, because water is slower to heat and slower to cool off afterward than is land. At night and in winter water is the warmer; in daytime and in summer water is cooler than the land. So long as there is day and night, land and water, there will be atmospheric circulation. So long as the earth rotates there will be great constant air-currents. One cause of storms is the meeting of two air-currents of different temperatures. You concede that the ecliptic will continue? Then the torrid zone will continue to receive more direct rays from the sun than the higher latitudes; then you will continue to have tropical storms or tornadoes. Meteorologists believe that there is a close connection between the eleven-year sun-spot cycle and variability in the

seasons. So long as there are sun-spots, then, there will be abnormalities in the seasons. A close connection is also believed to exist between the sun-spots, auroral, and magnetic storms. The latter must continue, then, so long as the phenomenon of sun-spots continues. Lightning effects electrical discharges into the air, which lead to the formation of nitric acid and nitrites which rains wash into the soil; bacteria transform the nitrites into nitrates available for plant food—so storms are not an unalloyed evil.

[128]"Another factor in temperature irregularities is the presence of mountain ranges, which make for unequal precipitation of moisture. I am not denying that the polar ice-caps and the tropics have a great influence on the air-currents, and especially on what is called the series of depressions, or cyclone belt. But how will you get rid of the polar ice so long as the long polar winters, directly due to the ecliptic, continue? And how will you have those seasonal changes, promised in the Bible to last as long 'as the earth remaineth,' without the ecliptic? Indeed, these are to a large extent a factor in plant-growth; for plants will, indeed, germinate and grow at a low temperature (from 40° to 50° F.), but to ripen must reach that optimum which, with corn, is 90°. Growth and decay, life and death, constitute a cycle without which any life conceivable to our experience is impossible. You have conceded decay; then how will your fruits remain on the trees and your tubers unrotted in the ground? That would be an arresting, a sterilizing, as it were, of the essential processes of nature.

[129]"To conclude: I am not definitely pronouncing your uniform temperature hypothesis as fallacious, even to my imperfect understanding; but I do claim that the arguments so far advanced in support of the same are antagonistic to known facts concerning natural laws. Is it essential to religious faith that the same must be maintained against reason and common sense? That is not my opinion. I would observe here that the Valian hypothesis was based on an analogy drawn from Saturn's rings; but astronomers believe that these rings are composed of immense numbers of meteorites—not water or gases, which would be invisible at such a vast distance. But the collapse of a ring of meteorites could hardly have the consequences of a Noachian deluge! Can you cite any first-rate astronomer, who ranks as an authority, who endorses the hypothesis that the Pleiades is the center of the Universe? It seems to me that *one reference* to them in the Bible concerning the 'sweet influences' is not sufficient to justify this inference. [The Pleiades are named three times in the Bible, Job 9:9; 38:31; Amos 5:8.—Ed.] In short, I suspect you have been hasty in citing Scripture as authority for some of your hypotheses. Pastor Russell is witness to the fact that the Bible has been quoted by many men in support of a great variety of contrary opinions."

Is Another War Coming? *By C. A. Turner*

WE BELIEVED that we fought the last war to "make the world safe for democracy" and to end wars; but we were fooled. In reality we fought to prevent Germany from wresting the commercial and military supremacy of the world from England; and it cost thirteen million killed, twenty million wounded, and 186 billion dollars, not to mention the untold destruction of capital. England and France are now quarreling over the division of the spoils. England took the merchant ships and the colonies of Germany; and France was to have been paid mostly by a cash indemnity which Germany has as yet not produced. France unexpectedly seized the Ruhr and with it the commercial supremacy of Europe, the very thing for which England had fought. England is willing to fight again rather than let France keep the Ruhr; so another war seems inevitable. We alone are able to finance this threatened war, so we find the heroes of France and England traveling through our country in special trains making a bid for our support. Don't be influenced by propaganda. If we speak loudly enough and quickly enough there will be no war. Let's tell them to pay back the fifteen billions we loaned them to fight the last war before we finance the next one. Do you know that the head of the average American family, for generations to come, must pay $400.00 extra taxes per year for the last war? Tell your representatives in Congress what you want them to do.

Oh, For Some Fresh Air *By M. R. Starnes*

AS THE GOLDEN AGE is full of articles to aid us in keeping our health that we might be more useful in our work, may I suggest an idea of much value:

Sometimes we attend religious meetings held in halls which are used probably only on Sundays and Wednesdays. The air of course is tremendously foul and very, very apt to cause disease, as we all know.

Will you kindly allow this suggestion space in THE GOLDEN AGE, advising against the traditions of old times of not airing the halls where they stand shut up for three or more days?

Good air is necessary for health and for keeping the mind clear and alert.

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

[264]This Roman guard kept a close vigil over the tomb during Friday night, Saturday and Saturday night; and early Sunday morning the angel of the Lord appeared and rolled back the stone. The keepers testified that the countenance of the angel was like lightning and his raiment as white as snow, and these watchmen did shake because of fear.

[265]The sabbath day now ended, the dawn of the first day of the week being here, the faithful women were the first ones to start for the tomb. "In the end of the sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre. And, behold, there was a great earthquake: for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat upon it. His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow: and for fear of him the keepers did shake, and became as dead men. And the angel answered and said unto the women, Fear not ye: for I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified. He is not here: for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay. And go quickly, and tell his disciples that he is risen from the dead; and, behold, he goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see him: lo, I have told you. And they departed quickly from the sepulchre with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word. And as they went to tell his disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, All hail. And they came and held him by the feet, and worshiped him. Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid: go tell my brethren that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see me."—Matthew 28: 1-10.

[266]There must have been great excitement about that time among some of the people of Jerusalem. These faithful women ran to tell the disciples, while the Roman soldiers hurried into the city to notify their employers of what had happened. "Now when they were going, behold, some of the watch came into the city, and showed unto the chief priests all the things that were done. And when they were assembled with the elders, and had taken counsel, they gave large money unto the soldiers, saying, Say ye, His disciples came by night, and stole him away while we slept. And if this come to the governor's ears, we will persuade him, and secure you. So they took the money, and did as they were taught: and this saying is commonly reported among the Jews until this day."—Matthew 28: 11-15.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Who rolled away the stone from the tomb? ¶ 264.

What did the Roman guard testify concerning the appearance of the one who rolled away the stone? ¶ 264.

Who first appeared at the tomb on the morning of Christ's resurrection? ¶ 265.

Relate what took place there between Mary Magdalene and the messenger who appeared to her; and what was the message delivered to her? ¶ 265.

What other wrongful thing did the priests do when they heard of Jesus Christ's resurrection? ¶ 266.

Beloved of God

"Beloved of God! while anthems ring
That hail the presence of our King,
The Harp of God, in golden tone,
Proclaims the joys that thou shalt own.
A chosen heir with Him to dwell,
For evermore His praise to swell:
And share with Him, in sweet accord,
Who died for all, our precious Lord.

"Beloved and chosen! called to stand,
Enriched with faith in this dark land;
E'en though thy foes do thee surround,
His glorious grace doth more abound.
The glad'ning song of hope and cheer
Proclaims the Presence ever near:
His loving arms around thee twine
Till in His likeness thou dost shine.

"Beloved of God! Beloved by all
Who hear the Father's gracious call.
He calls us each and all by name,
His love remaineth e'er the same.
What glories we shall soon behold!
The half has never yet been told.
Oh, happy they who find release,
Beloved of God, in perfect peace!"

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Fundamentalists hold that the teachings of the creeds are the teachings of the Bible.

Modernists, disagreeing with the creedal teachings, openly challenge the Fundamentalists to prove their creeds by scientific tests and logical reasoning.

It would seem that the Bible should have something to say for itself, although its professed ministry attempts to settle its authenticity by ignoring it.

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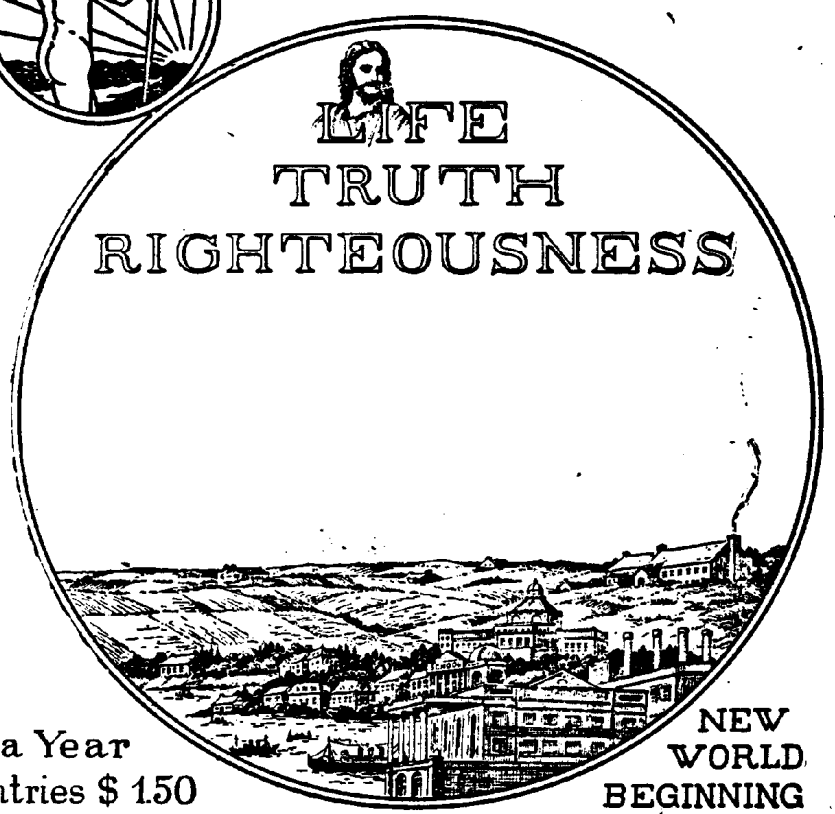
OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. V Bi-Weekly No. 116
February 27, 1924





NEW WORLD BEGINNING

THE PRESSING IMMIGRATION QUESTION

SLAVERY TO MONEY

WHEN GOD WAS ALONE

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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Labor and Economics

The New Age and the New Unit 335
Machinery Eliminating Much Labor 335
Old Unit Is Complicated 336
New Order Self-Adjusting by Love 337

Social and Educational

Some Signs of the Times 341
A Correction 344

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

Slavery to Money 339
Later Information Regarding the 1917 Dollar Bill 347

Political—Domestic and Foreign

The Pressing Immigration Question 323
The Present Immigration Law 323
Reasons for Restriction 324
The Countries of Migration 326
America a Cosmopolitan Country 328
Illegal Entry of Immigrants 329
The Literacy Test 330
Conditions at Ellis Island 332
Frauds against Immigrants 334
I Am War 338
"The Victory Ball" (Poem) 338
Keeping the Germans Out of Ceylon 344
Big Business on the Rack 345

Travel and Miscellany

The Uplifting of the Canadian Indians 342

Religion and Philosophy

Longing for the New Day 339
When God Was Alone 348
The Permission of Evil 348
The Unchangeable One 349
The Seven-Sealed Scroll 349
"Worthy Is the Lamb" 350
Studies in "The Harp of God" 351

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The Pressing Immigration Question

ON THE subcription list of THE GOLDEN AGE we have a few full-blooded North American Indians. All the rest of us Americans are immigrants, or we are the near or remote children of immigrants, and hence should be interested in the immigration question. Moreover, there are indications that this will be one of the outstanding features of the forthcoming presidential campaign, so a consideration of the subject is in order.

The management of the Immigration Bureau is in the hands of the Secretary of Labor, and properly so, we think; for an excess of immigrants immediately affects the labor market, resulting in lower wages, with corresponding disadvantages to workers here, only in part offset by slightly lowered costs of manufactured products which they must use.

Whenever there is an era of depression here in America, there is always a great hue and cry against whatever of liberality may exist in the American immigration policy, sometimes coupled with a demand that all immigration of every sort be shut off for a specified term.

Whenever there is an era of prosperity here, accompanied by the better wages which prosperity brings, there is always pressure from the great employers of labor for a more liberal policy as repects immigrants. Most of the hard and rough work in America is done by "foreigners", as they are commonly termed.

On one occasion the present Secretary of Labor, Mr. Davis, in an after-dinner speech, said that the reason why he had opened the doors at Christmas time and let in 1,100 immigrants after the quota for the year was full was that he could remember the time when his mother came into America as an immigrant with eight little children, of whom the Secretary himself was one. Sometimes Secretary Davis has to pass upon as many as three hundred appeals in a single day.

A man in his position needs to have a great deal of wisdom and common sense, and should be well endowed with a sense of pity for the unfortunate and sympathy for the poor. Moreover, the laws which he is to administer should have similar characteristics—unfortunately not now the case.

The Present Immigration Law

THE present immigration law, passed in May, 1921, and expiring July 1st, 1924, provides that only three percent of the number of foreign-born persons of any nationality living in the United States, according to the census of 1910, can be admitted in any one year; and that not more than twenty percent of the allotment for any one country can be admitted in any one month.

The law was passed in a panic in 1921, at the time when the Bolshevism scare was at its height and every immigrant was suspected by some gullible Americans of being intent on overturning the United States Government. This panic was manufactured by big business, with the deliberate intent of using it as a smoke screen behind which to get away with their war loot. The tools used were the press, the preachers, and the representatives of the Department of Justice, so-called. The scheme worked perfectly, as far as keeping the loot was concerned. The law, while bad in some features, is not so bad in others.

The good features of the law are that it has resulted in a higher grade of immigrants than came before the law went into effect, and it has restricted the newcomers to American shores to such an extent that the labor market has not been affected adversely.

Changes proposed in the law would provide for the admission of immediate relatives who may be in excess of the quotas, in order to avoid breaking up families; discretion to act

humanely in cases where deportation violates common sense; requirement of steamship companies that they assure themselves before sailing that they are not carrying immigrants in excess of quota; and a redistribution of the quotas into ten monthly installments of ten percent each instead of five monthly installments of twenty percent each.

In order to improve the character of the immigrants it has also been proposed to base the allotment on the 1890 census; to restrict the quota to two percent with an additional one percent for selected applicants. The reason for shifting to the 1890 census is to bring in more aliens from the north and west of Europe and less from the south and east.

Before the war Northern and Western Europe provided only fifteen percent of the total immigration, but during the last two years it has run about thirty-five percent. The only persons from whom consuls can legally withhold visés are bolshevists, anarchists, and habitual criminals; all the rest of the selection is made on arrival in America.

Big Business Wants a Hand

BIG business wants a hand in formulating any changes that are to be made in the immigration law. Now that the war steals are all safely cached, it does not now need a smoke screen. Hence it would really like to let in a great many more of the kind of hard workers it has used in the past, though it is still timid about letting in anybody who does not believe in the divine right of capital to commit every crime on the calendar.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, so-called, the official spokesman for big business, is willing to let the three percent quota stand as it is now; to this it would add two percent upon a selective basis, making a possible five percent in all. About a year ago the packers and the steel trust had to raise the wages of their men in order to hold them; and straightway the papers began to be flooded with the usual wail of big business that there is a labor shortage which can be overcome only by a more liberal immigration policy. The National Manufacturers' Association openly argues for and urges the granting of permission to import alien labor under contract. This is now illegal.

Weary of waiting for labor from Europe, the usual source, big business turned to the southern Negroes, with the result that tens of thousands of them came north to work in the packing houses and the steel mills. It is a wonder that they did not think of Porto Rico and other West Indian islands, where there is such an excess in common labor that the people can hardly exist. There are no restrictions for bringing in these, except health and ability to read and write.

Reasons for Restriction

THE United States long ago decided that it could not assimilate Chinese and Japanese, and accordingly special treaties or agreements have been made with those countries by which their laboring classes are kept from these shores. Objection is made also to aliens from other lands who do not or will not learn the English language, and who merely use America as a place to make money which they plan to spend in later years in the land of their birth. It is stated that one out of every two immigrants to America returns to the old country eventually.

The *Mining and Scientific Press* is authority for the statement that when Japan organized her government she wrote to Herbert Spencer, the leading political economist of his time, asking whether or not she should admit foreigners, and the answer was "Emphatically, no!" Spencer advised the Japanese to grant foreigners only bare commercial privileges, to forbid them to own lands, to hold them at arm's length, and to avoid intermarriage—all to prevent the deterioration of the Japanese type. The deterioration of Chaldea, Phœnicia, Carthage, Greece, Rome, and Egypt came about through admixed populations, due to conquest or invasion.

We speak of the art of Greece and Italy, the music of the Germans and the Poles, and the poetry of the English, recognizing that back of these there are the temperamental characteristics of pronounced racial types. But we sometimes forget that Greece is full of Greeks, that Italy is full of Italians, that Germany is full of Germans, that Poland is full of Poles, and England is full of English, while America is full of everything except Americans. Moreover, the melting pot melts poorly.

Nobody could expect very much from a restricted immigration wherein the privilege of

the selection of immigrants is left to other nations. Europe is naturally not eager to part with her best citizens. As a result the figures prove that 44.09 percent of the inmates of jails and asylums are children of foreign-born parents. In Michigan one-fourth of the insane persons in the state were born in foreign countries, and their support costs the state $4,000,000 per year.

The Government makes seven classifications of immigrants: Very superior, superior, high average, average, low average, inferior, and very inferior. A checking up of 14,000,000 immigrants shows that there were only 6,000,000 of them in the first four classifications named, while the great number of 8,000,000 were of the low average, inferior, and very inferior types.

Reasons for Liberality

WHEN Lloyd George returned to England from America he said of America that it is infinite, and that if developed to the extent that England is developed it should easily maintain a population of 1,500,000,000. In our opinion the time will come when more than this vast number will live in what is now the United States and Canada. Indeed, we anticipate about twice the number.

The New York *Herald* recently pointed out that if the entire present population of the world were located in the one state of Texas, and only ten persons were assigned to each acre of land there would still be room in the state for 196,000,000 additional persons. Under these circumstances it is but folly for anybody to talk of overcrowding America at this time; and it does not seem just fair to shut the doors to the worthy and the needy and to say to them: "You shall not come here to make your home."

The Baltimore *Sun* points out that "by the time an immigrant gets accustomed to the climate he begins to worry about the horde of aliens coming in." While this may be stretching it somewhat, yet it is a fact that many do not realize the value of hard-working immigrants to a country and are hostile to those who speak a foreign tongue.

The ten million foreign-born now in America, together with those of foreign parentage, represent only one-third of the people of the United States, yet they mine three-fourths of the coal, manufacture three-fourths of the clothing, half of the silk, linen, wool, lace, and embroidered goods, bake more than half of the bread, refine more than half of the sugar and put up half of the canned food.

With the aid of American capital the foreign-born built the American railways, and still do half of the maintenance work on both railroads and streets. They also do half of the work in the blast furnaces, in the carpet mills, in the hemp and jute factories, and in the copper, silver, brass, gold, rubber, and leather goods. To shut out immigration altogether, as proposed by some of the wild advocates of narrow-mindedness, would put the United States back as much as would a first-class war.

While the inferior rating of many past immigrants is deeply regrettable, yet the United States now makes an earnest effort to exclude convicts, except those guilty of political offenses, women imported for immoral purposes, lunatics, paupers, persons afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, polygamists, those whose passage has been paid by others unless it can be conclusively shown that they do not belong to any of the excluded classes, epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years previous or who have ever had two of more attacks of insanity, professional beggars, anarchists, persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by violence of government or law, persons attempting to bring in women for immoral purposes, persons deported within a year previous as contract laborers, and persons who cannot read or write.

Attitude of Other Immigrant Countries

SOMETHING is to be learned from a consideration of the attitude toward immigrants of other countries which have large areas of undeveloped land and other natural resources. Brazil, "the United States of South America," is one of these. Brazil pays the passage of immigrants, takes care of them on arrival, transports them free to their destination, provides them with tools and seeds, and supplies them with free medical care for themselves and their families.

Argentine, to the south of Brazil, offers immigrants free land. Chile, to the west of Argentine, offers land and implements. New Zealand, to the west of Chile, offers reduced steamship fares. Australia, to the west of New

Zealand, pays $60 toward the passage of selected British settlers, and makes an effort to select only such as will stay in the country. It does not want those whose purpose is to hoard their money and return to the old country. To bona-fide settlers it sells land on easy terms and advances money for improvements.

Immigration from North America to Australia in 1921 was 1,577, practically all of whom were from the United States. Australia's total immigration for 1921 was a little in excess of 1.5 percent of her population. The immigration into America at the very height of the flood was only a trifle in excess of one percent. We incline to the thought that the Lord is shaping things so as to bring forward the development of the lands of the southern hemisphere more rapidly.

Canada forbids the entry of any immigrant mechanic, laborer or artisan who possesses less than $250 in his own right, plus transportation to his destination in Canada, plus $125 for each person in his family over eighteen years of age, plus $50 for each child over five and under eighteen years.

The province of Quebec has at least one lecturer touring the New England states, endeavoring to persuade French Canadians to return to Canada. Canada gladly provided a home for forty Swiss farmers who were denied entry to the United States under the three percent quota arrangement.

The Canadian Pacific Railway maintains a personally conducted immigrant service direct from Great Britain to the land of their choice and to the very district in which the new settlers will locate. This is an excellent idea, and one worthy of adoption by the United States. The railway sells these settlers land payable over a period of thirty-four years, the first payment not to be made until after two years.

Canada is burdened with the problem of keeping her immigrants in Canada after she gets them; the lure is always southward. She needs desperately to keep them at home if she is to pay the colossal war and railroad construction debts which have been contracted. More people, more taxes paid.

Canada has one growing immigration at which she now looks askance. In 1911 the Chinese population of British Columbia was 19,568; today it is 40,000. There are about 60,000 Chinese in Canada altogether, and about 20,000 Japanese. It is claimed that they monopolize the fishing and garden trucking businesses and have increased the drug traffic.

The Countries of Migration

FOR a hundred years Great Britain has supplied a greater number of new citizens to the United States than has any other country. When the British come here they are always welcome. The language, the ideals, the literature, and most of the customs are the same; and in a few years even the most discerning can distinguish no differences between an immigrant from Britain and a native-born American. There are now 10,000,000 representatives of the British racial group in America. This includes immigrants from Canada. Many of the British immigrants come into the United States via Canada.

It seems too bad that any law should hold up immigration from the British Isles. No matter where they go, Britishers add an element of honesty, courtesy, kindness, courage, that makes them invaluable as citizens. In America they are specially welcomed by the people as a whole; and yet the present law keeps many thousands of them away, and works great hardships on many who come. It has happened, not once but several times, that a whole shipload of people, after selling their homes and businesses, and planning to sail at a given date, have been compelled to wait in idleness for two months because the current quota was exhausted. Under the present law only 77,342 immigrants from Britain may enter in each year.

Next to Britain, as a provider of citizens for the United States, has come Germany. There are 9,250,000 of the German racial group in America. When Prince Henry was touring America he asked some American statesman whether he had ever been in Germany and was greatly amused when he received the reply, "Oh, yes! I have been in Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati many times."

Despite all newspaper, political, and pulpit slop to the contrary, the Germans also are valued citizens of the United States. They are law-abiding, industrious, musical, home-loving, educated, and progressive. To have them shut out also seems a crime against the country. The newcomers soon speak a broken English that is

highly entertaining and enjoyable to Americans; and their children, from the moment they begin to attend school, never speak anything but English even in their own homes. Under the present law Germany may send only 67,607 new citizens into the United States each year.

Other Nordic Countries

THE third racial group, the Scandinavian, represents a big drop from the British and German figures; yet there are 3,750,000 of this group in America and it is a goodly number. The Scandinavians are like the Germans, highly intelligent, well educated, progressive, Protestants—just the kind of citizens America should welcome with open arms.

Included in the Scandinavians are the Danes. Denmark is a small country, but stands out prominently in American immigration records because of the prison incident. It seems that the Danish prison was overcrowded. An addition was needed, but the funds wherewith to build it were not at the moment in sight, so the Danish government hit upon a more feasible plan. The 700 convicts were all pardoned with the distinct understanding that they should emigrate to America. Tickets were provided, and the whole lot were shipped to make new and better homes for themselves in a new and better land. This was before present restrictions were in force.

Next after the Scandinavians are the Poles, of whom there are 3,000,000 in America. The Poles are naturally bright, but their development has been retarded by the old Czarist régime and by the fact that they are mostly under the influence of the Roman Catholic Church. Under the present law Poland may send in 21,076 new citizens annually, but Poland is attempting to hold as many of her own citizens as possible.

The new country of Czecho-Slovakia, lying on Poland's southern border, is following Poland's example of offering inducements to keep her citizens at home, so as to develop her own resources. Czecho-Slovakia may send 14,557 citizens to America each year under the present law.

A Czecho-Slovakian invited to an Americanization conference is reported by *The Nation* as having said among other things:

"Nothing will make a people cling to their language so much as forcing them in one way or another not to speak it. Some Americans think that you can make people love a country by driving them to it with a club. If you want us to be Americans, treat us like human beings. Our features may be different from yours, but I guess we also are made in God's image. Lincoln wouldn't have been suspicious of us. He would have made us love America by the way he would have treated us. And once people love America by the way they are treated, no one needs to Americanize them."

That is the way to talk. When the workers in the steel district wanted better living conditions, there were any number of officials ready to commit wilful acts of anarchy against the Czecho-Slovakians in their districts; and now they want to prove to them what nice people we are by teaching them how to spell out English words. Probably they want to teach them how to spell out such words as "Justice" and "Love." If the present generation of Czecho-Slovakians in America never get any farther in their spelling lessons than to be able to spell "R-a-t-s" we should not much blame them.

Southern and Eastern Europe

THE present law, and the proposed changes in it, have in view the restriction of immigration from the southern and eastern countries of Europe, Hungary, Italy, Greece, and Russia. There were probably a quarter of a million people from southern and eastern Europe that would have been glad to come to America in the last year, but were prevented by the quota. For example, Hungary may bring in only 5,638 new citizens each year; yet there are applications for 30,000 American passports on file, enough to fill the quota for more than five years. If the basis is changed to the 1890 census and reduced to two percent, as is proposed, Hungary would be able to send in only 424 persons in a year, and would practically be eliminated as a source of emigration.

Next to Scandinavia, and on a par with Poland, Italy is represented in America by 3,000,000 citizens. Under the present law Italy may bring in 42,057 citizens per year, while the number that wishes to come averages more than 300,000. If the law is modified in the way proposed Italy would be reduced to 3,912 per year, and also virtually eliminated.

There are few Protestants among the Poles, Hungarians, and Italians; criminality runs

higher than among the British, Germans, and Scandinavians; and they are harder to lift up to proper citizenship on account of their long submergence under the beclouding, deadening effect of Roman Catholic influence. These are the bedrock reasons for the discriminations against them, and not their industry.

In recent years most of the hard laboring work of America has been done by these three nationalities, and it is work that Americans will not do. The question is as to whether it is better to shut these men out and leave the work undone, or to let them come in and promote material progress while in some other ways they lower the national standards.

The Italians are successful in America. When they first come they will do anything—street-sweeping, rag-picking, whatever may need to be done. In a few years they are often the owners of splendid farms, being adepts in the growing of grapes and other fruits.

Greece is already a small factor as respects American immigration, inasmuch as she may bring in only 3,294 per year, and under the proposed changes would be able to bring in but 47. No objections are raised against the Greeks except by the restaurant and candy kitchen proprietors, whose businesses have suffered severely under Greek competition.

Greece is offering inducements of farms to the people, having passed an act by which large land owners may retain only one-third of their estates, while surrendering two-thirds to the uses of the Government for the benefit of the landless and the homeless. Greece would like to send many thousands to America, but is deterred by both American and Greek laws.

The reasons why no immigration is desired from Russia are well understood by all our readers. It is because of the fears of big business that the Russian idea of Bolshevism will spread throughout America. This it will never do so long as more than half of the Americans live in their own homes. The good wages paid during 1923 have done more to kill off Bolshevistic sentiment than all the futile and foolish efforts put forth in recent years to prevent people from studying economic subjects.

Meyer London, the only Socialistic member of Congress, speaking some two or three years ago on the efforts to keep out radicals, said bitingly and truthfully:

"The fact that there was almost no immigration during the war did not prevent us from importing every abominable idea from Europe. We brought over the idea of deportation of radicals from France, not from the France of Rousseau, Jaures and Victor Hugo, but from the France of the Bourbons. We imported the idea of the censorship of the press and the passport system from Russia, not from the Russia of Kropotkin and Tolstoy, but from the Russia of Nicholas II. We have imported the idea of universal military service from Germany, not from the Germany of Heine, Boerne and Freiligrath, but from the Germany of the Kaiser. Ideas can be neither shut in nor shut out. There is only one way of contending with an idea, and that is the old and safe American rule of free and untrammeled discussion. Every attempt to use any other method has always proven disastrous."

Egypt may send into the United States only eighteen immigrants a year; Palestine, Fiume, Iceland, Other Asia and Luxemburg may each send in less than 100. Africa, Russian Armenia, Albania, Danzig, Bulgaria, Syria and Spain may each send in less than 1,000; Esthonia, Latvia, Belgium, Portugal, Lithuania, and Turkey may each send in less than 3,000. Greece, Netherlands, Switzerland, and Finland may each send in less than 5,000. Denmark, France, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Austria, and Roumania may each send in less than 8,000. Norway may send 12,202, Sweden may send 20,042, and Russia may send 24,405. The other countries that may send have been already named.

America a Cosmopolitan Country

IN THE United States there are now twenty-four percent of all the Jews in the world, seventeen percent of all the Scandinavians, thirteen percent of all the Germans, eight percent of the Poles, the Slovaks and the Finns, seven percent of all the Italians, five percent of the Dutch and the Lithuanians, and three percent of the French and the Greeks.

Talk about a cosmopolitan country! In America we start off with 54,000,000 full-native white Americans and 11,000,000 native colored people. Then we have 6,500,000 children one of whose parents was foreign born, and 14,000,000 both of whose parents were foreign born. And then we have 14,500,000 people of foreign birth. These were the figures some time ago.

Not counting the British, who are really the parent stock, and are not immigrants in the same sense as other nationalities, there were in

the United States in 1910 persons of foreign birth as follows:

German	2,500,000
Italian	1,607,458
Russian	1,398,999
Polish	1,139,578

In the following statement, several millions of those listed as foreign born are as truly American as those born of native parents; but the statement serves to show how large a proportion of work here is done by persons one or both of whose parents were foreign born, or who were themselves born in other lands.

This statement is an interesting comparison of the native and foreign born populations in the principal industrial states:

	Native	Foreign Born
New York	3,365,000	5,735,000
Pennsylvania	4,500,000	3,200,000
Illinois	2,800,000	2,900,000
Massachusetts	1,180,000	2,220,000
Ohio	3,200,000	1,600,000
Michigan	1,240,000	1,560,000
Wisconsin	740,000	1,560,000
New Jersey	1,065,000	1,435,000
Minnesota	590,000	1,485,000
California	1,250,000	1,150,000
Connecticut	400,000	700,000
	20,330,000	23,545,000

Coming In and Going Out

THE high tides of immigration were about 1850, 1870, 1880, and 1900. The highest peak was reached in 1907, when 1,285,349 were admitted. The fewest arrivals were around 1860, because of the Civil War; 1875, because of business depression here; and other dates when there were relatively few arrivals were 1885, 1895, and 1910, for the same reasons. In the year 1918 only 110,618 immigrants entered the country. This, of course, was due to the war, which did not terminate until November of that year.

Immediately after the war, when it looked for a little time as if some of the American people were in danger of using their brains and making an inquiry into the hundreds of millions and even billions of dollars out of which they had been robbed by the profiteers, and when it was necessary for big business to erect a smoke screen to hide them while they were burying the loot, the press and the pulpit were busily employed, as was also the Department of Justice, in making America a very uncomfortable place for people of foreign birth. During those years immigration was small and emigration large.

The following is an analysis by occupations of those entering and those leaving the United States since the passage of the present immigration law. These statistics show that during the years 1921 and 1922 there was a large loss of laborers; so large, in fact, that now it is not an altogether unusual thing to find native-born white English-speaking Americans actually working with their hands.

1921-1922	Immigration	Emigration
No occupations	131,050	54,944
Miscellaneous occupations	65,032	14,713
Skilled laborers	51,588	17,958
Laborers	32,726	100,058
Farmers and farm laborers	18,205	7,728
Professional	10,955	3,313

Illegal Entry of Immigrants

SECRETARY DAVIS made the statement a few months ago that there are as many illegal entries into the United States as legal ones, claiming that there are American financiers who are engaged in the work of "bootlegging" immigrants into the country.

This would be quite easy. On the Mexican border all that is necessary is to wade across the Rio Grande, or to walk across an imaginary line on the desert. On the Canadian line there are many places where a rowboat could cross and about two thousand miles of land boundary besides.

Despatches tell of a man (location not specified) who had a grocery store with the back door in Canada and the front door in the United States. It is claimed that this man aided hundreds of immigrants to enter the United States illegally.

Florida has done such a business in providing a haven for illegal entries that it has gained the sobriquet of "The Nation's Back Door." The entries into Florida come from the Bahamas and from Cuba, the passengers paying from $80 to $2,500 a head for their passage.

A heartless ruse worked many times by the rascals engaged in this traffic is to take a com-

pany of passengers out in a boat, carry them around for a day or two, and then land them on an uninhabited stretch of land within a few miles from where they started, falsely telling them that they are in Florida.

If there was ever honor among thieves it seems clear that there is none now. One of the best protections the officers of the law have is that none of these lawbreakers can be trusted. However, a large number is smuggled into Florida and into New York and other Atlantic ports from the rum fleet which lies twelve miles out at sea.

Florida, especially, has a great number of bayous, bays, sounds, coves and inlets, which make it an easy place of debarkation without discovery. Tom's Bayou, near East Pass on Pensacola Bay, is one of the bayous that have figured in the despatches.

Seamen and Stowaways

THE LaFollette Seamen's Act permits any seaman of a foreign vessel to leave his occupation when his ship arrives in an American port and to remain in America as long as sixty days before reshipping. This clause has allowed a loophole that has been the means of several thousand entering.

During last summer there was one occasion when the authorities found 109 Chinese seamen who had illegally entered the country. One of the inspectors claimed at the time that there are three thousand smuggled Chinese in New York city and vicinity. They shipped as seamen on boats bound for America and deserted upon arrival. This is considerably cheaper for the Chinese than the $500 to $1,000 which they have to pay to get across the border from British Columbia.

Ex-Commissioner Wallis of Ellis Island says that there is a well-organized stowaway band operating between Europe and America which contrives to aid many to enter. The most persistent stowaway to date is one Oscar Bignall, who has been deported four times. He worked each time as a stevedore and hid himself during the confusion of loading.

Occasionally there has been an escape from Ellis Island itself. Once the police caught a launch racing from the island with a girl dressed in male garb. On another occasion a Polish girl who had been here several years gave her own pass, her hat and shawl, and all her money, to a sister so that the sister might land, even though she herself remained a prisoner.

In other instances some have simply vanished from sight at the island, with the probability that they have successfully bribed some guard. This is dangerous business, however; for the penalty for aiding an alien to enter the country illegally is a maximum of five years in prison or a $2,000 fine.

The Literacy Test

IT is only a little better than a century ago since the British Parliament had on its books a law which made special provision for such lords of the realm as were unable to read or to write their own names. It may very well have been true that the ones to whom the law applied were better legislators in behalf of the people as a whole than some of the tricksters who knew just how to slip a paragraph into the law that would nullify all its good effects.

And so experience has shown that there is not so much in the literacy test as was expected. Illiteracy, of itself, is not the worst thing to be dreaded, although it is an evil, or at least an inconvenience, as all must admit. The illiteracy is about twelve times as high among immigrants from southern and eastern Europe (Roman Catholic countries) as it is from the Protestant north and west. The illiteracy of Armenia and Syria is also high.

But when it comes to illiteracy the United States has nothing whereof to boast. The New York *Journal* says on this point:

> "If you hear anybody talking about keeping out ignorant immigration and 'upholding the American standard,' remind him that, according to statistics, there are ten million illiterates in the United States, and ten million more that might as well be illiterate because of their dense ignorance. There are sections in this country where 'marriage has no sanctity and commerce is carried on through barter and trade' the same as in the equatorial regions of Africa. It is a good thing to be patriotic about your country, but not so good to be foolishly ignorant about it."

Ex-Commissioner Wallis is much displeased with the literacy test, which he regards as valueless in keeping out undesirables. He cites an instance where three Italian sisters came to America together. One of the three had stayed

at home and kept house so that the other two could go to school. The self-sacrificing one was kept out of the country. Was that a benefit to the country?

He also cites an instance of a Czecho-Slovak family, composed of father, mother and two children. The father was a practical farmer and wanted to go to the Middle West and settle on a farm; but he could not read nor write. The mother and the two children could all read and write. At first the father thought to let his wife and children enter while he returned alone to the land of his birth; but finally he took his brood all back to his old home, penniless, but declaring that he would learn to read and write and be back again some happy day. How was the United States advantaged by keeping such a man out of the country?

Distribution of Immigrants

BEFORE the war the number of the world's people who migrated somewhere each year was about 5,000,000. The war so unsettled old routes and motives impelling a change of location that there are only about half that number now migrating. The young men and young women wander forth over the face of the earth looking for opportunity; the old return to the land of their birth. The scenes of childhood never lose their charm.

One outcry made against the immigrants is that they flock to New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Buffalo, and take up their abodes in the foreign centers of those cities, instead of taking up agricultural pursuits. To us this seems like the natural thing for them to do, at first. We think that later many of them find their way to the land.

Several suggestions have been made as to the best way to effect a quicker distribution. The vice-consul at Athens proposed the novel and seemingly practical plan of dividing the United States into twelve districts, each of which should have its own quota, according to the needs of the population and industries. An objection to this is that it would require registration and supervision of immigrants and would limit their liberties.

Another registration plan proposes to demand $100 of each immigrant who settles in a city of a million inhabitants and to decrease the sum required proportionately to the size of the city, so that if he settles on a farm there will be no charge at all.

Another plan proposed is that each immigrant be met at the dock and questioned closely to find out what kind of country he wishes to live in. He is then to be told just where he can find what he is looking for, so that he can have it in mind as an ideal to work toward, even if he is not able immediately to betake himself thither.

Senator LaFollette has scant patience with those who criticize immigrants because they love the land of their birth. He thinks, and with good reason, that because a person loves his home land it is no sign he will not love this one. He thinks, on the other hand, that one who does love his own land is far more likely to appreciate the good points of this one. The fact that a man has left his own land to come here shows that there were in his mind some reasons why this was the more desirable.

Steamships and Immigration

WHILE the present immigration law is in operation the captain of a vessel that brings these citizens to America necessarily must be a very capable man. Much of the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the law rests upon his shoulders.

Years ago there were several European countries that paid a bonus to the steamship companies for all the emigrants they took out of those countries. Under the present restricted quota system all this is changed; but the consuls abroad indiscriminately issue passport visés to eligible and ineligible alike, no examination being held even to determine mental fitness. Yet the steamship company must not bring in ineligible persons, and they must not bring in too many persons.

To begin with, a steamship captain is penalized $10,000 if he permits a stowaway to escape. Then he is fined $200 for each immigrant brought in after the quota for the month is filled, and must refund the passage money paid by such immigrant and carry him back to his homeland free. If all the other conditions are complied with he must see that each alien who lands has at least $50 in cash.

In their rivalry to get the immigrant business the steamship companies have been more than ready to take vast numbers to arrive on

the first day of the new quota period. This has brought in the immigrants in great waves and has handicapped the authorities at this end, besides being another complication for the steamship companies.

The steamship companies are about to face another expense from which they have thus far been spared. All other countries require the steamship companies bringing in immigrants to take full responsibility for them until they are definitely accepted or rejected. Ellis Island, at New York, and other immigrant detention stations cost the United States in excess of a million dollars annually.

On account of complaints that have been made in the British House of Commons against the conditions at Ellis Island it is probable that the United States will lease land to the steamship companies and require them to maintain their own detention stations.

Conditions at Ellis Island

REPORTS differ as to conditions at Ellis Island, but it is generally admitted that the quarters are too small for the throngs that are cared for there, and that the employés are overworked and underpaid. Men and women are constantly sweeping and mopping the white tiled floors; but as fast as they do so, untidy immigrants litter the floors again with paper, bread, orange peels, and banana skins.

The representative of the Immigration Department of Spain, who arrived in America by steerage, reported that he found little at Ellis Island to criticize. On the other hand, Whitehead, the British journalist, who came to America to seek aid for Russia, said of the Island: "The food is practically inedible. You are treated like a criminal and confined like a prisoner. And the vermin: the less said the better."

Prof. E. A. Steiner, of Grinnell University, Iowa, who crossed from Europe via steerage so that he might better study the immigrant problem, said of the Island about a year ago: "Ellis Island has become a prison. Unspeakable barbarities have been committed there. Because of the rigor of the law and an undermanned service, the commonest decencies are denied to persons of culture and refinement."

To criticisms of this nature Secretary of Labor Davis has replied that "no hotel in the United States catering to the same class of patronage as that to be found among the immigrants at Ellis Island gives so good food, more pleasing surroundings, so careful treatment, and such sanitary conditions as those given to immigrants arriving at New York."

On account of the unfavorable publicity given Ellis Island in Britain the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, was called upon to make a report to his government as to conditions on the Island, in which he said in part:

"I noticed in many corners impacted greasy dirt that it was possible to say with certainty had been there for many days, if not weeks or months. As a result of the presence of chronic dirt, the buildings are pervaded by a flat, stale smell. This is quite distinct from the pungent odor of unwashed humanity. Both are to be met at Ellis Island. In many ways the efficiency of the officials is highly to be praised. Still detention on Ellis Island must be a hateful experience for all of any sensibility who pass its portals. Every immigrant who is rejected is told of his right to appeal to the Secretary of Labor. This arrangement, the theory of which is probably right, is in practice nothing short of diabolic. For days some wretched creature is kept in suspense."

Sir Auckland gave an unpleasant account of medical examinations conducted with makeshift arrangements, used the word "tragedy" in describing the Island, and undertook the somewhat doubtful propriety of suggesting remedies for what is purely an internal American affair.

He found that the ventilation and sleeping cages could be improved, advocated a more liberal use of hot water and strong cleansers, and declared that "the compound smell of old dirt and new immigrants was so nearly universal that after leaving Ellis Island it took me nearly thirty-six hours to get rid of the aroma which flavored everything I ate and drank."

This report caused many British immigrants to come by the Canadian lines and to enter the United States through Canada. But if conditions at Ellis Island are bad, they seem to be not much better at Halifax, if we may judge from the following report in the London *Daily Herald* of the experiences of a Jew who was detained at that port. He says:

"At five o'clock I was taken out to have something to eat, but the sight of the stuff they gave me nearly turned me sick. Later they took me to a room—a bedroom they called it—but it was more like a filthy pigsty. I have never seen such a place in my life. There were nine other men in the room. The weather was very hot, and

the windows were all bolted, and there was absolutely no ventilation at all. It was more like the famous 'Black Hole of Calcutta.' I was given a dirty sheet, a dirty pillowcase and a blanket and told to make my bed. At eight o'clock the next morning I was called before the board, which consisted of one man. He cross-examined me for about an hour, and in the end he told me that because I was a Jew he would have to send my papers to Ottawa, and it would cost me twenty dollars to appeal. I refused to appeal, because I had nothing to appeal about; whereupon I was taken back to that unspeakable room and locked in it for the next fifteen days, being permitted to leave it only at meal times."

More Light on Ellis Island

AN INTELLIGENT woman immigrant interviewed by the New York *World* summarized her experiences briefly and pointedly as follows:

"Berths on ship, clean but stuffy. Food, good and clean, but nothing to serve it with. Resting space limited and not seats enough to go around. Entertainment and information lacking. Detention of an extra day on ship due to congestion at Ellis Island. Lack of system in identification of baggage on pier. Confusion in presenting credentials at Ellis Island. Hours of unnecessary delay there. Women's room overcrowded and filthy. Inability to communicate with relatives or friends. No food except for children from 6:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Night in a cage, with no mattresses or pillows. Women with babes sleeping on tiled floor. We were like animals in a den. Surely one dollar spent on Americanization at Ellis Island would be worth ten spent later on. Indeed the one dollar might make it unnecessary to spend the ten."

The New York City Merchants Committee examined the Island three years ago and reported that "facilities on Ellis Island for examining and accommodating incoming foreigners are woefully inadequate. Sleeping quarters intended for 1,500 frequently are made to accommodate twice that number; and the staff, much too small, is constantly overworked, with a consequent impairment of efficiency."

During the time that Commissioner Wallis was in charge of the Island he constantly urged enlargement of quarters; and three years ago a bill appropriating $5,600,000 for enlargement of the station was before Congress; but apparently nothing was done about it.

He made an earnest effort to improve the lot of the immigrants. Going there disguised he was insulted and threatened and found that immigrants had not been getting towels for ten years. He discharged several men for callousness and officiousness in dealing with the immigrants.

Any one who desires to do so can help conditions at Ellis Island to some extent by sending to the Librarian of the Ellis Island Hospital, Ellis Island, New York, good literature in any language. This literature will find its way into the hands of the very cream of the working classes of Europe, and will do something to offset any unfavorable opinions of America that other conditions on the Island may arouse. More than 82,000 Bibles were given away at Ellis Island in 1923; over 14,000 of them in Italian.

There is little complaint of graft among the employés at the Island, although there have been some cases uncovered and punished where inspectors have allowed diseased or otherwise rejectable immigrants to enter upon payment of a stated sum.

Hardships of Present Law

PLACE of birth decides nationality according to the present law and produces situations that are enough to make angels weep. Thus, the wife of a British immigrant was separated from her two-year-old child and her husband because she had been born in Australia, though she lived there but the first six months of her life. The husband and the child were allowed to land; but the wife was deported, because the Australian quota was exhausted.

Again, two Russians were deported because, by accident of birth, their baby was born in Constantinople, where the father was temporarily engaged in American Y. M. C. A. work. The whole family was compelled to return to Europe, although the parents could have entered, as the Russian quota was not exhausted.

The New York *Times* cites another case, saying that "an Englishman who happened to be born at Bilbao sixty-eight years ago and lived there until the age of three was lately deported on the ground that the Spanish quota was exhausted, no doubt on the well-known bureaucratic principle that if a cat has kittens in the oven they are classed as biscuit."

The Nation caustically summarizes several similar cases by saying,

"When Englishmen living in England are threatened with deportation as Egyptians because they happened to be born in Egypt; when Czechs living in Czecho-Slovakia are sent home because their parents lived in what is now Jugoslavia at the time of their birth; when Roumanians living in Bessarabia are sent home because the United States government does not recognize any changes in the frontier of the old Russian Empire, we begin to feel that no protest can prevail against such absurd red tape."

Two or three years ago, under the present law, fifty-one Armenians were barred out, classed as Turks, and sent back to almost certain death at the hands of their enemies. A little boy, the only one of his family to escape the massacre at Smyrna, was one of those sent back.

Reviewing his experience, Ex-Commissioner Wallis said:

"The longer I remained as U. S. Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island the more sensitive I became to the needs and sufferings of these groups of foreigners. Ellis Island would melt a heart of granite. It is literally a vale of tears. These people have been saving for years, denying their families every necessity of life in order that they might get sufficient funds to come; and after years of sacrifice and saving they come to this port only to be turned back. And sent back to what? Destitution and desolation. No one can picture the scenes of anguish and heartbreak at the Port of New York. It becomes necessary at times to carry people bodily and place them back on the ship. Many attempt suicide rather than go back to their destitute countries."

Frauds against Immigrants

IN ORDER to enter America now a stranger must be quite forehanded. Before the war a steerage passage could be had for $25. During the war it was possible to cross for $10. Now the rate from Hamburg to New York ranges from $120 to $160. The head tax is $18; and the immigrant must have $50 in cash after all other expenses have been paid. As a consequence there is room for sharpers to do even such despicable work as to play upon these poor home-seekers.

Fake shipping agents work among the foreign-born workers here, offering, for sums ranging from $250 to $1,000, to bring their families from Europe, secure passports, etc. Their usual story is that they are about to sail for Europe and will personally find and escort the aged parents, wife and children from their European home to their destination in America. Others actually visit foreign ports, where they assure their victims that they have influence at Ellis Island and will make it easy for them to land.

Before they start for America many immigrants are robbed of everything they possess by a very simple method. They are given checks for their valuables and baggage when they undergo bathing and sterilization, as required by the health laws of the city of departure; and the man who gives the checks absconds before they return. Another method is to sell forged tickets to America and rob the immigrants so completely that they cannot even start.

The immigrants have troubles enough at Ellis Island. Relatives come for them and do not recognize them, on account of changes in appearance. Husbands come, to find proof of their wives' infidelity. Swindlers abound. Pickpockets are on hand.

We know of an instance where a Scotch immigrant left his baggage with a supposedly reputable baggage concern having connections with a leading British steamship line. In the day or so that the man's trunk was in the care of this concern some one pried off the lock so as to rummage through the trunk in search for valuables.

What a blessing the Lord's kingdom will be, distributing the blessings of the earth among the meek and lowly and making it no longer necessary for any to wander far in search of a home with the risk of suffering great hardships and financial losses!

A Correction *By Victor F. Schmidt*

THE article, "Treasures for the Last Days," in GOLDEN AGE No. 107, contains the statement: "The English boys were even instructed how with their finger nails to gouge the eyes from their victims' heads." The statement was based upon a newspaper report of a lecture. Further investigation has traced the information to verbal expressions made to the lecturer while traveling in Canada. The statement therefore rests on a weak foundation. The word "musket," occurring in the eleventh line of the same paragraph, should be changed to "bayonet." I am very sorry that these errors occurred.

The New Age and the New Unit of Value *By C. P. Leonard, M. E.*

THE several articles that have been published in THE GOLDEN AGE, relative to the unit of value, embrace one of the most discussed subjects, directly or indirectly, in the whole world. The equitable distribution of this world's goods is becoming so vital that it is threatening to overthrow time-honored traditions, institutions, and even empires.

These articles have pointed out their respective writers' impressions of what would be the ideal solution of an old established evil, by causing all values to exchange; viz., the labor unit, the gold unit, the market price unit, or a standardization of materials unit, etc. They have a decided longing for a practical ideal, while each plan seems to show up some tangible shortcoming, when placed under the present order of things. We are told in the Scriptures, however, that there is a solution. We are told also that it will not be during the old order nor of old-order methods.

There is a solution creeping in on us quietly, yet very rapidly, doing our work more completely, taking on new forms, laying new foundations. The world perceives it not, or at least very little, and does not realize the stupendousness of it or of its future. New scientific inventions are a part of the solution, all a free gift costing no more than a chance idea in the mind of some practical person. These will be the means of taking the penalty of "the sweat of thy brow" from the whole race and of releasing it from the very thing that has been the cause of people measuring values to such a fine line, trying in vain to find a perfect unit of value.

It seems from the way things are created that with the idea of private ownership and of liberty to act at will with one's own possessions, taken together with the fact that each man has been created a being separate from another, with a will and personal equation of his own, we shall never be able to solve the problem, under the present order, of providing an ideal unit of value and of giving justice to all. The new order has a bigger, grander plan; and we can just begin to see the silver lining on the passing clouds.

To the average mind the things going on in the ever-multiplying technical field are after all but little known; and the future that can be seen is a vision for but only a few. It has reached a stage, at the present time, when it is possible to build a machine to perform almost any conceivable operation that man can think up. We are only awaiting the removal of the limitations incident to the old order, such as greedy financial restrictions, cheap labor by oppression, lack of time and willful indifference to progress; or we would be having them now.

Machinery Eliminating Much Labor

WE CAN credit the medium through which the civilized nations have obtained their knowledge to nothing less than a machine. We call it the printing press, yet that thing has placed strongly before us an example of the point to be brought out; viz., the "abundance of supply." Knowledge is now to be had almost without cost. A day's labor will buy more knowledge than can be absorbed thoroughly in a month, and in respect to some things, in six months. Abundance of supply will carry the race over all the present problems of necessity, which can be compared to buying the world's news for the one five-hundredth part of a day's work.

It was once regarded as impossible to build a machine to do bookkeeping; it was thought that this was one place where the human element could not be avoided. But it is now possible for bookkeeping to be done by entirely automatic means, and is very nearly done so already.

As it is, reports come in from the salesmen of a large manufacturing concern hand-written. Clerks take the reports and punch the information on a machine similar to an adding machine keyboard, punching holes in relative positions on cards. These may represent the salesman's number, amount of sales, cash, credit, kinds of goods, and any other classification that may be desired. These cards may then be sorted out by a machine for any classification wanted, by an electric contact passing over the holes faster than one can see.

Thus the total sales of one traveler are obtained, his cash, his credits, his whole month's business. Then, again, the accounts of all the salesmen can be totaled under any of the classifications desired. It matters not how much segregating of complex accounts is wanted, the machine can do it in enormous quantities in a few minutes.

The automatic telephone is seen nearly everywhere; but the automatic switches, with their complex network of wires and relays, are but little known. Advantage is taken of the laws of magnets, successive electric impulses, and the laws of numbers. The successive impulses sent in from the calling dial excite certain magnets, which raise certain switches and swing them around to certain positions, throw other magnets in circuit for another set of impulses, and other ratchets operate, and so on till the calling instrument finds its own way through a maze of connections and wires in from one to three exchanges, till it gets to the instrument wanted. When done it rings the bell, as well as tells any intruder that this phone is busy. All this is done with speed and accuracy, and eliminates the human element. Comparing the cost of labor saved with the monthly cost of a phone, the phone is almost a free gift. He suffers most who does not have one.

The Panama Canal would not have been completed in anything like the time it was, but for the automatic block signal system, which ran trains hauling dirt through what to a stranger appeared a veritable network of congestion, but was order and simplicity to the engineer.

Old Unit is Complicated

THE Ford automobile is an example of what automatic machinery can do in creating an abundance of supplies. By old methods the cost would be prohibitive. The number of people employed, divided by the number of cars produced, figures out around ten to fourteen men per Ford per day. Without these methods the Ford would be no plaything for the small man and his children.

In previous articles we find ourselves trying to adapt rigid, stringent limitations of the confused old order to an idea and hope of the future ideal, a unit of value that will automatically straighten things out, so that oppression and injustice cannot exist.

The unit of value we have always had is market price. It embraced the labor factor, the demand factor, also the supply, quality, and graft factors. To take out any one to use as the unit of value seems only to be limiting ourselves the more, rather than obtaining a greater measure of freedom.

Milk and honey were supplied in Adam's time merely for the taking, with no thought of restriction of any kind. It would not be fair to any that he be deprived by any social limit of obtaining the use of material things.

Humans all come short of one hundred percent in their several abilities. Our Master said in substance that a poor old invalid outcast has just as inherent a birthright as the rich man's son. Whether he be handicapped more than another has nothing to do with it. A babe in the cradle is perfectly helpless, beyond its own control; yet who would deny it its material wants?

The stupendous wealth or value that is created today by these modern methods, as we like to call them, is being absorbed by capitalized interests, all but the small amount diverted to keep the workers in about the same old standard of living, instead of getting all the value they create. Yet "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

This hope of a better condition will clear up in a bright sunlight of realization, a bigger, grander and better thing than we in our human shortcomings ever imagined. Treasures are to be yielded to mankind for the taking. If you want to drive on the public highway, it is yours for the driving. If a trip to another city is wanted, the train is yours to go on; or it will go on without you.

It is soon time that the great waste or extravagance will be not in using the things set before us but in allowing them to go unused, as power of a waterfall that can be either used or let run to waste.

Just compare such things as free roads, free schools, a free ocean, and a free air; and we have some idea of a taste of real freedom, in things like clothing, food, housing, and all things for needs and pleasure.

The truth is that the old age is now passing and the new age is coming in, and we have simply to conform ourselves to it or be relegated to the rear. The new has other things to think about. There will be labor; and it will grow less in amount, less in severity, less undesirable, and less physical, but more mental and more inventive, because the great Architect will have it so, and it already is so, in a measure.

It cannot be any other way, if the race is to be brought up to perfection, mentally and physically; for the Scriptures tell us that it will be, and that this greatest of world events, the new government, is nigh, even at the very doors.

The Old Order to Give Way

ALL of our past discussions have been builded up along the lines to which we are accustomed; viz., the selfish ways of the supply-and-demand, get-them-or-they'll-get-you, dog-eat-dog system. Every man for himself is the only way there is, under the present order of things.

It is also true that our financial fabric, with its oppressive cycles of depression and boom, handled by expert manipulation, will be removed by knowledge on the part of the people. Industrial freedom is on everybody's tongue. It is their desire; and their desire they shall have, and more than they ever dreamed of.

"Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him"; and who is there who will not love Him, when he finds out what God is doing for him?

The old arrangement has served its time, has outlived its usefulness, has been 'weighed in the balances and found wanting'; and even the plutocrats themselves see "the handwriting on the wall." But it is too late now. They had centuries of time in which to make the world safe for democracy, if they only would; but they would not.

Getting down to values by recognizing that fundamentally they should be based upon their usefulness in sustaining and bettering the human life, we can see that finding a perfect unit of value is an impossibility; for no one is able to put a price on life itself. In view of that fact, how fundamentally wrong bartering in life's necessities really becomes!

Mr. Kent's line of reasoning along the line of standardizing the price, size, quality, and length of a working day, is good. Then what discrepancies exist within standards, between a better, against a poorer ton of coal or cord of wood, would be as nothing to quibble over. Human nature would gladly give all it amounts to, for the thankful spirit of the idea.

To one who can see, the enormous, boundless possibilities in production by automatic machinery, the quantities that can be run out with a labor charge hardly worth mentioning, are inspiring indeed. Especially will this be true when the machinery is run for the general use of the people, instead of flowing into the hands of a few who charge as much for the product as it cost to produce it by the hand methods, and who really believe the difference belongs to them, because the law and custom say that they own the machine.

This excessive charge does not give them much immediate return; and it does humanity much harm, in losing that which it might otherwise have. The barrier of price, even though not excessive, is always a restriction to trade.

The labor unit has all to do with getting out the supplies necessary to life. Labor is the source of all wealth that ever was put to use; for "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." It is the only basic, value-producing unit. This is proven by the fact that when labor stops, the production of supplies stops also.

Under the new government, the labor charge will be a small factor; and, judging from our unemployment figures and the non-producing classes, it is fast getting small already. Then, who shall share and how much, will be a matter of little concern; for the abundance of necessities will remove the pangs of want.

New Order Self-Adjusting by Love

ON THE other hand, labor is the most undependable element we have. In a modern factory the human element is always the thing to be avoided, for this very reason. It will work good or bad. One man works differently from another. Some work fast and some slow. Some produce work of good quality and some poor. Some have missed their calling. Some spoil materials, and some save. All vary from one day to the next.

At best, a general average is all that is figured on, perhaps all that ever will be, so far as we know. Man was made by his Creator a free moral agent, with an individuality, a will, all his own. God did not want a machine. He made iron for that. He wanted a man for his personality, his likeness; and that is the way we find him. Indeed, the idea is far too grand in purpose for man to struggle always from hand to mouth for a bare existence.

There never will be a really fine unit of value; for there will not be a need for one. Things of material nature will be in too great abundance. Men have struggled for centuries for such a thing, and with one; and we think they would do well by now, in the dawning of the new age, the new arrangement, to leave it behind as a relic of the old order. The new is too big, lov-

able, elastic, and too provident; so why try for a thing that has had centuries of time to prove its shortcomings?

The old, time-honored, supply-and-demand system of using the "market" as the unit of value is a hard old master. Labor unions, trusts, and associations of big business only get matters farther from their true value, because the unequal and variable human element takes advantage of some local monopoly to strain values, each in its own favor, which may or may not be with regard to the right.

Our great Teacher told us to think well and to help each other, rather than force the supply-and-demand system of values. It belongs to the old order and cannot belong anywhere else. The new calls for equality and for canceling any unevenness in every-day affairs, too much or too little, value for value.

I am War *By L. D. Clark*

I AM what I am, and exist only because men will not think nor reason. I am the strongest arbiter the world has ever known.

I am the court of last resort, yet I have never settled anything. I have destroyed civilizations. I have overthrown the mightiest of governments. I have humbled and destroyed their monarchs and peoples. I can overthrow and destroy the greatest institutions the mind of man may conceive. I am the creator of hatreds.

At the sound of my voice all nations and peoples tremble; yet when I call, they obey. They come to me from the mountains, valleys, and plains. I force them to leave all peaceful pursuits. I instil suspicion and hatred in the hearts of all men. I separate families, rob wives of their beloved husbands, sons from mother and father. I rob the maiden of her betrothed. I send them all forth to mortal combat both on land and sea.

With fiendish glee I watch them in the rain, the mud, and the filth. I place in their hands instruments of death, and counsel them to have no mercy. I make brooks and rivers red with their blood. In my frenzy I scatter their brains, limbs, and pieces of flesh on the field of carnage, and exult in the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying.

I beckon to my companions, Pestilence and Famine, and they follow me. I am the greatest corrupter of morals that ever confronted man. I disrupt society. I rob men and women of their faith in God and mankind. I make dupes of the churches, and hypocrites of their ministers who sanctify murder, and whose hands I redden with the blood of brave men lying in unknown graves.

I scatter human wrecks, misery, poverty, and death over the face of the earth.

I AM WAR.

A Fantasy, "The Victory Ball" *By Alfred Noyes*

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The cymbals crash, and the dancers walk,
With long silk stockings and arms of chalk,
Butterfly skirts and white breasts bare
And shadows of dead men watching 'em there.

Shadows of dead men stand by the wall,
Watching the fun of the Victory Ball.
They do not reproach, because they know,
If they're forgotten, it's better so.

Under the dancing feet are the graves.
Dazzle and motley, in long bright waves,
Brushed by the palm-fronds, grapple and whirl
Ox-eyed matron and slim white girl.

See, there is one child fresh from school.
Learning the ropes as the old hands rule.
God, how that dead boy gapes and grins
As the tom-toms bang and the shimmy begins.

"What did you think we should find," said a shade,
When the last shot echoed and peace was made?"
"Christ," laughed the fleshless jaws of his friend,
"I thought they'd be praying for world to mend."

"Pish," said a statesman standing near
"I'm glad they can busy their thoughts elsewhere!
We mustn't reproach them. They're wrong, you see."
"Ah," said the dead men, "so were we!"

Victory! Victory! On with the dance!
Back to the jungle the new beasts prance!
God, how the dead men grin by the wall,
Watching the fun of the Victory Ball!

Longing for a "New" Day

MANY are looking forward with forebodings of impending evil upon the present structure of society. The Lord God, who is never without a witness in the earth, has a people who are acquainted with the time in which we are living. By the spirit of the Lord they are informed through chronology of the import of passing events. One of the tactics of Satan is to anticipate the Lord's will respecting the movements of His people, and then set about to thwart that movement; and failing in that he puts into operation a counterfeit of it, the purpose being to bewilder those who have inquiring minds and to confuse them.

"We are now living in that era called in the Holy Scriptures 'the last days.' Before our eyes a majestic panorama of prophetic history is unfolding," says Robert J. MacLaughlin, in the New York *American*.

Then follow about fourteen more inches of his article. From the above one would think Mr. MacLaughlin worthy of rapt attention. But no, that was all; for the remainder of the article was of far-fetched interpretations of Daniel and Revelation. The first paragraph was the bait, and the rest makes the head whirl. He said that the World War was a type of hell, and a figure of the end of the world; that the Prussian army is represented by the beast of seven heads and ten horns; that the German beast is the dragon that was bound for a thousand years (in its quietness), but loosed with its diabolical voice when it rushed upon helpless Belgium in 1914; that as no man can serve two masters the holy spirit ascended into heaven in 1914, and as a consequence the daily sacrifice mentioned by Daniel was taken away; that the abomination which followed was the duration of the war; and that the "days" mentioned by Daniel have had a literal fulfilment since 1914. The he-goat was the United States, crossing the Atlantic to stick the harpoon into German autocracy!

Satan has his agents by the hundreds of thousands working overtime to keep his subjects in the dark and to deceive if possible the very elect. How thankful we are that the light concerning the truth of this great transition period is shining resplendently upon the pathway of the Christian, and how energetic we should be in our efforts to dispel the gloom that overshadows so-called Christendom! What a privilege it is!

The article referred to is so hashed up that not one in ten thousand can comprehend it, and not one in a million will believe it. The only reason why Satan should open the columns of the papers over which he has control for such rubbish is to confuse and to keep something better from getting into print.

Slavery to Money *By A. H. Kent*

MY OBJECT in writing is to tell you about an experience that I have had with Bill Money. Some years ago Bill and I entered a partnership on a farm. I traded on my part, and my banker then said: "You and Money are partners; you can work together. He lives back East; you can pay him six percent on his investment, do his part of the work, and keep his part of the crop. Sign here, and there." That was easy.

Well, the first year I managed to pay Money's six percent, and that was all. The second year I rented his part and mine to a third party. The crop was poor; the stock did badly; and by the time I had paid Money's six percent I was six percent behind, on my part. The third year I worked the place, did well on stock, and paid up even again.

At the end of five years, and during a business depression, my contract to buy Money's part ran out. I learned from his agent, however, that by paying a bonus of a hundred and seventy-five bones I could continue as Money's partner; or I could take what I had that was not fast to the land, and move off. So things continued. I could not earn means to buy his part; and my part is useless to him, because he gets the proceeds as it is.

I do not know whether Money ever paid any, on his part. At times I have thought that I bought the wrong part. But when the depression came, it seemed that I had bought it all, but that Money held the deed. Then I thought that Money was not treating me right as a partner; he did no work, paid for no improvements or taxes, and took no risk of depreciation.

I had never seen him, and even doubted the banker's word that I had a partner, though I was reminded annually. But alas! those were only the false reasonings of a befuddled brain. The truth is that Money never signed a contract to be my partner, but I did to be his.

And who is Money? He is as old as the hills; he is deaf and dumb; he is kept in a brass cage and made to work day and night; he has no brains, and needs none. He is a slave to his master, and such am I. I traded in. I signed here and there. I became his buddy. Truly Money and I are pals; for we work together for Money's boss.

The Golden Rule means as nearly as possible absolute justice between man and man, and cannot be lived up to in any other way. A man may be ever so liberal to others, but he can rightfully exact nothing but justice from any. A just man desires nothing but justice from any and is ready to deal justly with all. He may go beyond justice on the giving side, but the Golden Rule does not require it. "Love thy neighbor as thyself," the one the same as the other, is the rule of justice, equality.

To apply the Golden Rule to any enterprise means to leave out interest and profit above labor cost; these two factors are proven to be unjust by the simple fact that it is impossible under any arrangement that could be made for all people to live from such gain. If their practices were just, could a just God have forbidden His chosen nation Israel to practise usury and profiteering among themselves?

Paying Interest a Crushing System

THE only reason a railroad magnate or any one else can get a profit above an average wage is that someone else is working for less or paying more than labor cost for his railroad service or living supplies. It is only those that have the advantage of making their own prices, or having them satisfactorily made for them, that can get a profit. If the railroad companies can first fix their profit and then make their labor schedule and rates to ensure that profit, they have a cinch.

Are the people of these United States so nearly "broke" that they must pay billions on billions of dollars each year to private interests for the use of what we call government money, but which in reality is mostly coined free for private individuals and can be controlled by them? Big business corporations can loan money anywhere in the world where they can get the highest rate of interest, and can exact from our government almost any price in bonds or paper for gold to keep up our legal reserves.

Is it not time that we were establishing a national currency with its base in charge of the general government instead of its being controlled by grafters? Let the government hold a dollar's worth of gold, product, or other value for every dollar in currency put into circulation and deal directly with the people. Let the government pay out currency for product, and product for currency, according to the needs of the people. Let the government operate the whole money and product exchange system

The railroads are of next importance to money and prices in exchanging products, and should be operated in the interest of the people and financed by the people or general government. Let the government take the roads over at their labor cost valuation less depreciation, issue common stock or certificates of indebtedness in payment, five percent of this paper to be purchased or paid each year at the holder's option.

The purchase money should be raised by direct tax; there is no way the people could pay for any improvement cheaper. This paper would be an ideal savings investment, safer than money in the bank; we doubt whether it would ever go below par even if it were non-interest-bearing.

If there is such a thing as a national sin, and if the United States Government is guilty, it must be that of fostering the practice of interest and profit. We know of no other sin that a government openly advocates, practises, protects by law, goes to war about, fights over, and then saddles the whole burden, war debt and all, on the working classes. If the people ever rise up and cast aside governmental authority, it will be on account of that burden.

Better a thousand times that men study the remedy while they are sane, and use peaceful means to right the wrongs; better that they forgive the past and make amend for the future, than to enter the conquest during some time of stress while blinded to reason by fresh injustices and fired by the spirit of revenge.

We have only to look at the governments in

Europe that were so hastily established by the factions that chanced to be on top when time was called to end the World War, to see what might have been gained for all classes by a more careful consideration of individual rights. It has already become evident that none of these governments meet the requirements of the people, and that with all others they must soon be broken in pieces and consumed by the power of the kingdom of heaven.

Some Signs of the Times *By Harriet J. Hanson*

EVERYTHING falls in line just as expected, particularly at this time; the falling away of the unjust stewards and the searching in vain for new methods to restore "normalcy" by the "bright minds" of the world.

Have you ever picked up a new magazine and by reading it ascertained just how "brilliant" is the mind that conceived the idea? The article usually begins something like this, "Something MUST be done," as if we did not know that already. It reminds us of the mob that stood and yelled their heads off one day, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," until the mayor of the city asked them why they were trying to drive home a fact that was already well known and taken for granted by everybody.

Another thing that is driving one of the biggest nails into the coffin of the "unholy trinity" is this "unknown soldier" stuff. At a royal wedding over yonder, stress was laid upon the fact that the bridal procession took great pains to walk carefully around the grave where the "unknown" lay.

It is almost certain that the poor fellow was hungry and cold many times during his lifetime, perhaps died from those very things; and then upon his poor remains was heaped such magnificence as he perhaps little dreamed of while he lived.

The newspapers fairly wept over this item, giving it much prominence in the rotogravure sections; and front pages by the wholesale were devoted to unholy bowed heads, standing before a casket groaning with flowers and perhaps draped with flags. It made an impression all right—on the unknown who is walking the streets, begging for bread.

Does it not remind us of the queen during the French Revolution, saying, "Why not give them cake if bread is not to be had?" Imagine the state of mind, the effect produced upon a starving soldier, when he beholds these pictures, and reads articles telling of the swish of silken skirts, satin trains, dainty laces, gold braided uniforms, and the hazy atmosphere heavy with perfume.

Just a little more oil, you know, on the flames of resentment probably already kindled in hearts that are bursting with the injustice and hypocrisy of it all—flames that sometime may incite to the tearing of the diamond tiara from the remaining crowned heads of the world, to the trampling upon the silken train of milady's gown, and the snatching of the jewels from the proud beauty's bosom—jewels, silks, braids, that he has paid for with his blood, while his mother, sister, wife, and sweetheart wear torn and tattered garments.

Yes, yes! He will doubtless impress upon the minds of those who are weeping crocodile tears, that it is a square meal he wants and a place to sleep, a gift of appreciation in the form of a good job, instead of his picture in the paper, a monument or a costly funeral, when he is asleep in death and knows not anything. Surely these are symptoms of disease in the body politic which will require a God-given cure.

Another symptom of disease, this time in the the body ecclesiastic, is that of the clergymen wearing off the varnish on their pulpits to bring home the fact that women's skirts are too short. Alas, what a waste of good effort! All styles for the coming season seem to indicate that the skirts may be long, very long indeed.

Isn't it fine, though, that for brief periods the ministers do have something to preach about? What, oh, for what will the next pounding be? And what are all these reformers going to do when all are reformed? By that time they will doubtless have to reform themselves, or the new government will have no use for them.

"And," as the preacher used to say, "before I stop I must tell you one more thing." It is this: The Bible says that in the last days people would be hiding in the caves, rocks and moun-

tains. We know that these mean the worldly organizations, lodges, etc.

Last winter almost every person in our town, as well as in all the neighboring ones, joined the Eastern Star, Masonic, and Modern Woodmen of America. It was almost amazing that all of a sudden nearly everyone began to wake up to the fact that he wanted to belong to some organization.

In olden times there never used to be a mad rush, it seems, for becoming members; that step used to be taken with deliberation; but last winter it seemed as though almost everybody joined something. To me this was one of the big points; for it clearly indicates that the time has come when they are hiding for fear of what is coming upon the earth.

To the readers of THE GOLDEN AGE these very thoughts must have presented themselves at various times, telling them that the Golden age is near indeed; and we are all happy beyond words that it is so.

The Uplifting of the Canadian Indians *By J. Bogard*

AFTER living for a while in Northwestern Canada and observing how the Indian is treated, one cannot help wondering whether civilization, after all, has done much for some people. Here we have one continuous outrage going on openly, and no one seems to interfere or say anything about it.

First of all the Canadian Government gave to the Hudson Bay Company two sections of land in each township in parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan. This seems to have been in order to establish a market for their old army rifles, which through the Hudson Bay Company were traded to the Indians for furs. We said "traded," but we have another name for it.

A man formerly with the Hudson Bay Company told me that in estimating the value of a rifle the traders piled the furs as high as the rifle, and then made an even exchange. The estimated value of the furs, mink, fox, marten, etc., was about $1,000. The value of the rifle was about $3.00.

The Hudson Bay traders also had a way of selling clothes to the Indians. The trader would put on a new suit of clothes, and allow the Indians to see him wearing it about the store. He would then sell it to an Indian for six or seven times its actual value. The Indian would think it a good suit of clothes because he had seen the man in charge of the store wearing it himself.

All through the Northwest we find these Hudson Bay posts, and it is very remarkable to note that there is always a Roman Catholic church in connection with every post. On inquiring how long these churches have been here, we are told: "Since about 1865."

The Indian in this country before the white man came here lived on meat and fish, and made the fur into clothing. He had a good time in that he did not have to work hard, which is pleasing to the Indian.

But since 1865, when the Roman Catholic Church baptized them into the "most holy faith" and the Hudson Bay Company took over the direction of the Indians' affairs for them, we can truthfully say that they are in much worse condition than before.

For instance, the Cree Indian has no profanity in his language; but as soon as the white people got hold of him, profanity was the first thing he learned. This reminds us of the Lord's estimate of some of the missionary efforts of His day. He said to the scribes and Pharisees (Matthew 23:15): "Ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte; and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell [*gehenna*, destruction] than yourselves."

Before coming in contact with the white man the Indian could live on meat and such things as he could procure for himself. But now since he has learned to use flour, beans, etc., he has to have them; and the Hudson Bay Company sees to it that he does not get them unless he traps furs to pay for them. It is no wonder that under these conditions the Indian race is dying out.

The Indian's bookkeeping is done for him by the trader in such a way that no matter how much he catches he can catch only enough furs to make a bare living—just enough flour and beans to permit him barely to exist. The Indians out of their present earnings are not able to build houses or any suitable shelters for

themselves, and are exposed to the extreme cold of winter and the hot sun, mosquitoes, variable temperature, etc., of summer.

They have neither business nor farming of their own; and since the hunting grounds they once owned have been taken over by the white man, they have no means of subsistence except the trapping and fishing they are able to do on their Reservations.

The only alleviation of this pitiable condition is that a small sum is given annually by the Government, amounting to about $10.00 each. As a result of these things the Indian population of the Northwest is rapidly decreasing and in a few more years, at the present rate, will have disappeared altogether.

It is noticeable that the Hudson Bay posts and Catholic churches are always located in strong buildings, this evidently being a precaution lest the Indians forget about hellfire, purgatory, etc., and set out some day to square matters with the priest and his associates.

In fact, they did do this in the year 1873, and again in 1883 at Frog Lake, where a large number of persons were killed. It is a significant fact that in these uprisings they went after the priests first, and that the others were killed in attempting to defend these and their institutions.

What I would like to know is: Why was the Catholic Church so anxious to convert the Indians, and afterwards see them taken advantage of, unless they expected to share in the profits?

There is a yearly pilgrimage of the faithful to the Mission at Lake St. Anne, sixty miles west of Edmonton, in Alberta. Those who go on these pilgrimages are mostly half-breeds, etc., the full-blooded Indians having gone farther back as civilization approaches.

The priests take the Indians down into the water; and this is claimed to heal all manner of diseases. Many crutches, canes, etc., are exhibited which, it is claimed, were used by those who were healed. However, I have never seen any of them healed or any who claimed to have used any of the crutches which are exhibited.

After going down into the water the priest sells each of the faithful a bottle of holy water for $1.00. It is ordinary water upon which the priest has pronounced a blessing, but which it is claimed will cure all kinds of ailments, bring prosperity, etc.

One man who had a cancer went to the priest to be healed. The priest took him down into the water, and pronounced the benedictions on him, and then received for his services $200. The man thought that he felt better, and a short time afterward went back for another treatment, which he received, and parted with another $200. A few weeks later he died, leaving his wife penniless and without any means of support, the priest having taken all the money he had for the holy water treatments.

At Faliere, Alberta, 300 miles northwest of Edmonton, there is a brick Catholic church. It is the only brick building within 300 miles in that part of the country, and cost quite a lot of money. Nearly all the farms in that vicinity are mortgaged $300 or $400 each to pay for the church. And since farm products are bringing so small a price that the farmers are not able to pay this money, presumably the next thing will be that the farms will be sold to satisfy these mortgages.

While the Indians have been continually driven farther north and the white people have taken their land, the people that have the farms are in a bad predicament, also. Prices are so low that it is impossible to sell anything at a profit. The nearest city in this locality is Edmonton, about 300 miles away; and freight rates are so high that it is not profitable to ship much of the produce to market.

In the Spirit River municipality, having a population of about 1,500, two hundred farms were sold for taxes in the month of November, 1923.

Nearly all of the population would be glad to leave if they had the money to get away, but the majority are unable to do this. Some who came here a few years ago with as much as $20,000 cannot get enough money to pay their railway fare to some other place.

The only ones that seem to have any money are the priests and the Hudson Bay Company. These seem to be quite prosperous.

I am glad to know that we are in the time when the Lord's kingdom is being established in the earth, and that it will bring peace and justice to all. In Daniel 2:44 it is stated: "In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever." It will bring justice to all and give

each one an opportunity for life and happiness.

In Isaiah 11:4 it is stated that "with righteousness shall he judge the poor and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth." I rejoice that the Indian and all other downtrodden and oppressed people will be lifted up and blessed under Messiah's kingdom and will have the opportunity to gain the peace and happiness which all desire; and I rejoice also that all oppressors shall be destroyed.

Keeping Germans Out of Ceylon *By L. H. DeKretser (Ceylon)*

ALTHOUGH five years have elapsed since the great World War and the signing of the Treaty of Peace, the old sentiments and feelings of mutual suspicion, distrust, selfishness and hatred are still entertained by the opposing parties towards each other. Many a wise, disinterested person openly declares that commercial rivalry and jealousy were the chief causes of the great war. The truthfulness of this statement is apparent in the laws, rules, and regulations which have already been passed and which are still being enacted from time to time by all the parties to the great conflict in restraint of each other's trade.

Truly the nations who act in this unbecoming manner little realize that they are marching to Armageddon and creating the very elements of discord and strife which will hasten their own downfall and pave the way for the establishment of Messiah's kingdom, which shall be the desire of all nations.

Even in Ceylon, which is thousands of miles away from the actual scene where many of the bloody conflicts of the great World War were fought, a legislative enactment was passed not long ago to keep the Germans out of the colony for another year. Herewith a few "gems" from the speeches of those who took part in the debate relative to the said legislative enactment in the Legislative Council of Ceylon:

The Honorable The Attorney-General of Ceylon in introducing the measure said that the law relating to the landing in Ceylon of former enemy aliens or any other nationality was contained in Ordinance 19 of 1919, the principal ordinance and the amending ordinances. The object of the motion was for the purpose of extending the operation of the principle of the ordinances for a further period of one year, from August 23rd, 1923. He next gave the definition of enemy alien; namely, the citizen or subject of a state with which His Majesty the King had been at war till 1918.

That spread a net which covered a wide area. There was reason to believe that German subjects in many parts of the British Empire were welcomed as traders or as residents, but that they used such opportunities to work against the government which was extending its hospitality. In some places the restriction might be limited, but the Government was of the opinion that restriction should be continued in Ceylon. The restriction was continued in India till August 31, 1926. Here they could extend the period for one year, and one authoritative pronouncement made in a communique by the Indian Government was worth following; for it was necessary that conditions required the extension of the period of restriction.

Jealousy among Nations

THE Hon. Mr. E. W. Perera, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, in rising to oppose the motion said that he would ask the house to reject it as being unstatesmanlike and unnecessary and against the best interests of this country.

The presence of enemy aliens in England was a grave peril, whereas the question of the exclusion of enemy aliens in Ceylon was inspired by the inexplicable nerve cells. First of all he wished to draw the attention of the House to the Imperial Act of 1910, upon which their original Act No. 19 of 1919 had been based, showing how England burned with resentment at the serious danger of Germans entering into her trades, and how differently in the outposts of the Empire that question had been treated.

Three years later, in 1922, the British Act expired, and former enemy aliens were now free to trade and free to go about and to settle in England. But in Ceylon the Attorney-General raised an argument which, with due deference to his honorable friend, he would say was an insult to this country. At the risk of incurring the wrath of the Government he would suggest

that the real reason which must have urged strongly in the opinion of the Government with regard to the exclusion of the enemy aliens was the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, that narrow chamber with a big C, which asserted the voice of a small and narrow ring of traders with regard to the produce of Ceylon, such as copra, rubber, etc.

The Hon. Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, an elected member of the Legislative Council, said that he thought that the permanent population of this island were having a harder time as a result of their former enemies being shut out and trade narrowed down. Since England had accepted them, why should they shut them out? If prosperity was to return, there must be free trade. Were their ex-enemy aliens always to have the brand of Cain on them? Were they going to be lepers year after year? If their ex-enemy aliens were to be shut out, trade and prosperity would never return.

His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, Sir William Manning, in the course of his speech in support of the motion said: "There are very few families in the British Isles who did not suffer as a result of the Great War. There are many fathers and mothers today who still burn with resentment, and though that law has been passed I can assure the Honorable Members that the resentment is still there."

Big Business on the Rack

THE location of Ali Baba and his forty thieves has been discovered. It is at Washington. It is smeared with oil from top to bottom. Really, we have no heart to discuss the matter. It is too sickening. But an atmosphere of perjury, bribery, lying, deception, crookedness, and perfidy exists among men in public life in that city which makes it in the eyes of decent men a modern Sodom or Gomorrha.

The Department of the Interior is famous for its sundry and various surrenders of the rights of the American people to the shameless grafters that go to make up millionaires. When ex-Senator Fall, of New Mexico, was placed in the cabinet of President Harding that gentleman knew perfectly well that Fall would do nothing to care for the interests of the American people in that important position. Fall's attitude toward the poor but honest Indians of New Mexico, heretofore ventilated in these columns, would be enough to show that he is not concerned about common people; millionaires are more to his liking.

Well! President Harding made Fall Secretary of the Interior. The next step was that Secretary of the Navy, Denby, turned over the oil reserves of the country to his tender care. And did he care for them? You bet he did! He cared for them so well that the Sinclair Oil Company, to which he immediately, and *privately*, leased the Teapot Dome, in Wyoming, made $32,000,000 in a few weeks in the increase in the price of its stock; and Harry F. Sinclair, its president, declares that the Dome is worth $100,000,000. Out of the 26,000,000 barrels in the Dome the United States is to get 1,600,000 as its share.

Was this of any benefit to Mr. Fall? Oh! not to speak of. Mr. Sinclair gave his ranch foreman $68,000, probably because he admired the cut of his whiskers; and, although Mr. Fall had been unable to pay his taxes for eight years previous, he suddenly blossomed out with funds enough to pay $124,500 on his ranch, $3,000 for prize Hereford bulls, and similar prices for fancy cows and horses, not to speak of $50,000 for a hydro-electric plant on the premises.

Moreover, it seems that President Coolidge and Attorney General Daugherty are also involved in this scandal; for although many of the facts about Fall have been known to the public for months, they did nothing until a sudden movement by two sons of Theodore Roosevelt precipitated matters.

When Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., voted with certain brainless Americans at Albany to throw out of their seats merely because they were Socialists, the five Socialists who had been duly elected to the legislature of New York State, we thought his political race was run; but he has redeemed himself. He is Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

It seems that his younger brother, Archie Roosevelt, was until recently employed by the Sinclair Oil Company. He learned of the $68,000 check and told Theodore, Jr. The latter advised him to resign immediately and to tell all he knew to the Senate investigating com-

mittee. He did so; and as a result the New York *Journal* says:

"No one in Washington can remember a public investigation which has been characterized by so much lying as this one. The record is a maze of contradictions as to dates, facts, conversations, agreements, transactions and motives.

"Involved in these inconsistencies are the word and the reputations of some of the men highest in the country's public life and in its business leadership. Most of the pending mysteries are going to be solved, and in their solution, one way or the other, the country will be treated to an unexampled revelation of graft, corruption, bribery and faithlessness to public and private trust."

As soon as Sinclair got word of what was coming he beat it for Europe, not taking time to enter his name on the boat list as one of the passengers. He and his wife have gone to Versailles (what a place and what memories!) to rest and to get away from reporters. He is reported to be ill. He is worth perhaps a hundred million dollars. Pictures of him indicate an exceedingly cunning, crafty, cruel character. He may be a saint, but he does not look it.

The worst of it is that there is no law under which Fall could have leased these properties to Sinclair. He just did it. That was all!

As soon as young Roosevelt had "spilled the beans," others besides Sinclair began to get anxious; and finally another hundred-times-millionaire, Edward Doheny, of the great California oil interests, after spending twelve days wildly telephoning and telegraphing around the country in search of Mr. Fall, at length located him at New Orleans, went there and had a conference with him, and then came on to Washington and admitted that he also had loaned Fall $100,000 in cash.

This loan, you understand, was just a personal loan to an old friend! That is all! Fall called him up on the phone and asked for it; and within a day or two Doheny's son took the old family satchel, and put $100,000 in cash into it and took it down to Mr. Fall. Mr. Doheny cannot remember why he sent the young man with a satchel instead of sending Mr. Fall a check. He just did it. That is all! They are all, all honorable men!

Of course Fall did for Doheny just what he did for Sinclair, and Doheny's concern has made untold millions out of the California oil deposits which Fall illegally leased to them.

President Coolidge, realizing that he is now in very bad, because he was a member of President Harding's Fall-Daugherty-Denby cabinet, and therefore must have known a great deal of what was being done with the oil reserves, suddenly by a midnight Saturday phone call managed to get it into the papers for Sunday that he was about to make an executive investigation. This was on his certain knowledge that the Senate itself would demand the cancellation of the oil leases on the following Monday.

At last account Senator Fall was in Washington, too sick to testify. Sinclair was in Versailles, too sick to come back and face the music; and Daugherty went to Florida, sick.

There is a clamor at Washington that Denby and Daugherty should resign. It is a mystery why they now remain in office. Indeed, President Coolidge's own position is far from enviable. The Government has just decided that it needs $400,000 to make the White House safe for the occupancy of President Coolidge.

Senator Fall at one time stated that the $100,000, which it was known that he had received from some source, had come from Edward McLean. Senator Walsh, of Montana, went to Florida to see him and found, first, that McLean did not have $100,000 to his name; and, second, that he did write the checks, but that they were torn up and never used.

Oh, what is the use? Thy kingdom come! We cannot trust anybody now but the Lord.

Mr. Payne's Statement

GEORGE HENRY PAYNE, eastern campaign manager for Senator Hiram Johnson, has issued a statement on this subject which is highly illuminating:

"The Teapot Dome scandal has formed the only course for the President to pursue. The only decent thing for him to do is to withdraw his name as a candidate. He sat in the cabinet meeting with Mr. Fall, Mr. Denby and Mr. Daugherty, when the corrupt oil leases were put over on the American people.

"He had a double responsibility in that he presided over the Senate when, in April, 1922, charges were made that these leases were suspicious and a committee appointed to investigate them.

"He more than any other member of President Harding's cabinet, excepting, of course, Fall, Denby and Daugherty, had called to his attention the fact that something was wrong. It was to him that Secretary Fall addressed his letter in April, 1923, with all the specious arguments that are now proven to be false.

"For seventeen months, from April, 1922, to August, 1923, the investigating committee was trying to find evidence of the crime; and Mr. Coolidge, who as chairman of the Senate had heard the original charges, and as a member of the cabinet was associated with those that were responsible for it, made not a single move to assist in uncovering what almost daily was referred to in the public press as a great national scandal.

"In August, 1923, Mr. Coolidge became President of the United States. He immediately appointed Mr. Denby Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Daugherty to the Attorney Generalship and would unquestionably have appointed Mr. Fall if that gentleman had not already retired. Mr. Coolidge's first act as President was to appoint as his secretary C. Bascom Slemp, a gentleman who on the floor of Congress had been charged on December 14, 1922, with having demanded and collected money for postoffice appointments.

"In December, 1923, when the whole country was beginning to understand the enormity of the crime that had been committed, this same C. Bascom Slemp went to Florida and for three weeks was the guest of Mr. Edward McLean, along with Mr. Fall, during which time a new alibi was arranged for Mr. Fall. To add to the insolence of this particular offense a statement was given out, on Mr. Slemp's return from Florida, that in order to show how far the administration was back of Fall, the President was thinking of appointing Fall to the ambassadorship of Mexico.

"The particularly dastardly part of this whole terrible affair is the attempt of the Coolidge managers to charge it solely against President Harding, a dead man. As a presiding officer of the Senate, where the first charges were made, and as a member of the cabinet without portfolio, Mr. Coolidge had opportunities of sensing this scandal that President Harding never had. In honor, decency and gratitude to the Republican party, which for twenty years has provided him with public office, Mr. Coolidge should give up his endeavor to force himself on a suffering party."

Later Information Regarding the 1917 Dollar Bill

THE Treasury Department is sending out the following form letter:

"You are advised that the plate from which these notes are printed was designed and engraved by the Columbia Bank Note Company of New York and was used from 1869 to 1900 in the production of such notes. From 1900 to 1916 the printing of these notes was suspended. In the latter part of 1916 the demand for small denominations of currency was so urgent that the Secretary of the Treasury, exercising the option conferred by the Act of March 4, 1907, authorized the issue of one and two dollar United States notes in accordance with the provisions of that Act. It was deemed advisable in the preparation of the plates for the purpose to continue the use of plates that had been satisfactory from 1869 to 1900; and the only change made was in the printed words 'Series of 1917' substituted for 'Series of 1880.'

"The foregoing history of the plates from which the one dollar United States notes, Series of 1917, are printed, completely refutes the report recently circulated through the columns of a sensational newspaper in which it was asserted that employés of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1917 had surreptitiously placed the papal crown upon the plates from which the dollar United States notes, Series of 1917, were struck.

"These are distinguishing marks used generally in the preparation of plates from which money is to be printed in order that from a mere glance of the eye the print of the genuine can be set apart from the counterfeit. Perhaps, the mark referred to as a cross is a distinguishing mark for such purposes and not intended as a cross.

"You can rest assured that this paper currency of the United States does not bear upon its face or back any picture, portrait or design that is sectarian in character."

Another Washington version of the same matter is set forth in the columns of the Indianapolis *Times* as follows:

"The design in the upper left corner of the 1917 $1 bill does not represent any particular person—the Pope or any one else. It is merely a coincidence that it bears the resemblance of a human head. It is in reality the petals of a flower. This design has been in use since 1863.

"The 'cross' on the letter 'E' in the word 'one' on the reverse side of the bill is an artistic touch by the engraver and has no significance.

"The official of the treasury who had control of engraving money in 1917 was George Rose. We do not know to which church he belonged, but he was a Protestant. The story that somebody was discharged or sent to prison, as a result of this particular design, is mere idle rumor."

We do not know which story to believe, the 1863 story or the 1869 story, or whether both alike are false. We hope that neither one of these statements was prepared by anybody that had anything to do with the Teapot Dome oil scandal; for we *would* like to have *some* confidence in *something* that comes from Washington.

When God Was Alone

"From everlasting to everlasting, thou art God." (Psalm 90:2) "I am Jehovah, that is my name: and my glory will I not give to another." (Isaiah 42:8) "To us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things." (1 Corinthians 8:6) "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one—Jehovah."—Deuteronomy 6:4.

THESE and other scriptures tell us of a personal God, the Father or Life-Giver of all, the Great One who inhabiteth eternity. St. Paul declares that to the heathen "there be gods many and lords many, but to us there is but one God, the Father," and one appointed Agent of His in dealing with humanity—one Lord Jesus Christ —"and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."—Philippians 2:11.

The Scriptures tell us of "the beginning of the creation of God." Hence there was a time before that beginning of creation when Jehovah God was alone, He "that inhabiteth eternity." With Him was not even the great Michael, the great Messiah, whom He hath so highly honored and whom He declares He will still further honor throughout a glorious eternity. Our Lord was not with the Father before the beginning of creation; for He Himself was "the beginning of the creation of God," "the firstborn of every creature." (Revelation 3:14; Colossians 1:15) He was the first expression or manifestation of the divine attributes.—John 1:18.

This mighty God, Jehovah, self-centered, self-contained, is ours, the same yesterday, today, and forever. He changes not.

Divine Attributes Glorious

EVERY attribute of the divine character was the same millions of years ago that it is today; but that character was unrevealed. Every step of creation has tended to display the divine character more and more, and each successive step and development of creation has brought forth new creatures capable of comprehending the Eternal One. We deem it not unreasonable to assume that Jehovah's creative power will continue to be exercised throughout all coming time.

Astronomical photography now reveals nearly 375,000,000 suns, around which circle systems such as the one which circles around our sun, and of which our earth is a part. We deem it not unreasonable to assume, from the Scriptures, that the great work of ordering all these hundreds of millions of planets stretches forward into eternity, and that the work of divine grace, begun on the planet Earth, will be continued throughout the universe, not only in conjunction with the planetary systems we can discern, but probably with millions of planetary systems too far removed from us to be discerned even by photography.

Doubtless divine methods in connection with other worlds and their inhabitants will display the manifold wisdom of God. For instance, we understand the Bible to indicate that while the permission of evil in the earth was wise, it will not necessarily be wise nor expedient for any reason to permit a similar reign of sin and death in any other of the millions of worlds, in connection with their ordering or development and their peopling with glorious creatures who will show forth the praises of the great Creator without passing through experiences with sin and death such as have been permitted in connection with the humanity of earth.

The Permission of Evil

CAN we not see a broad reason for the permission of evil on the earth—for the permission of the reign of sin and death, which for six thousand years has apparently disgraced the Creator, degraded humanity, astonished the angels, and constituted our race a groaning creation? Only when we discern that Messiah's kingdom will surely bring order out of this confusion, do we begin to get the proper focus upon our subject and realize something of the greatness of our God.

From the standpoint of the completion of the divine purposes in connection with humanity, and from that standpoint alone, can we see illustrated divine wisdom, justice, love, and power. The primary lesson was justice—that sin brings suffering and eventually death.

The second lesson was that of divine compassion, sympathy, love. This lesson was manifested in the sending of the Redeemer and in His subsequent reward of exaltation, and in His gathering of an "elect" church to be His associates in glory and in the blessing of the redeemed race. The reign of glory, the reign of Messiah soon to be introduced, will lift up poor humanity from sin and sorrow, from deg-

radation and death, and give to each and all the fullest opportunity to return to human perfection and to divine favor and everlasting life.

In all that work of human restitution, which will include the awakening of mankind from the sleep of death, the one great lesson will be the greatness of the divine power which will be exercised through Messiah, the Godlike One, the Prince of Life, "the Prince of Glory," the Redeemer, the Regenerator of Adam and his race.

And finally, from the standpoint of the completion of Jehovah's great purposes and dealings with man, will stand revealed the foreknowledge and wisdom of God, who knew the end from the beginning and who foresaw how even the permission of a reign of sin and death could be made eventually to work out to His own glory and to the blessing and instruction of His creatures on both the human and the angelic planes. Then will be revealed to all the glorious character of their Creator and the necessity for His requirement of absolute righteousness and perfection.

The Unchangeable One

THE qualities of the divine character which we have just considered (wisdom, justice, love, and power) belonged to our Creator in the great eternity preceding creation. But there was no one at that time to appreciate God. It requires a full view of the perfected plan of the ages to make known to any and to all the glory of the Lord. As we have just seen, thus far the secret of the Lord and the glories of His character are known only to His "sons," begotten of His holy spirit. But the time nears when "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

St. Paul assures us that every feature of the divine plan which we see in process of execution was known to Jehovah from before the foundation of the world. He declares that these things God purposed in Himself before the foundation of the world. The creative processes, which have been operating for thousands of years, were all surely elaborated in the mind of Jehovah before the creative work began. In that purpose angels had a part—of how many grades we may not surely know, but they are variously designated in the Holy Scriptures as "angels, principalities and powers." Later came the creation of man, "a little lower than the angels" and crowned with earthly honor, dignity and power, in the image and likeness of his Creator.

These creations varied not in degrees of perfection and imperfection. Each was perfect on its own plane. Each intelligent creature was a free moral agent; and hence, whether on the angelic or human plane, was created in the likeness of God, unblemished but with different capacities and abilities. Almighty God, infinite in wisdom, justice, love, and power, purposed the orderly exercise of His infinite attributes as a great Father desirous of giving life and happiness to His creatures.

These intelligent ones were designated "sons of God" so long as they maintained their attitude of perfect loyalty to Him, their Creator and Father. Not only was it the divine intention thus to give pleasure to millions of creatures to be created, but it was also the divine will to manifest to His creatures His own greatness and the perfection of His own goodness, that they might enjoy Him and He enjoy them everlastingly.

We are not to understand that Almighty God was lonely in that great eternity before creation began. On the contrary, human loneliness is largely because of human deficiency. What we lack we seek for in others. But the great Jehovah lacked nothing; He was complete in Himself; He needed not companionship to complete or to supplement His happiness. It was His pleasure to create, that His creatures might have joy by reflecting as a whole His divine qualities implanted in their constitutions.

The wreck of the human race produced by sin He well foreknew. Nor did this wrecking of human hopes defeat, nor was it in danger of defeating, the divine purpose. It merely demonstrates to angels and to men the graces of the divine character and more fully shows unto all the qualities of God proper to be appreciated and copied.

The Seven-Sealed Scroll

WHEN God would illustrate to us His own great personality, when He would show to His creatures how He is working all things according to the counsel of His own will, He pictured it symbolically in the Book of Revelation. In that vision the throne of the Eternal One is graphically portrayed as the seat of divine power and authority for the universe,

with angels as ministering spirits. Then is described a scroll in the right hand of Jehovah, in divine power and keeping. That scroll, written inside and outside, was "sealed with seven seals," representing the complete secrecy of the divine purposes related in that scroll. From before the foundation of the world it had been in the hand (in the power) of the great Eternal One. He had given hints respecting it and had caused it to be symbolized in the Law and to some extent to be described by the prophets. But still it was a hidden mystery; for the prophets understood not the things which they wrote, nor could any understand them until the Father's "due time," purposed in Himself.

Not only was the divine program thus sealed and safely secreted, but it was the divine determination that it should be given only to the One who would demonstrate His worthiness to be Jehovah's honored Agent for the carrying out of those purposes predestinated before the world was. To become the honored Agent, the Representative of Jehovah, to carry out the divine purposes, should be given only to the One who would demonstrate His worthiness to be the great Messiah, the great Deliverer, the great Prophet, Priest, Judge, King of Israel.

High as the Redeemer stood in the divine counsels and fellowship before He came into the world to be man's Redeemer, it was not then granted even to Him to know all the mysteries of the divine program. But by virtue of His high station, His perfection, His obedience, the privilege was given to Him first to become man's Redeemer at the cost of personal humiliation and death; and then, if faithful in this redemptive work, it should be His reward to be glorified, exalted to the divine nature, and to execute the divine plan to its completion. First, he must manifest His devotion and loyalty to the Father ere He could be trusted even with the knowledge of the divine program.

"Worthy is the Lamb"

ALL this is declared in the account. (Revelation 5) The proclamation was made, Who is worthy to receive the scroll and to break its seals and to execute the wonderful purposes of God? None was found worthy! Finally, One demonstrated His worthiness. He left the courts of glory, He humbled Himself, He "was made flesh." More than this, being found in fashion as a man, He consecrated His *all* to the doing of the Father's will, even unto death, the death of the cross. "Wherefore," says the Apostle, "God also hath highly exalted him," and has given Him a standing, a rank, a title above all others. (Philippians 2:7-9) Jehovah commissioned Him to execute all the divine purposes and handed over to Him the scroll with the privilege of opening its seals and comprehending its message to the full.

In the symbolic picture John saw a freshly slain lamb at the same time that the angelic messenger declared that the Lion of the tribe of Judah had prevailed. Jesus proved Himself worthy and therefore the privilege of understanding the things of the divine plan, and the privilege of executing them, rightfully belonged to Him. The lamb slain represented the work of Jesus from the day He was thirty years of age and made His consecration. There He became dead to self and to the world. When He successfully finished this great contract He cried on Calvary: "It is finished!"

This glorious Victor was then acknowledged by God and by the holy angels to be the worthy One to whom the Father would entrust the execution of every feature of the divine program: "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing." (Revelation 5:12) He has not yet completed His great work there and then entrusted to Him. The Father glorified Him and set Him at His own right hand—the place of divine favor—when He had finished His demonstration of loyalty even unto death. As yet He has only begun His great work. The blessing of the church as "the bride, the Lamb's wife," is the first step in the glorious program; and this is not yet completed. Following it will come the blessing of the world, all the families of the earth.

"To us there is one God," says the Apostle. All wisdom and power are His. Recent electrical inventions assist us greatly in apprehending His greatness. What man can do limitedly with the telephone, wireless telegraphy, and radio merely hint to us of the infinite resources of the Eternal One—from everlasting to everlasting, God. But our knowledge of the divine justice and love satisfies our hearts; our great Creator becomes our Father in heaven.

[267]The account given by St. Luke is almost identical with that given by St. Matthew, likewise the testimony given by St. Mark. St. John also gives an accurate account of the resurrection of the Lord. We insert here the testimony of each of these witnesses.

[268]"And when the sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome, had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him. And very early in the morning, the first day of the week, they came unto the sepulchre at the rising of the sun. And they said among themselves, Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? And when they looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away: for it was very great. And entering into the sepulchre, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment; and they were affrighted. And he saith unto them, Be not affrighted: Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, which was crucified: he is risen; he is not here: behold the place where they laid him. But go your way, tell his disciples and Peter that he goeth before you into Galilee: there shall ye see him, as he said unto you."—Mark 16:1-7.

[269]"Now upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning, they came unto the sepulchre, bringing the spices which they had prepared, and certain others with them. And they found the stone rolled away form the sepulchre. And they entered in, and found not the body of the Lord Jesus. And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed thereabout, behold, two men stood by them in shining garments: and as they were afraid, and bowed down their faces to the earth, they said unto them, Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, but is risen: remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee, saying, The Son of man must be delivered into hands of sinful men, and be crucified, and the third day rise again. And they remembered his words, and returned from the sepulchre, and told all these things unto the eleven, and to all the rest. It was Mary Magdalene, and Joanna, and Mary the mother of James, and other women that were with them, which told these things unto the apostles."—Luke 24:1-10.

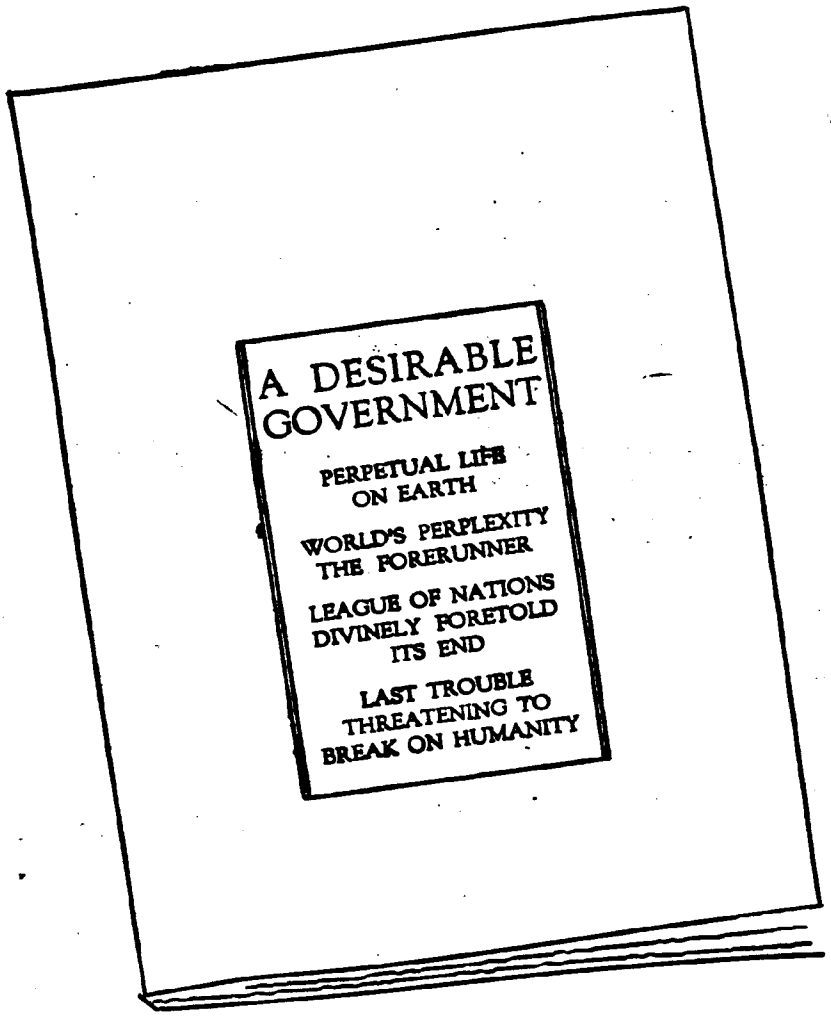
[270]"The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulchre, and seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre. Then she runneth, and cometh to Simon Peter, and to the other disciple, whom Jesus loved, and saith unto them, They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him. Peter therefore went forth, and that other disciple, and came to the sepulchre. So they ran both together: and the other disciple did outrun Peter, and came first to the sepulchre. And he, stooping down, and looking in, saw the linen clothes lying; yet went he not in. Then cometh Simon Peter following him, and went into the sepulchre, and seeth the linen clothes lie, and the napkin, that was about his head, not lying with the linen clothes, but wrapped together in a place by itself. Then went in also that other disciple, which came first to the sepulchre, and he saw, and believed."—John 20:1-8.

[271]Added to the testimony of these four witnesses is that of St. Paul, who had a miraculous vision of the Lord on his way to Damascus. Concerning the resurrection of the dead the Apostle later testified: "For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; and that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures, and that he was seen of Cephas, then of the twelve: after that, he was seen of above five hundred brethren at once; of whom the greater part remain unto this present, but some are fallen asleep. After that he was seen of James; then of all the apostles. And last of all he was seen of me also, as of one born out of due time."—1 Corinthians 15:3-8..

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Compare the testimony given by St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John; and state whether there is any real difference. ¶ 267-270.

What did St. Paul say about the resurrection of Jesus? ¶ 271.



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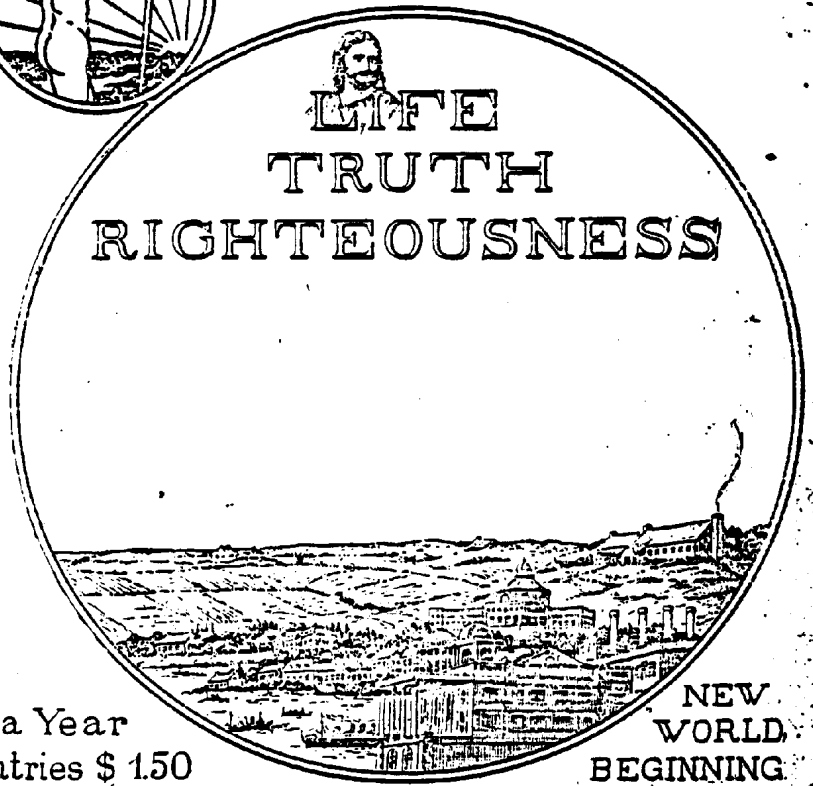
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NEW WORLD BEGINNING

PROGRESS IN RADIO

A TILT BETWEEN PHILOSOPHERS

REPLY TO INGERSOLL

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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Labor and Economics

Child Slavery Increasing 382

Political—Domestic and Foreign

From Spain 367
High-Handed Rulership in Spain 367
From Canada 368
Exodus from Canada Significant 369
From England 370
The Problems of Labor 371

Science and Invention

A New Radio Station 355
Progress in Radio 356
Broadcasting Items 356
Trans-Oceanic Efficiency 358
Radio Ship Service 358
Trans-Oceanic Telephony 359
Freak Transmission Items 360
Radio and Land Vehicles 360
Transmission of Pictures 361
Power Transmission 361
Static, Fading, and Other Troubles 363
Improvements in Secrecy 363
Radio in Governmental Use 364
Education and the Press 364
Radio and Religion 364
A Remarkable Forecast 366

Religion and Philosophy

Shadows and Sunshine (Poem) 373
A Tilt between Philosophers 373
Professor James Warren Johnson's Letter 373
Excerpt from Mark Twain's Writings 374
Judge Rutherford's Letter 375
Reply to Ingersoll (Part 1) 376
Studies in "The Harp of God" 383
The Golden Age (Poem) 383

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A New Radio Station

THE International Bible Students Association (I. B. S. A.), with main office at 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York, for some time has had in course of construction a radio broadcasting station. It is installing two sets of broadcasting equipment, the smaller radiating 500 watts, and now licensed as Class A equipment to operate on 244-meter wave length, using the call letters WBBR. The larger set is expected to be ready for operation in the near future. It is believed from experiments that there will be less interference on this wave length than a higher one. The apparatus has been tested for several nights; and reports indicate that listeners have heard very distinctly.

The masts for the antenna are constructed of wood, which will eliminate much difficulty that would result from a steel tower's absorbing of electricity. The masts of this station are 200 feet high, and set 300 feet apart. Mr. Ralph H. Leffler, radio engineer, will be in charge of the station. Mr. L. T. Cohen will be manager of broadcasting.

The purpose of this station is entirely educational. It will broadcast scientific news, news of inventions, matters of political interest, musical programs, both instrumental and vocal, readings on diet, health, hygiene, etc., general reports of world news, Bible instruction, Bible questions and answers, and featuring especially Bible lectures by Judge Rutherford, the President of the Association, and a number of his associates, who for some time have been lecturers of the International Bible Students Association.

It is expected that the station will open officially Sunday evening, February 24. The program will be put on between 8:30 and 10:30 p. m.; and thereafter the broadcasting will be each evening between those hours and on Sunday afternoon between 3 and 5 p. m. The opening program will consist of vocal solos by Miss Dorothy Cooke, by Professor John T. Read of Chicago and by Mrs. Cora C. Wellman of Boston, selections by the I. B. S. A. male quartet, duet by Messrs. Franz and Twaroschk, baritone solo by Mr. W. P. Mockridge, instrumental music, piano selections by Professor Jackson, and a lecture by Judge Rutherford. This will be followed by a series of lectures by Judge Rutherford. The GOLDEN AGE magazine once each week will give a review of world news.

This station will be devoted entirely to educational instruction for the benefit of the public on matters of importance along the line above mentioned; and the Association will invite any educational institution that desires to broadcast matters of importance for the people to use its station from time to time. Those having receiving sets, and desiring to listen in, will please take note that the wave length is 244 meters.

Information can be had by addressing Mr. A. R. Goux, Secretary, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

All of our readers are respectfully requested after listening in to address a card or letter to Radio Broadcasting Station WBBR, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., reporting on the efficiency of this station and on how they receive the message.

Radio Receiving Sets

THE International Bible Students Association, or the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, do not furnish radio receiving sets, as neither is engaged in commercial business. We refer our readers to those who are manufacturing these sets that you may correspond with them directly. We give below the names of two firms who are doing this work:

BEDWIN & COSBY, 8118 95th Ave., Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.

C. R. WEEBER, 518 N. 12th St., Reading, Pa.

Progress in Radio

IN THE year 1866 Mahlon Lewis, a Washington dentist, sent up kites from two mountain peaks in Virginia twenty miles apart, and sent messages from aerials on the kites. During the next four years he had a little financial assistance from friends; but Congress laughed at the proposal to give him $50,000 with which to develop his invention. He died in 1886, unrewarded and unknown except by a few, but confident that his discovery would one day be of great value to the race.

The father of wireless, Signor Guglielmo Marconi, is even now less than fifty years of age. In 1896, on his father's farm in Italy, he sent his first signal for 100 yards. In July, 1898, he signalled twenty miles. In 1901 his signals crossed the Atlantic.

The first broadcasting of music occurred in the spring of 1909, from the top of the Metropolitan Opera House, at which time the great tenor Caruso sang a portion of the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana." This was heard by several ships in the harbor. From 1910 to 1916 the only broadcasting done in the United States was done in California.

The Bell system transmitted speech by wireless from Arlington, Va., to Paris and to Honolulu in the autumn of 1915; but the Bell people have had so much to do to care for their great and growing wire systems, and have such confidence in them, and such a good knowledge of the difficulties of wireless work, that they have not pushed into the wireless field.

Broadcasting in a commercial way was begun by the Westinghouse Company at Newark, N. J., in the fall of 1920. In THE GOLDEN AGE No. 69, May 10, 1922, the leading article is a comprehensive review of the progress made in radio up to that time. The progress since then has been so rapid that we are constrained to present another summary.

It is believed that at this time there are in the United States from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 homes which are equipped to receive radio messages; it is believed that there are at least 100,000 such homes in New York city alone. Antennæ cover the roofs. In other instances the antennæ consist of insulated wires dropped out of windows, or are arranged within the apartments in a great variety of ways.

Many of the new apartments which are being built in New York are being fitted with radio outfits, and a radio operator is in charge in each building. This operator does all the tuning in for the entire house. All the residents have to do is to press a button to turn the music on or to shut it off. These apartments are sold or rented before completed.

In the suburbs it is now difficult to sell property if there is anything around that tends to interfere with the radio connections. A gas tank in the vicinity is very disturbing to a radio set. In full many an American home, perhaps several times in a week, the neighbors come in, the rugs are rolled up, and the guests dance to music originating hundreds of miles away.

Broadcasting Items

AS LATE as a year ago there were 607 licensed broadcasting stations in the United States, of which forty-four are west of the Rocky Mountains. One of these, the WJZ broadcasting station at Newark, N. J., operated jointly by the Radio Corporation of America and the Westinghouse Company, is the pioneer. From the time it was first opened, at an installation expense of $50,000, it has been giving free nightly concerts, from 7:00 p. m. to midnight, at an annual expense of $50,000, receiving its compensation in profits on sales of radio apparatus.

With the pouring forth of 607 broadcasting stations into the one medium, the ether, which must be used by all, to say nothing of the 21,000 other sending-stations in the country, the Government was forced in May, 1923, to make allotments of wave lengths to many of the large stations which have heretofore operated on 360 or 400 meter wave lengths. The allotments thus given were respectively 244, 263, 273, 278, 380, 405, 411, 429, 435, 447, 455, 476, 484, 492, and 546 meter wave lengths for certain of these large stations.

There has been a general complaint of the use of the radio for broadcasting baseball scores, cheap humor, and phonograph records. A grocer in Des Moines has been using it for talking to his customers by radiophone, giving them prices on staple goods and advertising special sales. Such usages for radio will probably be interdicted soon, in the general interests of the public.

Many interesting problems have arisen. Some owners of copyrighted songs have protested

against their being broadcasted—a very foolish protest, we think. It seems to us that the broadcasters were right in their answer that by broadcasting the songs they were giving them an advertisement not otherwise possible to be obtained, and thus creating a demand for them.

The possibility that a single broadcasting program may be duplicated at the same time over all the country was shown in June, 1923, when songs and addresses in Carnegie Hall, New York city, were broadcasted at the same moment from stations in New York city, Schenectady, Pittsburgh, and Chicago, all of these stations being connected by direct telephone wires with the stage. The address which President Harding was to have given at San Francisco, but which was prevented by his death, was to have been thus broadcasted at the same instant in all parts of the United States.

Of the 885 Government broadcasting stations the important ones include Arlington, Va., Washington, D. C., Great Lakes, Ill., Omaha, Neb., North Platte, Neb., Rock Springs, Wyo., Elko, Nev., Reno, Nev., and New Orleans, La. These send out time signals, weather forecasts, market reports, and general news.

Newspapers, stores and other commercial concerns maintain important stations at Boston, Medford Hillside, South Dartmouth, Springfield, Bellows Falls, Providence, Montreal, New York city, Troy, Rochester, Lockport, Buffalo, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Charlotte, Atlanta, Louisville, Indianapolis, Detroit, Dearborn, Madison, Minneapolis, Davenport, Iowa City, Ames, Des Moines, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, Portland, and hundreds of other places.

In the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean are 168 broadcasting stations, adjacent to or directly on its shores, twenty-one of which are able to send messages across the Pacific. In some places mountain tops are used as broadcasting locations. The Brazilians have a powerful station fitted up on a mountain overlooking Rio Janeiro. The Germans have stretched their antennæ between the tops of two mountains in the Bavarian Alps. These mountain peaks are 6,000 feet high, with almost perpendicular sides where they face each other. The power will be obtained from the river beneath.

British Radio Items

IN BRITAIN the British Broadcasting Company has a monopoly of broadcasting, and every person having a receiving set is supposed to be taxed for the maintenance of the broadcasting program. There are features about this plan that are desirable. The ether is kept freer from a bedlam of conflicting waves.

But reports indicate much difficulty in carrying out the plans. In April, 1923, there had been 122,946 licenses issued; but it was estimated that fully 200,000 persons had sets of their own design or assembly, and could listen in if they desired. It is claimed that licenses cannot be obtained for these pirate sets; also that the government broadcasting news service contains too many society items and too little real news.

Southport, England, has a wireless theatre, where the audience may listen in on concerts, the news of the day, and other features which are being broadcasted. A London organ-grinder gives a similar service in the open; the receiving equipment has a loud speaker attachment, making it possible to hear everything received when the device is standing 200 yards away.

Six great radio stations reach all parts of the British Empire; one each in England, Canada, Jamaica, West Africa, India, and Australia.

When wireless instruments were first installed in Darkest Africa they brought terror to the natives, who supposed that the new instruments, fitted as they were with searchlights, were a new kind of witchcraft by which the all-wise white men could see and hear everything that went on in the huts of the natives. They were calmed and made patriotic when they were assured that the English used these magic powers only to learn about their enemies.

Radio Elsewhere Abroad

FRANCE, Germany, Scandinavia, Holland, and Italy are all engaged in broadcasting. The French Government requires a license fee from each receiving set, demands that all intercepted messages be kept secret, and that operation of the set shall cease whenever the Government so orders.

Holland has a station at Kootwyk, which is one of the most powerful sending and receiving stations in the world. It covers 750 acres, has five masts 700 feet high, and was designed to send and receive messages from Java, 7,500

miles away. It operates after sundown on a wave length of 8,400 meters or about five miles.

There is direct radio communication both ways between the United States and Great Britain, Germany, France, Norway, Hawaii, Poland, Holland, Italy, Sweden, Argentine, and Brazil. To reach Japan it is usually necessary to have the message relayed. The United States maintains six radio stations in Alaska; and there are important stations in the capitals of Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, and also in the Canal Zone.

The most powerful station in the world is at Monte Gradem, near Buenos Ayres, Argentine. It is of German design and manufacture. The installation covers 1,400 acres. Each of the ten towers is 800 feet high. The combined length of the antennæ is seven and one-half miles. The plant has a 10,000-mile radius, with a wave length of 23,000 meters, or about fifteen miles.

Trans-Oceanic Efficiency

IN THE course of an address before the New York Electrical Society, Mr. David Sarnoff, Vice President of the Radio Corporation of America, in order to demonstrate the efficiency of radio service, sent from the speaker's platform four messages to Europe asking the question, "How is the weather?" In forty-five seconds England reported rainy; in fifty-five seconds Norway reported mild, overcast; in one minute and fifteen seconds France reported lovely; and in two minutes and forty seconds Germany reported gloomy and cold.

In regular practice messages filed in New York at a stated time are delivered in Europe within about two minutes, and vice versa. The American troops at Coblenz on the Rhine were summoned by radio, and in twelve minutes the reply came from the commander that they were on their way.

Within two years' time the Radio Corporation of America, from its six transmitting stations at Marion, Mass., Rocky Point, L. I., New Brunswick, N. J., and Tuckerton, N. J., was handling twenty-five to thirty percent of the entire volume of telegraphic messages between America and Europe. Week-end radio letter service to Europe is only six cents a word.

The effort to get as much as possible out of the expensive radio installations has resulted in an improved telegraphic alphabet, the invention of General George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the army. The new invention follows the fundamental principles of speech and music. It is claimed that this new alphabet can be sent 2.65 times faster than the Morse code, invented eighty years ago.

It has been found possible to send 100 words per minute and to operate duplex, which means sending and receiving at the same time. It is expected that the time will come when the radio apparatus will be able to send and receive at the rate of a thousand words per minute.

The method by which messages are sent by radio is as follows: They are first written on a machine that looks like an ordinary typewriter. This punctures a tape, and the tape controls the radio sending apparatus much as a punctured reel controls a player piano. The same device has been used in sending radio messages from airplanes. These messages are sent at such high speeds that eavesdropping is well nigh impossible; they can be received only on high-speed receiving apparatus.

Radio Ship Service

FROM the San Francisco wireless office steamers toward China and Australia have been held for a distance of nearly 6,000 miles, communicating direct regularly each night. Imagine the satisfaction to the passengers of being able to communicate at any time with their loved ones thousands of miles away across the trackless deep!

The ships have great satisfaction in communicating with each other. Instances are on record where concerts have been sent by wireless from one ship to another, 125 miles apart at sea; also of a radio chess game between contending teams on the steamers Western World and American Legion, until the steamers, one going north and the other south, were twelve hundred miles apart.

More than a year ago the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, from his home in Connecticut, conversed with the captain of the steamer America, 370 miles out from New York. The sending was done from Deal Beach, N. J.; the receiving was done at Elberon, N. J. The switchboard was in the Walker-Lispenard Building in New York city. The sending was done over a wave length of 420 meters, and the receiving was over a wave length of 380 meters.

There are now stations in New Jersey where

a different two-way conversation can be maintained with each of three ships at sea at the same time; telephones are being put into the staterooms of steamers in both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and shortly it will be possible for any one in the United States to pick up his telephone anywhere in the country and converse with any passenger on any liner between America and Europe or America and the Orient as easily as if speaking to a person in the same room.

Messages can also be sent to and from submarines when submerged and between two submerged submarines.

A Striking Example

RADIO received a great impetus when the Republic was rammed by the Florida off the coast of Nantucket in 1910 and went down, but not until the wireless operator had sent out the S. O. S. signals which made Jack Binns a hero in every American home. Binns is still a young man. Indeed, that is one of the most interesting things about radio; it seems to be almost wholly in the hands of young men.

Another wonderful illustration of the value of wireless was demonstrated at the time the steamer City of Honolulu was burned and abandoned 700 miles off the California coast on Thursday, October 12, 1922. As soon as the ship was found to be in flames, the operator on board broadcasted the ship's position. Within five minutes acknowledgment of the message was received from one station on shore and three steamers.

After the lapse of two hours the ship's condition was recognized as hopeless, and the S. O. S. call was sent out. This was also immediately acknowledged by one land station and by one ship coming ahead full speed to the rescue. Thirty minutes later the information was broadcasted that all were off the boat except the captain, chief engineer, first officer, fourth officer, and first radio operator. Forty minutes later a final message was received from shore, an answer was sent with difficulty, and the ship was abandoned. All of the 263 persons on board were saved and landed at Los Angeles four days later.

There are some other interesting items regarding this disaster. The news story of the rescue of the passengers of the doomed ship was wirelessed from the rescue ship within 300 yards of where the City of Honolulu was being burned. On the day previous, as soon as the vessel was known to be doomed, the Associated Press obtained from Honolulu in forty-four minutes the complete passenger list of the ship, ready for publication in San Francisco.

As already intimated, radio service to and from airplanes is as effective as to or from a ship. By means of the teletype, messages can be sent or received in typewritten form. The striking of the letter A on the teletype in the air causes the letter A to be printed on the teletype on the ground, and vice versa. This does away with the necessity of sending messages in code and eliminates chances of error.

The commercial passenger airplanes between Geneva and Paris are equipped with wireless, so that the passengers may be entertained while enroute.

An illustration of the value of radio in air service occurred a year ago on a mail flight between Cleveland and Chicago. On account of head winds and squalls the aviator found that he would not be able to land before dark. He sent out distress calls, asking that the landing-place be illuminated with flares and search-lights. Six stations heard the call, the lights were provided, and the crew and mail were landed in safety, whereas death would have been the almost certain result otherwise.

Trans-Oceanic Telephony

FOR several years the Bell system has been maintaining a wireless telephone service between Catalina Island and Los Angeles, by which any subscriber in Catalina can at any time call any subscriber in Los Angeles. This line has been maintained by wireless largely because it provided an ideal place to test out wireless service. From Catalina, in 1921, speech was transmitted to the S. S. Gloucester in the Atlantic ocean. In order to accomplish this feat use was made of land wire systems on Catalina and across the mainland of the continent, and wireless across portions of the Pacific and the Atlantic, making four sections in all.

In January, 1923, wireless telephone conversation was carried on from New York to Southgate Station, London. The conversation could be carried in but one direction, owing to the development of British radio enterprise as a government monopoly; but the British heard

perfectly, remarking that the only difficulty was the American accent.

Wireless telephony between America and Europe is possible right now, but it would require such high electric power as to make it very expensive. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company state that they hope to produce apparatus which will enable conversations both ways throughout the twenty-four hours, and which will reach around the world.

It is freely predicted that within two years business men in New York or Chicago can converse freely with business men in London or Paris, using wires part of the way and wireless across the ocean. Nikola Tesla, the electrical wizard, adds to this his expectation that with television apparatus each will be able to see the other as the conversation is carried on. Subsequent paragraphs show how this extraordinary thing may come true.

Freak Transmission Items

WIRELESS transmission is freaky, as yet. It has bad freaks, but it has good ones also; and under certain conditions of weather extraordinary results are obtained, of which we list a number of illustrations that have come to our attention.

A dance was held at Santa Clara, Cuba, to music sent out from Schenectady, N. Y., 1,450 miles distant. Reversing the order, a fifteen-year-old boy in Medford, Oregon, picked up an address that was being broadcasted from Havana. An amateur message sent from Hartford, Connecticut, received an answer from Hawaii in four minutes' time. Radio concerts in Philadelphia have been heard in Paris so clearly that the conversations of the operators in Philadelphia were overheard. Wireless stations in Germany picked up the voice of a young woman singing in a department store in Newark, N. J. Both the vocal and the instrumental tones were perfectly audible.

The broadcasting station of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, N. Y., has received acknowledgments from every state in the Union, from Alberta, Newfoundland, Panama, and from ships two thousand miles at sea.

French, British and American amateurs have repeatedly bridged the Atlantic on 200 meters. As many as 125 American amateurs have been heard in Europe in one week, and in one instance one of these amateurs lived in California. A ship operator 11,000 miles away in the Indian ocean picked up an amateur wireless station operating at Galveston, Texas.

In January, 1923, the New York *Times* received a complete message from the great Japanese sending station at Tokio, 9,000 miles away. In March, 1923, during four successive days, music broadcasted from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., was heard at Invercargill, New Zealand, slightly less than 10,000 miles away in an air line.

Messages are now sent from London to Australia by radio, twelve thousand miles; but whether they are relayed at India, as we think likely, is not ascertainable from the data in hand. A station working on 8,400 meters at Hillside, Oregon, is being heard regularly at Shanghai. The company operating plans a series of stations in China.

Radio and Land Vehicles

SEVERAL American Pullman trains have been fitted with radio apparatus for the entertainment of passengers enroute. Among these are the Lackawanna; Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Chicago and Alton; and Frisco systems. These radio receiving sets have been applied to only a few of the trains on these roads and not continuously.

The Lehigh Valley found upon trial that they could receive perfectly while passing through tunnels, could receive well while passing any body of water, either still or running, but had difficulty in receiving when passing between an avenue of trees on a level stretch of country.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, of New York city, permitted the use of a rear platform of one of their trains for the temporary installation of a receiving apparatus; and it was found that the messages could be received clearly underground, even when the train was rushing through the iron tubes far beneath the waters of the East River. There was found to be considerable interference by induction from passing trains.

In May, 1923, experiments conducted on a New York city trolley car showed that by radio it was quite possible for the car to keep in constant telephonic communication with the power house. It may therefore be expected soon to follow, as a matter of course, that every trolley

car will be fitted with such means of communication, so that in case of trouble instant word can be sent to headquarters. Such an arrangement would obviate the long delays which sometimes occur when a car is confronted with a breakdown or other emergency.

Reports from Washington are that a fleet of army tanks can now be connected by radio in such a way that the master tank can direct the movement of the entire fleet while in action, making any changes in manœuvres which the tide of battle may require.

Transmission of Pictures

THERE are two general methods of transmitting pictures, the first of which is a modification of a method which has been used more or less for a generation. The picture to be photographed is graduated into seventeen shades of light. These gradations, expressed in letters of the Morse code, are automatically transferred from the photograph to the telegraph key. On arrival on the other side of the world, a typewriter is operated, fitted with seventeen kinds of dots, corresponding to a keyboard bearing the letters A to P, with the result that all the essentials of the picture emerge, ready for the finishing touches of the artist. Fingerprints can be sent by this same method.

A more startling and almost unbelievable invention is that of C. Francis Jenkins, of Washington. For more than a year he has been able to send still pictures a distance of 140 miles, and now has perfected the device so as to allow of the sending of motion pictures a like distance. In this case the picture is broken up into thousands of flashes by the revolving of a polished mirror of graduated thickness, and is reproduced by the reverse operation of a similar instrument, called a radio eye. The picture may be sent or received either by wire or by radio.

More wonderful still, if such a thing be possible, is the palliophotophone, by means of which the human voice can be so perfectly photographed that when reproduced from the film upon which it is represented by a waving streak of light, it cannot be distinguished from the original voice of the person making the record. By means of this instrument it is possible by radio to make, at any reasonable distance, a permanent record of audible speech uttered anywhere.

Manipulation of Vehicles

IT IS now two years since the battleship Iowa, with its fires lighted, but without a man on board, was propelled hither and thither by a radio operator on the battleship Ohio five miles away. The guns of the Iowa were not fired, but the naval engineers stated at the time that they could have been fired by the same methods by which the ship was steered.

At Pittsburgh a freight train, with steam up, was started and stopped entirely by radio. The same has been done with an automobile, the latter feat having been performed at an electrical exhibit in New York city. In these feats the radio did not supply the haulage power, but merely the starting and stopping and guiding impulses.

In the latter part of July, 1923, a despatch from France reported an airplane as traveling away from and being guided back to a radio station, steered only by wireless. But the despatch indicated that the plane had an aviator aboard, and the sense in which the radio steering was done is not sufficiently shown to be clear to the reader.

The series of 200 inventions by John Hays Hammond, Jr., have for their object the complete guidance of airplanes, submarines, torpedoes, free balloons, motor cars, land torpedoes, and battleships, all by wireless, without any pilots or operators aboard. The speed can be regulated, the altitude, and the discharge of cargo, all by wireless. These inventions have been sufficiently tested out to insure that in case of a war a wireless operator perhaps hundreds of miles away could destroy an enemy city or army so that not a vestige of life would be left in it, and all without the risk of a single life to the attacking party. How very evident that unless *those* days should be shortened there should *no* flesh be saved!

Power Transmission

IT IS a long step from the manipulation of vehicles to furnishing the power that runs them; but engineers are agreed that even that is possible, or at least will be possible some time. The General Electric Company, at Lynn, Massachusetts, has sent power several hundred feet without wires and in sufficient volume to operate massive machinery. Its engineers are said to be agreed that when the right kind of motor is devised it will be found that there is

enough electricity in the air at all times to operate every piece of machinery in the world.

Nikola Tesla is said to believe that in the future it will be possible to cause rain to fall by radio, to drive vehicles of all kinds by its power, and to light houses, no matter how far they are from an electric wire.

During the World War the Government, which has by now issued over a thousand wireless patents and has three thousand more pending, got the big electrical concerns of the country together, so that their patents could be used together in radio work. The Radio Corporation of America thus gained a virtual monopoly of radio work in America, not only because of the patents, but by exclusive traffic agreements, direct governmental grants and provisions conferring exclusive rights to valuable wave band lengths. The inventions of Mr. John Hays Hammond, Jr., some two hundred in number, upon which he has been at work for fourteen years, constituted an important part of this arrangement.

Discoveries multiply. Methods of transmission have so changed that a single bottle, a vacuum tube, does the work that but a little time ago was done by $50,000 worth of heavy electrical machinery. This invention, the work of Lee DeForest, consisting of a single tube of glass and copper three feet in length by five inches in diameter, does the work of a high frequency alternator weighing several tons.

Radio signals have been transmitted over an electric wire, without the slightest interference to the lighting circuit, and have been made to turn on and off street lights at a distance of four miles, near Lynn, Mass., merely by the pressing of a button. The invention of B. F. Mieffner makes it possible to use electric light wires as antennæ for a receiving station, and to use the electric light current instead of storage battery for lighting the filaments of the electron tubes. In this operation the current is stepped down from 110 volts to six volts.

Marconi has discovered a method of shooting radio waves out in a given direction, somewhat after the manner of a search-light. He has also discovered a new wave, not previously used for long-distance wireless, which transmits a message 2,500 miles with much less power and energy and much faster and cheaper than has hitherto been possible. Mr. Marconi makes the cheerful prediction that inside of ten years the very best radio apparatus now in use will be completely obsolete.

In the summer of 1922 there were 202 concerns in America engaged in the manufacture of radio apparatus. It is safe to say that some of their apparatus was obsolete before it left the factory.

Receiving Sets

ROUGHLY speaking, the cost of a receiving set is about $1 per mile for every mile of distance from the broadcasting station. There are four general types. A simple crystal set, costing $15 to $40, can receive from broadcasting stations up to twenty-five miles distance. A single vacuum tube detector and receiver, costing $50 to $75, may receive up to one hundred miles. A vacuum tube detector and amplifying receiver, costing $100 to $250, will receive well up to a hundred miles, and under favorable conditions up to a thousand miles. The most elaborate instruments for home use combine radio and audio frequency amplification and loop reception, and cost $300 to $500.

The department stores alone are selling about a million sets annually. No radio set is fit to purchase unless all the connections have been soldered; otherwise the wires become loose, and reception is impossible. Further, if paste or acid is spread over the wiring, or if there is dirt in the receiving box, there will be trouble.

Many unique ways have been contrived to receive by wireless. In the Western states, in not a few places, a barbed wire fence functions as an aerial; while at Hammond, Oregon, the lumberjacks have their antennæ swinging from the tops of trees three hundred feet in height.

At a convention of electrical men in Chicago Mr. F. W. Dunmore, of the United States Bureau of Standards, walked around the lobby of the hotel, carrying in his hands a small suitcase out of which came a stream of market reports, interspersed with music, much to the mystification of some of the guests.

On the beaches at New York in the summer of 1923 there were boys with wireless sets rigged up in their straw hats. Others have made receiving sets out of bill folders, cigar boxes, reading lamps, dinner pails, pocket-books, safety-razor boxes, and match boxes. A lad in Knoxville, Tennessee, made an instrument slightly less than an inch square which worked perfectly over a distance of fifteen miles.

Brainard Foote fitted a receiving apparatus into an ordinary watch case; and William H. Ruf, Manasquan, N. J., made a workable receiving set no larger than a thumb-nail. Some of his contrivances were exhibited at the radio show of the National Radio Chamber of Commerce, held at the 71st regiment armory in New York.

Static, Fading, and Other Troubles

THE Winter atmosphere is relatively free from the charges of electricity which set up electromagnetic waves competing with those of the transmitting radio stations. In the Summer the static charges wandering around in the atmosphere become so bothersome, and are so bothersome at all times in the tropics, that the operation of a receiving set is difficult. Also, there are more interfering noises in the Summer than in the Winter. Sunlight has a dampening effect on radio signals, so that the night is the best time for operation.

There are pockets in the atmosphere where signals fade and become entirely unreadable. These are offset by regions where the signals are specially clear. A ship may enter a fading pocket, and be out of touch for as many as twelve hours. It may then emerge from the pocket and, although going away from the sending station, may hear even better than before the pocket was entered. There are such pockets in the Pacific ocean; there is also a pocket between New York and Boston, supposedly caused in the latter case by a large body of low-grade iron ore lying between the two cities.

These and other troubles are receiving constant attention at the hands of experts, and considerable has been accomplished in reducing them. Radio is not to be condemned because of them. It is of greatest possible benefit as a supplement to wire and cable service, doing many things that they cannot do; but it is entirely unlikely that it will ever displace them. If radio had been discovered first, and the use of wires next, the radio people would now be worrying, and have reason to worry, lest the wires, giving direct and secret service from point to point, would eliminate them from the field.

A very efficient radio receiver will now bring in all sorts of hums and buzzes from electric light and power lines, trolley car motors, automobile magnetos, violet ray apparatus, and thunder storms; and all these must be tuned out. If they are not tuned out, a situation is liable to develop like that humorously described in the Williamsport, Pa., *Grit:*

"This new idea of being married by radio has led to so much confusion that several states have been constrained to declare it illegal. We commend such action; for it is difficult to imagine a more unsatisfactory performance. Just listen in on the next radio marriage you learn of, and you will probably be regaled by a ceremony something like this:

"Minister: Do you, William, wee-zow-bing-whistle-rum-ta-ta-ta-wehe-e-e—take this maid, Miss Eloise—butter closed firm at 42 with Texas oil—to be your lawfully wedded—fair and warmer tomorrow in northern part—and to keep and cherish her until—the children's stroy this evening will be the fable of the woodchuck played by the Shoonville Symphony orchestra.

"Answer: I shake a little shimmy on the shores of Kankakee.

"Minister: And do you, Eloise Stritt—castor oil and orange juice in equal parts is one of the best remedies for children's snapsnap-buzz-buzz-bang-whe-e-e-e—take this bedtime story this evening by Clarence silos should always be open at the top—to be your lawfully wedded—xylophone solo by Sousa's band in a novel march program.

"Answer: Jazzbo Sam in Alabama.

"Minister: I therefore pronounce you man and Clover College Glee club in a program of cheese quoted at 28 cents a pound in prevent forest fires on your fishing trip by the Swiss yodlers."

Improvements in Secrecy

THERE are forty-nine known channels for radio use between the 200 meter and 1,600 meter wave lengths. Thus, theoretically, it is possible for forty-nine broadcasting stations to operate in the same community at the same time without producing confusion; but in practice! Well! Practice is different. The big ones drown out the little ones.

One of the inventions of John Hays Hammond, Jr., whose inventions have several times been mentioned in this article, has had in view the promotion of secrecy. It enables the scrambling of radio-telephonic messages which can be unscrambled only by the person at the other end with certain special apparatus designed with that end in view. Such messages cannot be understood by others, even though they may hear the sounds. The new scrambling and unscrambling device is in use between Catalina Island and Los Angeles. Wireless telephony between the two points, thirty miles apart, has

been in use for about five years; but there has been no privacy in the messages until now.

Radio sending has been greatly improved by the invention of a perfect microphone, not made of any tangible materials, but of what can be compared to a sheet of electricity. The thinnest and most flexible of metals is not sufficiently sensitive to reflect properly the tones of music, although it does very well for the human voice in speaking.

Radio in Governmental Use

IT IS more than a year since Senator Harry S. New, of Indiana, addressed thousands of his constituents through the powerful station at Arlington. Since then the Government has decided not to let government stations be used for broadcasting appeals for votes, even though the service is paid for.

The Congressional halls have been fitted with microphone apparatus which enables every whisper to be heard; and it would be a very easy matter now for everything that is said in those halls to be broadcasted, if there was any reason for doing so. It would be possible to broadcast similarly the deliberations of diplomats, courts, and conferences. It was planned that the address which President Harding was to have delivered in San Francisco, should be actually heard by about five million persons. If their awakening should occur, the new statesmen, Joseph, Moses, David, Daniel, and others, could even now, by the relay method, literally speed their messages through the air to all the nations of the earth, without visiting them at all. Interesting things in this line are just ahead. These inventions are all part of the Lord's plans for bringing in the kingdom.

Police authorities are now broadcasting descriptions of criminals. News of a crime is flashed in every direction, and the criminal has no way to flee. The eight high-powered bandit cars of the Chicago police force are equipped with both sending and receiving outfits; it is even planned to equip every policeman with a receiving set, thus to keep every patrolman in the city constantly in touch with the crime situation, no matter where he may be.

It is also anticipated that shortly, through a combination of radio apparatus and phonograph, the recording of court proceedings will be conducted mechanically, and the court reporter will be a thing of the past.

Education and the Press

TUFTS COLLEGE and several of the universities, namely, those of Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, are engaged in broadcasting lectures on economics, engineering, athletics, the drama, and other subjects of a popular nature, not beyond the understanding of boys fifteen to twenty-five years of age. It is thus apparent how the farmers' boys can all be given liberal educations without leaving home.

Radio can be the transformation of school life. One skilled lecturer in history or geography or hygiene can now deliver his lecture to the children in a thousand schools. In New York city a number of high schools were recently given a joint examination in accountancy. A single instructor broadcasted the problems, which were answered simultaneously by the pupils at their desks. Courses in radio have been inaugurated in English schools.

The Government is not only broadcasting news of the markets, weather, and general news, but is also giving talks on education twice a week. In Lewiston, Ohio, a radio set installed in the high school is equipped with a magnavox, with the result that farmers and other persons within a radius of a mile and a quarter can hear market reports and news items and listen to music while going about their daily tasks. One can but wonder what is to become of the local purveyors of advertisements and propaganda when the cream of the news has been skimmed off hours before their papers could be printed and distributed. At present the newspapers themselves are receiving seventy percent of their news by wireless. Uninterrupted communication everywhere is evidently to be the order of things in the new age. Under such circumstances fraud and oppression become increasingly difficult.

Radio and Religion

WE HAVE reason to believe that the cause of true religion will be helped by radio, and our reason for thinking so appears in this issue, on page 355. But we foresee that it will be the death of many an institution which calls itself a church but which is merely a commercial institution or a club.

The London *Daily Herald* says of radio: "This will tend to divert attention more and more from matters of which there can be no exact knowledge and to bestow it upon enlarg-

ing our acquaintance with nature." This is another way of saying that with this new and interesting field of human interest opening before them many people will pay less and less attention to religion; and we think that this is true. From this aspect alone the denominational churches would have reason to fear radio.

But they have more reason. The country church has been hit hard both by the automobile, which takes the attendants to the more elaborate buildings and services in the cities or takes them away from service altogether, and by the radio, which takes the place of either. It is true that a few churches have installed receiving sets, so as to get sermons and music from outside, and other churches have broadcasted sermons and tried to secure membership and money by interest thus created; but any one can see that the plan is impractical.

The truth can be broadcasted; but error can be broadcasted, too. A hypnotist in Ridgewood, N. J., by a prearranged plan broadcasted instructions to a young man in New York to fix his mind upon the hypnotist. In a few seconds he became rigid, his eyes wide open and staring. While hypnotized his body was pierced with a needle and otherwise maltreated, as usual. He came to himself when a lighted match was held within a half inch of his eyes, causing them to blink and relax, but with apparent difficulty.

The demons are doing what they can to abuse the use of radio. Edward Berthold, Jr., of Newark, N. J., besides receiving the usual messages by radio which others could hear, was troubled with demons, who shot into his mind messages which none but himself could hear. These messages were not carried by radio, or all would have been able to hear them. He became crazed, and killed himself and two others.

For a long time it was supposed that the planet Mars was trying to get in touch with our earth. Marconi had detected wave lengths of 150,000 meters, and did not know any way by which such wave lengths could be produced on earth. He subsequently laughed heartily when he was shown in the laboratories of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, the source from which these mysterious waves proceeded.

Radio and Health

IT IS believed by Henry S Williams, M. D., LL. D., that the electromagnetic waves constantly passing through the bodies of all human beings as a result of broadcasting operations, have a beneficial effect upon human life, being the same in character as those employed in the latest treatment for high blood pressure. Radio has been directly employed in the treatment of cases of rheumatism, neuritis, pneumonia, and deafness.

Men that have not heard a sound in thirty years have been able to hear when the radio headpieces were attached. Leo Kuehn, of Detroit, a deaf-mute twenty-eight years of age, an intelligent, educated man, learned to speak after a few lessons by radio. His first uttered words were: "Holy, holy, holy." It was a well-chosen tribute to the Author of his blessings.

A German invention, a radio microphone, makes it possible for a physician in his office to examine the hearts of patients who remain in their homes. New York State is giving lectures on health by radio; medical advice is broadcasted free to anybody broadcasting a request for it. In England a mother was summoned to the bedside of her son by a message sent broadcast.

Surgeons have found that when a patient is to be operated upon by the spinal anæsthesia method, whereby the body is benumbed from the shoulders down, the patient is helped from becoming nervous if allowed to have a radiophone service attached to his ears.

Radio concerts have been given at the hospital for the insane at Central Islip, at Bellevue Hospital, and at Sing Sing prison, and have been greatly appreciated. Radio has been installed in Beth Israel and St. Luke's Hospitals, with radio service for all patients able and willing to use the same. Heretofore in blind asylums it has been necessary to have readers; now these are unnecessary, the radio having taken their place. A radio has been installed on Cabras Island, Porto Rico's dreary, shadeless leper colony. Here these poor unfortunates may hear the news and the concerts of the world which they have left.

A hotel just completed in Minneapolis has each of its several hundred rooms connected with radio plugs Any guest for a small fee can rent head phones from the clerk's office, and can thus listen to music until he falls asleep. He cannot steal the phones; for they remain connected until released by an employé.

An enterprising bootblack in Oakland has installed a radio set for the entertainment of his

customers; dentists and barbers have done the same. New York City has permitted their installation in the fire houses. When installed in a postoffice it has been found that the clerks unconsciously speed up their work. There seems no reason why the radio cannot be installed in myriads of factories, to relieve the monotony of certain kinds of toil. It is surely a godsend to the blind, the shut-ins, the snow-bound, and to those who, for other reasons, have no other source of entertainment.

Radio and Safety

RADIO has for some time been used for guiding ships into port during the densest fogs. The steamer Oropsea, two hours off the Ambrose lightship, was given her position during a dense fog so accurately that when she passed the lightship she came within sixty yards of it.

By Marconi's radio reflector apparatus, ships can now sail through the darkest channels and most dangerous fogs by constantly sending out shafts of radio waves and receiving their radio echo. Ships lost in a storm can accurately determine their positions and can locate other ships and lighthouses.

The old laborious method of heaving the lead is now unnecessary. A navigator passing through the water at full speed can tell at all times the depth of the water through which he is passing. The contour of the ocean bottom is being charted anew, and accurately. It is believed that by this means a way may be found to ascertain the depth of Sigsbee's Deep, off the coast of Yucatan, a place never yet fathomed.

In measuring the length of time from the sending forth of the sound waves to the bottom of the ocean, and their return to the surface, the time is measured to less than the thousandth part of a second. By the same method by which the depth of the ocean bed is measured, the location of masses of ice is determined, enabling the ice patrol to notify steamers in the vicinity.

The dangers of underground and undersea work have been greatly reduced by the radiophone. By means of this apparatus entombed miners or laborers entrapped in fallen caissons, or men engaged in building tubes under water, or men in disabled submarines, can direct the work of their rescuers.

It is proposed to fit life-saving stations with radio receiving sets and amplifiers, so that word may be sent out over the waters to canoeists and bathers in case of the sudden approach of storms.

A Remarkable Forecast

HERBERT D. STENSON in the Boston *Post* gives the following remarkable forecast of the future as it will be affected by radio:

"The average man of today, even the unimaginative, will agree with me when I say that the 'age' of our children will be the 'age of radio,' or the age of 'impossibility made possible.'

"And what is the age of radio? What are its possibilities? I claim without reservation that it will be man's supreme age, the last. It will be the Utopia which dreamers and scientists have seen through the curtain of disbelief and ignorance. Radio will tear aside that curtain, and we shall enter and live a life far beyond the wildest dreams of a century ago.

"How? To answer in a practical way, we will compare with the past. All motor vehicles will run noiselessly, deriving their power from radio energy stations situated at our greatest water-power sources. Streets and homes will be lighted by heatless, everburning lamps, drawing their energy from the air. Heat of the greatest intensity will warm not only our dwellings, but our great outdoors as well. Climate will be controlled.

"Telephones and telegraphy will become obsolete. We will talk across the continent on waves of radio. Liners and passenger airplanes will not only be driven by radio, but will be in constant communication with the shores. The news of the world, its dramas and finest musicales will be enjoyed in the most humble of homes.

"And not merely the voice, or sound, but the living, breathing picture will speed on wings of radio, and unfold miles away in all its brilliancy. You will talk by radio to some distant loved one, and constantly before you that face will smile and answer as if you sat side by side.

"Hydrogen, which heretofore has been obtainable only in limited quantities, will be released by radio vibration, and drench the starving lands of our civilized world. Fruit and flowers will run riot.

"Receivers of wonderful delicacy will record every human emotion, love, hate, etc. Crime will become impossible. Divorce and scandals will cease. Disease will wither and die. Plagues will be swept from the earth. How? by radio vibrations streaming across the earth of such infinite strength that they will kill and shatter germ life. The air we breathe will be teeming with health. We all know how clear and invigorating the air is after an electric storm. Radio will cause it always to be so.

"If one increases the health, intelligence, and happiness of a community, he increases civilization and democracy. He causes Christianity to flourish, where sin

and vice ran rampant. Radio activity will do all that and more. Radio will become the sword arm of Christianity, of democracy, of life itself.

"All religions are united in saying that we are in the latter days. Its prophecies are fulfilled. Sorrow, pain and sin shall be swept from the earth. The wings of radio are, materially speaking, the wings of the Recording Angel. We are on the threshold. The Radio age will be life's fulfilment, earth's supreme result, and the heaven we are all blindly groping for."

Reports From Foreign Correspondents

FROM SPAIN

IN THE GOLDEN AGE for November 7, 1923, is a reference to the recent uprising in Spain; but if any may have drawn from that article the conclusion that the uprising was an act on the part of the common soldiers of Spain, this is to correct any such inference. As a matter of fact, the common soldiers knew nothing of the matter until the new order of things had been established by certain high officers, who had revolted and enthroned themselves over all the people, as did Mussolini in Italy.

The sources of news from Spain are almost entirely under the control of the financiers and the clergy, who coöperate in their efforts to make it seem that things are going well for the people, and that they are satisfied; but this is far from the truth.

As an evidence that the recent uprising in Spain is a purely Mussolini movement, let me draw attention to the fact that when our "Excelentissimo senor Marques de Estella primo de Rivera" first came out of Barcelona to take possession of the government at Madrid, the Bishop of Barcelona blessed him as he departed.

I do not mean to say that Primo de Rivera might not have taken possession of the ship of state with first-class intentions, and with finest desires to do the best he could for the people. But it makes little difference what are the intentions of a good captain when the sea is full of pirates, sea-wolves: and the Spanish capital is full of clergy and church-goers who are just that, who "devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer."—Matthew 23:14.

Evidently the Lord must have had these in mind when He spoke of some who "are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness" (Matthew 23:27); for they are still engaged in the work of taking dead men out of an imaginary purgatory into a heaven over which they have no control, and into which they themselves will never enter. They are asleep as to the times in which we are living, and know not that the thief is entering their house; but thanks be to the Lord, they shall soon see and know and understand.

High-handed Rulership in Spain

OVER a month ago the Speaker of the House of Congress, Senior Melquiades Alvarez (elected by the people), and the Speaker of the Senate, Conde de Romanones (not elected by the people), sent a note to the king, reminding him of his violation of the constitution in not opening Congress, a thing that he promised to do, under oath, with his hands on the Gospels.

But what are the Gospels to a worldly king? So it transpired that on the following day our Spanish Mussolini, Primo de Rivera, had a decree signed by the king which eliminated these gentlemen from the speakerships, and at the same time notified them that Spain needs neither congress nor senate to rule. Therefore no one knows when they will open again.

As for me, I think that these Houses will never again be open. If they never were of any real benefit to the common people, and if we now have an autocratic government which is shortly to be followed by the "Iron Rule" of Christ, which will be still more autocratic, I fail to see where there is more need of "Houses" which are largely given over to foolish talking. These legislators, who have hitherto done so little for the common people, may as well keep quiet.

Things are going from bad to worse for the common people. They can hardly get enough to eat, but they must not protest. If they do protest they get free lodgings, behind bars, and without any notice of when they may go out again. Under these conditions some might think this to be a good time to be a well-fed priest; but there are plenty of indications that the time is near when the priests, too, will be in for their share of gnashing of teeth and will realize that

it would have been much better for them to be cow-keepers.—Zechariah 13:5.

Many seem to think that as the people are in silence they approve of the way things are going; but I get around among them and know that they are nearly at the breaking point, and that the "night wherein no man can work" is already settling down in Spain. Not only is this the case in Spain, but the whole world is with one accord crying out for the need of a wise and strong one to put its affairs in better order, and no man is to be found who can meet the requirements of the case.

Greece is busy putting out old kings and putting in new ones, occasionally changing a king for a plain man like Venizelos; but no common man is enough for the stupendous job of ruling the people with justice in this day of gigantic and world-wide money power. What the Greeks need, and what all nations need, is God. They do not yet know it; but Jehovah will permit them to suffer until they humble themselves sufficiently to acknowledge their need of the Messiah He has, in His great love, provided. When the world becomes hopeless, then Jehovah will say to His Christ, "Go ahead! The world is now in such miserable condition that it is only too glad that all of its affairs should be placed in your hands."

FROM CANADA

TWENTY years ago, an aggressive campaign was started in the older lands of Europe to bring out immigrants to our fair land. Sixteen years ago it reached considerable proportions, and many thousands of Britain's younger sons and daughters made the journey to the Land of Promise.

All was activity and bustle. The real estate dealer, with a zeal and energy which had its source in unbounded optimism, surveyed his building lots and small farm acreages from the depths of the sea to the tops of the highest mountains. On the prairies the homesteader gambled his ten dollars against the Government's one hundred and sixty acres, that he would not starve to death in three years. Sometimes he thought he won.

Upon the promise of new railroad branches and extension lines, he hewed his way into the wilderness, emulated the gopher (always his nearest neighbor), and built himself a shack, usually called a "dugout" because it was constructed half underground and half above, of sod and earth. He fought his fight against sickness, starvation, and loneliness; and if his health was good and his mentality stood the test, he finally triumphed to the extent of becoming the proud possessor of his little "quarter section"; or thought he did.

One style of architecture, however, that has flourished on the prairies is that which delineates the chaste outline of a lunatic asylum. Behind the gloomy walls of the several institutions of that nature which Western Canada has built, are buried the records of scores of tragedies when the prairie won the gamble.

However, in a general way, the work of subduing the Last Great West went on apace, in the years that intervened, until the Great War engrossed the attention of the world and the tide of emigration flowed eastward.

When Canada heard the "Fall In" played on the bugles of England's "Contemptible" Army, she considered herself fairly prosperous. Her farms covered a wide strip of prairie north of the American boundary line. Her mines were busy. Her real estate speculators frenziedly built, on paper, great industrial centers, with little regard, it must be admitted, to the possibility of markets. Money was plentiful; politicians and captains of industry rubbed their unctuous hands as the tide of unskilled labor flowed in from Central Europe. Farm lands changed hands briskly, and wheat sold for a dollar a bushel.

Then came the War.

The Four-Year Delirium

THE events of the next four years were much the same in Canada as in some other countries. First came the call for men, then for money, then for munitions; then for money, men and munitions, but always the demand for the human sacrifice. From Canada's nine millions of population, eight hundred thousand men from her farms and factories threw down their tools and took up rifles. The inflow from Europe slowed down, the exodus to Europe increased. Prices of commodities rose, as in all other countries. Factories that formerly made bicycles and typewriters began to make shell-fuses and such.

Next succeeded the Great Peace, and the wonderful times of prosperity promised by all the

profiteers. We have experienced this great prosperity for five years now, as a nation, as provinces, as cities, and as individuals. The results are wonderful! For instance, in these times of prosperity our national debt amounts to Five Billion Dollars! This is on the authority of Mr. W. R. Morson in his annual business review of Industrial Canada.

This debt of $5,000,000,000 at five percent interest calls for $250,000,000 per annum; and it causes the Toronto *Globe* some concern. It causes the average citizen some concern, too, when he realizes that the country's income from foreign sales, exports, is less than $100,000,000, which means that the country plunges each year more than $150,000,000 further into debt. This is a very exhilarating national outlook, especially when the detail of this enormous burden is given some consideration.

The per capita tax is about $450. But as not every man, woman and child is a producing unit, therefore not a wage earner, approximately but one-fifth of the population can be so considered; so it amounts to about $2,250 per head for the wage earner. Now, gentle reader (as the older school of novelist fondly addressed you), when are you going to pay your Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars? Possibly you are not feeling so gentle by this time.

The National Debt Ballooning

IT WILL be advisable to pay this amount quickly; for at the present rate of progress it will soon be Three Thousand Dollars. Canada increased the national debt last year by Fifty Million Dollars!

Where did this increase come from?

In 1921-22 there was an apparent surplus of income over ordinary expenditure of $16,596,752; but by advances to railroads, etc., this was changed into an addition to the public debt of $81,256,000. In 1922-23 the ordinary revenue was $393,619,000 and the ordinary expenditure was $331,780,000. Here is a surplus; but again a paternal government hands the railways and the merchant marine a nice little sum which shows an addition again to the debt of $49,293,086, or almost fifty millions.

For 1924 Mr. Fielding, our national Wizard of Finance, computes ordinary revenue at $372,517,000 and expenditure at $339,000,000; so we rejoice at a possible surplus of $33,517,000. But just as our rejoicer gets to working well, he blandly tells us that there will be a capital expenditure of $23,415,000 and that the dear old railroads will need $74,500,000. So our surplus becomes a further deficit of $64,398,000.

Already our Federal taxes are taking our money at the rate of $40,000 per hour, and our Provincial taxes are additional at the rate of $500 per year for each wage earner. And then there are the Municipal or City taxes; and, for some of us who like to perpetrate jokes on the laws of Canada, the addition of a few fines. And to sum up the matter completely, we add the tax on our sense of humor as we contemplate the situation in all its beauty and clarity.

Exodus from Canada Significant

WE ARE a great nation. That is, some of us are; for we can smilingly delude ourselves into thinking that Canada is still solvent, and can pay her debts. We can still do this, despite other little evidences to the contrary; for instance:

During 1923 we lost double the number of people in emigration that we gained by immigration. This was no inconsiderable financial loss; and this is still more evident when we consider that the majority of those who left us were our highly trained mechanics and agriculturists—men hard to replace. This makes us only smile still more broadly, however, because few of us realize the cost of immigration today. We forget that the present-day immigrants come to us from countries where there is a debased currency. They are a financial risk as soon as they land. The majority are without any capital, and might better be described as refugees than as immigrants.

Then what is to become of them when they are here? Our national answer is as of yore: "Put them on the land." So on the land they go, to face the same fate as thousands of other citizens who have wrestled with Canadian conditions for many years. Let us assume they go to Alberta.

Sunny Alberta, where the Prince of Wales and Prince Eric of Denmark have their ranches—surely this is the Land of Promise! It is—of Promise to Pay!

The Alberta government recently got tired of the constant pleas of the farmers that they could not meet their tax payments; so they put through legislation called the Tax Recovery

Act, designed to bring about an adjustment of the situation. It did. It resulted in 43,280 parcels of farm lands, each of approximately 160 acres in extent, some much larger; 64,946 parcels of town and village property; and 14,751 parcels of city property, passing from private to public ownership.

To put the matter more clearly, the Government takes from the struggling agriculturist 6,924,600 acres of farm lands, which at a conservative valuation of $10 per acre amounts to Seventy Million Dollars! Or, to make it still more clear, the area confiscated is one and one-half million acres more than the total wheat acreage of the whole province of Alberta for 1923! In the case of the town and village property, putting each parcel at the extremely low valuation of $25, the total value amounts to more than Three Million Dollars.

In addition is the city property and other revertible property which, added to the foregoing, gives us a staggering grand total of Seventy-five Million Dollars! Alberta is no doubt a splendid place to send destitute immigrants. And Alberta was settled, to a great degree, by the intrepid homesteader who gambled with the Government and, for a few short years, thought that he had won.

Ruinous Land-Grab Act

THERE is another aspect to the Alberta Land Grab that needs to be mentioned. The Tax Recovery Act is so worded that it amounts to "Government takes all." The man who has a first mortgage on the land is not considered. Neither is the machine company that holds notes and liens against the property as security for farm machinery sold to the landholder.

The Government or the municipality, as the case may be, is only concerned with its tax arrears. Once the title passes, redemption within one year is allowed, if all taxes are paid; otherwise the land becomes the absolute property of the Government.

Very naturally, the loan and mortgage companies are desirous of getting out. Also very naturally, no one wants to risk his capital in any enterprise which is subject not only to such seasonal hazards as is farming, but also to a law which destroys all ordinary financial protection. Alberta looks like facing some hard years; or else there will be an exodus of its already none too large population.

One section of its population already cries loudly for secession from the East, a cry that has been heard from other Western provinces not so very long ago.

Manitoba might seem to offer a good field for the immigrant, were it not for the confessed failure of Premier Bracken to carry on responsible government. Premier Bracken and his parliament inherited much grief when he assumed office, and not very much public confidence. After struggling along for a time he has at last tacitly admitted defeat and has called in a committee of business men from all over the province in an endeavor to find a solution of Manitoba's problem; and she has one.

In the course of the inquiry a beautiful situation was uncovered: Against a revenue of $26,280,000, from Manitoba's basic and practically only industry, farming, is a tax burden of $52,000,000; and this indebtedness (for it has not been paid) must be increased in 1924. Drastic cuts in appropriations for education were prepared; and in point of fact many schools are already closed on account of no funds wherewith to pay teachers and to keep up buildings.

The Manitoba crop was not good in 1923. Rust and weeds have ruined a large number of farmers, and many are quitting. Possibly the inadequately capitalized immigrant would like to assume a large slice of this kind of obligation. Not that we desire in the slightest degree to discourage immigration, far from it; on the contrary, we would like to see several thousand worthy colonists come into Canada and gallantly assume (and pay) their proportion of our national debt, say, $3,000 each. According to our generally admitted to be sound ideas of finance someone must pay it; but who will it be?

FROM ENGLAND

Ecclesiasticism's Sly Hand

THE Archbishop of Canterbury recently sprang a surprise on the country with his statement that during the past three years he and some others had, unofficially, been talking with a Belgian Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church on the question of unity of the Church of England with Rome. Without doubt these men see clearly that forces are on the move which necessitate a combination of the churches if they are to survive.

The Archbishop's action has raised much pro-

test both in the Church of England and amongst the free churches; for the Protestant religion is the established religion of the realm, and amongst the free churches there is still a good deal of fear of Rome as well as hatred of her methods. And, of course, many see that the only union which these two great systems could have must be like that of the lamb and the wolf, when the one is eaten up by the other.

Rome cannot give way; and if the Archbishop of Canterbury, or even the King of England, should accept Roman Catholicism he must lose his office. England is too set in Protestantism to go over to Rome, though no doubt there will be yet some kind of understanding between them. Organized religion is like the business of the kings: It is in a poor way, and has no future.

The Problems of Labor

THE Labor Party had a great "Victory" demonstration in the Royal Albert Hall the other night. The speakers were moderate in tone; for the party is not out for revolution. Contrary to general opinion, the party is able to put apparently competent men into the very many ministerial positions; at any rate they proclaim that they are ready to carry on the government.

But while the majority of the Labor members of Parliament are moderate men, it has a "left," chiefly the representatives from Glasgow and district, who are not at all moderate, but who seek a complete change in the order and form of government.

Whether or not Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will be able to keep his team in hand is uncertain; for this minority rather fears that the leaders of the party have too much of the intellectual and not enough of the real labor view. They fear that the forward movement will be too slow or be ineffectual, and that the much-needed readjustment of the social life will not be gained.

Considerable doubt exists in the minds of many concerning the relationship of the Labor Party with the "Third International." It is feared that even Mr. MacDonald himself is under some sort of obligation to it, and therefore to the leaders of the Russian revolution. This gives considerable concern to religious people, because Bolshevism or Soviet rule is so definitely anti-religious: it hates the teachings and worship of Jesus Christ. Many of the British Labor leaders are men of a religious turn of mind and are often seen and heard in the churches.

At the present time the miners are balloting on the question of breaking the agreement they entered into some time ago with the mine owners respecting rate of payment. The owners are making plenty of money, and it is said that coal getters are working for starvation wages.

It is evident that there is to be no peace till the present order of things is dissolved. Quite apparently the sluices of trouble are open in order that clearance be made for the new era.

The whole country has been wrapped in a mantle of snow, very pretty to look at, and much enjoyed by some of the young folks. But the storms which brought it have been hard on the cattle, and the poor of the country and of the towns have suffered much hardship. Of course the coal merchants took the chance to raise the price of coal.

While things look dark in the affairs of men, nature is keeping up and showing what can be done. At Messrs. Sutton & Sons' exhibition yesterday (Mid-January) they showed, so this morning's papers say, onions like cannon balls, weighing over two pounds; carrots two feet long, and parsnips nearly four feet long. As the parsnip was only three feet last year, there is evidently a great future for it.

Later Information

IT IS now a week since Ramsay MacDonald was sent for by the King, and kissed the King's hand on acceptance of office. And as yet the skies have made no intimation of having noticed any change; the heavens have not fallen.

Some panicky persons have bought American dollars, believing that they would do well to themselves by doing so. "Patriotism," that strange thing of which the same people make so much, is forgotten when self-interests are touched. But the country is not moved; there is no noticeable singing of the "Red Flag," but there is a disposition to give the Government a chance.

The Conservative party which, by throwing the country into a general election in order to strengthen itself, opened the door to this "visitation," now blames the Liberal party for not helping it to shut the door in the face of the Labor party. There are now just the right num-

ber of parties necessary to bring confusion on the country; and the situation is exactly suited for trouble. At present they have no ear for the announcement that the kingdom of heaven is being set up; but when the caldron has boiled and fallen over, some at least will believe.

How different things could yet be if these men would stop and listen to the Bible message, and to the voice of God! They would lose confidence in Shakespeare's "there's a divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will," a word which was never true except to those who sought to be conformed to the will of God; and they would see that God is proving the wisdom of the world to be a fruitless tree. He is confounding the wisdom of the worldly-wise, and bringing to nought the understanding of its prudent men.—1 Corinthians 1:19.

There seems to be no immediate danger of Britain's being subjected to a capital levy. No doubt there are bank balances and large estates which could be tapped without hurt to their owners. But the gain got from a levy and applied to the reduction of the war debt and taxation would be more than offset by the seizure of the money now available for trade. Trade would be hampered by the loss of its currency, and there would be still more unemployment than now. The country is in too tight a corner for this heroic measure, many years ago enforced in Israel.—2 Kings 23:35.

There are many in Britain who very much regret the action of the unscrupulous persons who are making money out of the rum-running in Rum Row, seeking to sell their vile stuff contrary to the law of the United States and the wishes of its people; and they agree with the Editor's remarks about the detestableness of the whole business.

But the implied idea that the Government of Britain is responsible raises another question. If the situation were reversed and the bootleggers of America were to compass "dry" Britain with whisky ships, would the United States Government take action against ships flying the American flag engaged in the trade?

Probably the new Labor government is wholly against this detestably vicious trading; but the world being constituted as it is, even it could not order its warships out as patrolling vessels to destroy the commonly accepted rights of men.

Enginemen on Strike

ABOUT 50,000 locomotive drivers and firemen have now been on strike more than a week. They have succeeded in bringing a great amount of discomfort upon the people, and much commotion in trade; and in alienating sympathy from trades unionism when badly handled. The wages award, which they said they would accept and then would not do so, brought a reduction to 2,400 men, but not such a one as to entail suffering. The leader of the union has thrown the whole country into trouble, and scores of thousands into distress, because he believes that the railways can afford to pay the present wage. Perhaps they can afford it; but the action in its way seems as heartless as a declaration of war merely for balance of power, so often given as the only reason.

Although there was much speculation as to the effects the ascendancy of the Labor Party would have upon the markets and business in general, hardly a ripple stirred the economic situation after the first quiver in the money market subsided. The pound sterling dropped, but it is regaining its vigor.

The "scare" is wearing off and "normalcy" is being restored. The Labor parties are largely theoretical; and not being cocksure that their conception of government is workable there is a hesitancy about putting their theories into operation. The financial interests are powerful, and they have a way of their own in intimidating others; they have the medium of exchange mastered so well that the fluctuations, up or down, will instantly respond to their wishes. This time money was depreciated. It was up to Labor to stabilize the currency of the country. Labor did so through its leaders hastily declaring a conformity to the old order of things.

Mr. J. H. Thomas is the new secretary of the Colonies. He and the Prince of Wales were guests recently of the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club, London. In a speech Mr. Thomas said:

"This great change has taken place without any disturbance, without any upheaval. British trade, commerce, and finance are progressing as if nothing had happened. We are all settled down to the fact that there has come into being, and is governing our great Empire today, a new party. There were many who were

perdition from the Protestant Church's program of post-mortem entertainments; it has taken a long, weary time to persuade American Presbyterians to give up infant damnation and to bear it the best they can. I fear that our fetish is safe for three centuries more. When a thing is sacred to me it is impossible for me to be irreverent toward it. I cannot recall to mind a single instance where I have been irreverent except toward the things which were sacred to other people."—From Mark Twain's "What Is Man?"

Judge Rutherford's Letter

Brooklyn, N. Y., January 16, 1924.

PROF. JAMES WARREN JOHNSON,
Press Club of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Sir:

Yours of January 8 to hand. I thank you for your frankness of speech. Your difficulty lies in the fact that you do not believe the Bible, and of course do not understand it. If you understood it you would see that it proves itself as of divine origin; for no human mind could construct such a tremendous and far-reaching plan as is there outlined, and which has been in process of development during the past six thousand years.

I note that you question the existence of Jesus. This matter is not open to argument. The fact that Jesus lived on earth, taught in Jerusalem, was crucified and died, and was raised from the dead, is so fully and completely established that I would not indulge in a serious discussion of the proposition.

I presume that you doubt also Saul of Tarsus, whose name was afterward changed to Paul. The wisdom of this world, I know, now rejects the Bible, rejects the Lord Jesus, and hangs its hope upon evolution. This is indeed a flimsy thing upon which to base a hope. I am reminded of the words of St. Paul when he said: "Where is the disputer of this world? hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world? For after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God."—1 Corinthians 1:20, 21.

I note what you say about the Jew. Your definition of a Jew and mine differ entirely. Every man who is a natural descendant of Abraham is not a Jew within the meaning of the Scriptures. The profiteering class that go about in America (to quote your language) to "skin" and exploit the people are not Jews. A Jew, in the Biblical meaning of that word, is one who has faith in the promise that God made to Abrahm when He said: "In thy seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed." (Genesis 22:18) There are not many of these at this time. I do not think that the so-called American Jew will go to Palestine, or even care to go. But the time will come when the Jews will get their eyes opened to the fact that He whom their ancestors after the flesh crucified is really the Savior of the world.

I do not give much weight to Mr. Zangwill's opinion concerning the Jews, because confessedly he is not a Jew himself.

You ask me about Emerson's essays on religion, and Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason." These gentlemen were not Christians. They did not believe in the Bible, nor in the Lord Jesus Christ, and knew nothing about God's plan of salvation. They were men of splendid mental capacity, but that is not all that is required.

I am familiar with Mark Twain's writings, was born and reared in the same state from which he came, and know much about him. And while I agree with some of the things he said about eternal torture and the damnation of infants, I do not agree with him that there is no personal devil. The devil by his seductive power has overreached the minds of the majority of peoples of earth today and is driving the nations and peoples headlong into a terrible time of trouble such as has never been known, and which is just ahead, and which statesmen of the world can see and freely mention, but to avert which they know no adequate remedy.

As to logic and reason, the greatest logic, the most profound reasoning to be found in any literature on earth, is that found in the Scriptures. As a lawyer I long ago learned that the very foundation of the laws of civilized nations is taken from the law that God gave to Moses. The wisdom expressed by Solomon and the logic of St. Paul are unequaled in any literature known to man.

I have no doubt that your letter and this answer will be published in THE GOLDEN AGE in due course. I assure you of my best wishes.

Sincerely,

J. F. RUTHERFORD.

Reply To Ingersoll—In Two Parts *(Part I) By Pastor Russell*

[Robert G. Ingersoll is only a name to the present generation, but he was a power while he lived. We print below a famous reply to his charges against Christianity. This little pamphlet, long since out of print, will be new to most of our readers.—Ed.]

MR. ROBERT INGERSOLL, in his now celebrated "Christmas Sermon," took Christianity severely to task, and awakened considerable excitement in religious circles. The Rev. Buckley, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York city, declares that the pith of Mr. Ingersoll's "Christmas Sermon" is found in three charges which he makes against Christianity, and which Dr. Buckley denominates "three gigantic falsehoods." They are as follows:

First: "Christianity did not come with tidings of great joy, but with a message of eternal grief."

Second: "It [Christianity] has filled the future with fear and flame, and made God the keeper of an eternal penitentiary destined to be the home of nearly all the sons of men."

Third: "Not satisfied with that it [Christianity] has deprived God of the pardoning power."

Some of the friends of Christ, of the Bible and of true Christianity urge that this modern Goliath be answered by some pebbles of truth from our sling, directed not against a great and seemingly honest man, but at the system of errors which he, no doubt honestly, supports; and in defense of the truth and of the timid and doubting children of Zion, "Israelites indeed."

Charge I Examined

WE REPLY to the first charge that, whilst the name Christianity stands for much that is spurious both in doctrine and in practice today, Mr. Ingersoll's arraignment relieves us from the necessity of examining these; for his remarks apply only to the inception of the Christian system, the message with which it *came*. The issue is a fair one. Christianity could not be judged more fairly than by the doctrines of its founders.

Reversing the order of the statement, we will demonstrate (1) that Christianity did not *come* with a message of eternal grief, and (2) that it *did come* with good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people.—Luke 2:10.

The New Testament embodies a statement of all the doctrines and teachings of primitive Christianity, and neither the term *"eternal grief"* nor any equivalent term is to be found therein. Grief is indeed implied in the statements which predict some serious disappointments among church people in the end of the present age (Matthew 8:11,12; 25:30; Luke 13:28); but none of these say one word about an eternity of grief and pain. It is true also that a certain parable (Luke 16:19) represents the downfall of the Jewish polity from divine favor; and that, as a "rich man faring sumptuously," etc., represented that system, so the trouble into which that people then passed (and in which they confess that they have been since) is represented by the symbols of fire and torment; and the simultaneous acceptance to divine favor of the humble of the poor Gentiles, previously outcasts from special divine favor, is represented by the carrying of Lazarus to Abraham's bosom, the bringing of those hitherto aliens into the family of God as children and heirs of the Abrahamic promises and blessings. The fire and the torment are as truly symbolic as the other features of the parable. And even then, there is no threat that the rich man's grief and torment shall be *"eternal."* On the contrary, the apostle Paul shows most pointedly that the heart-blindness to the truth which led to the rejection of that nation, and which has ever since stood more or less related to all their trouble, is to pass away shortly, during the period of the second presence of our Lord. The Apostle concludes the subject in any but a mournful and grievous strain, saying, "O the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his righteous acts and his plans past [man's] conception."—Romans 11:25-33.

We do not forget, either, that other parable of the Sheep and the Goats, and the concluding sentence relative to the goat class: "These shall go away into *everlasting punishment:* but the righteous into *life eternal.*" We acknowledge freely that the words *everlasting* and *eternal* here used are translations of the same Greek word, and that they evidently mean *without end.* But we call attention to the fact that the penalty named upon even the wilfully wicked does not read *grief* without end, nor *torment* without end, as many seem to suppose; but *punishment*

without end. It is a mistake to suppose, as some do, that *punishment* necessarily implies pain, torture, or any conscious suffering. On the contrary, "capital punishment" among civilized nations means *death* inflicted in as painless a manner as may be.

True, everlasting torment by burning or by freezing would be an everlasting punishment as truly as everlasting death would be; and *vice versa,* an everlasting death wherein is no consciousness of either pain or pleasure would also be an everlasting punishment. Hence we see that the mere statement "everlasting punishment" proves nothing as to the *kind* of the punishment. But other scriptures make the subject quite plain by telling us in just what the punishment, which will be everlasting, will consist, saying, "The wages [or punishment] of sin is *death.*" (Romans 6:23) Hence the everlasting punishment declared to be the just merit of wilful sin will be everlasting death, a death which will never end, from which there will be no resurrection, and consequently not endless torment and grief.

But let us look closer at this text: "These shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life everlasting." We note that "life" is put as the opposite or antithesis of the word "punishment," as though the inference should be that the punishment is death. Let us look at the Greek word rendered "punishment." If it were intended to represent torment it would be *basanos;* but no! it is *kolasin,* the primary significance of which, according to the best Greek scholarship, is *To cut off,* as when useless or dead branches are cut off or pruned off from a tree or vine. Here, then, the antithesis is seen: The righteous at the end of the trial referred to in this parable (which trial will last during the Millennial age) will enter upon a state of everlasting life, while the wicked will be cut off (from life) everlastingly.

Nor need we pass by the statement of verse 41: "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." Here the *fire* is as much a symbol as the sheep and the goats of the preceding verses are symbols. As sheep represent an obedient class and goats a wayward class, so fire represents something. It never represents preservation, but always represents *destruction* to whatever comes under its power. And, elsewhere, the same New Testament writers declare, both with and without symbols, that the devil is to be *destroyed.* —See Hebrews 2:14; Romans 16:20.

Next we examine briefly our Lord's references to Gehenna fire, in which He mentions the worm that dieth not and the fire that is not quenched. But even here not a word about endless grief or endless torment. Indeed, the reference is clearly not to fire and worms in some other world, but to fire and worms which the people addressed knew of and could see. Outside the south wall of Jerusalem is the Valley of Hinnom or *Gehenna,* once quite deep but now much filled with débris and soil. In the days of our Lord this valley was used as a place for destroying the garbage of the city and the dead carcasses of animals; and to insure quick destruction and thorough disinfection brimstone is said to have been freely used. No one quenched those fires; and those carcasses which lodged upon rocks, and did not reach the fire, the worms consumed without hindrance. But no living thing was ever cast into this valley, the Jewish laws governing even the lower animals being most humane. And our Lord's remarks furnish no suggestion of casting living beings into this or any similar place—or of torment at all. A similar expression, doubtless based on the same facts, is used by the prophet Isaiah; and he specifies that the fire and worms feed not upon living creatures, but upon "carcasses."—Isaiah 66:24.

The Jews had a custom, however, of refusing the usual burial to some of the very vilest criminals; and, instead, they cast their *dead* bodies into this valley with the filth of the city, thus implying that such a one should be esteemed as of the offscourings of society, and that his memory should rot; and furthermore that in their estimation he had no hope of a resurrection—a tomb being to them an emblem of a resurrection, of a hope of future life. Our Lord expounded the Law of God in a much more full and heart-searching manner than the ordinary teachers, and illustrated by His teachings (Matthew 5:21-35) that the *thoughts* are to be considered as well as the *deeds.* The Law said: "Thou shalt not kill," and "Thou shalt not commit adultery," and prescribed penalties for these misdeeds. But said the Great Teacher, magnifying the Law and making it still more to be reverenced (Matthew 5:21-28): I put the matter more searchingly, and assure you that

to have murder or adultery in the heart is to be a murderer or an adulterer—a violator of the Law, whose violation forfeited all right to life under the Jewish covenant.

It is while thus emphasizing the Law that our Lord says: Whosoever shall be angry with his brother and call him *apostate wretch* shall be in danger of (or liable to) Gehenna. Just as we might say today: The person who gets passionately angry with his brother or neighbor, and speaks and acts violently, is in danger of or liable to yet end his life on the gallows; for he has a murderous disposition in his heart.

Probably only the leading features of this great discourse are given; but following on in this train of thought the Teacher passes from the literal Gehenna and its destruction of offal and filth, to represent by it the ultimate end of wilful sin before the higher tribunal, the Judge of all the earth. He urges all who would have *everlasting life* that although a pleasure or habit contrary to God's law be as precious to them as a right eye or a right hand, they should gladly part with it and submit themselves to God's plan of holiness. Then He reasons on the matter thus: Would it not be more profitable to cut off these depraved pleasures of the present brief life and be accounted worthy of an endless life of felicity and perfection which God has prepared for those who love Him, than to hold and enjoy all the sinful pleasures for the present brief life and be accounted of God as the filth and offscouring of His universe, to be disposed of in an antitypical Gehenna—the second death?

Admitting, as all scholars must, that the literal valley of Gehenna formed the basis of our Lord's remarks, it must be admitted also that that which it was used to typify was *somewhat like it.* And as the literal Gehenna was not a place of torment or grief, but represented the utter destruction and hopelessness of those (already dead) cast into it, so must its antitype teach the same lesson. And so it does. The second death is brought to our attention (Revelation 21:8) as the hopeless destruction of all the finally impenitent, the wilfully wicked, who, in spite of the knowledge and grace to be abundantly supplied to all "in due time," will still choose sin and spurn God's righteous way.

Not only have we seen that the expression *eternal grief* is not used in the Scriptures, nor any equivalent expression, but we have examined every text of the New Testament outside of the symbols of the Book of Revelation in which some such *thought* might be supposed to lie concealed, and find that Mr. Ingersoll is mistaken in his assumption. And if we now glance at a few isolated verses in the Book of Revelation, supposed by many to teach everlasting torment, and hence everlasting grief, we shall find these to be *symbols,* like all the other features of that book of symbols.

Revelation 20:9, 10: These verses represent a scene at the close of the Millennial age, when, under the reign of the glorified Redeemer and His glorified bride, the church, all the world shall have been blessed with full release from error and superstition; when all shall have been brought to an accurate knowledge of the truth and ability to obey it; when the final test as to love and loyalty to God shall have been applied to all the world, then as numerous as the sand of the seashore; and when this test shall have separated the unfaithful, wilful "goats" from the trusting, obedient "sheep." Verse 9 shows the *destruction* of all the disobedient, the "goats," just as did Matthew 25:46. Verse 10 speaks of the devil; and whether it refers to a *system of evil,* a form of sin, or whether to the literal devil, matters not to our argument. (We are not called upon to discuss whether or not the devil will have some torment. We are plainly assured that he shall ultimately be *destroyed.*) We notice, however, that the verse is highly symbolic; for "the beast and the false prophet" mentioned are symbols, and hence the torment of those symbols must be figurative or symbolic torments. And at all events it has nothing whatever to do with men, the evilly disposed of whom, verse 9 distinctly states, are to be destroyed.

Verse 15 of the same chapter, foretelling of the same judgment at the end of the Millennium of favor, declares: "Whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire." This might indeed imply torment, were it not that the preceeding clause distinctly explains that the lake of fire signifies the *second death,* as also does verse 8 of the next chapter, speaking of the destruction awaiting the same class.

Revelation 19:3 speaks of symbolic Babylon; her "smoke [remembrance] rose up for ever." But it is to a symbolic woman and not a literal

one that this statement applies. The symbol refers to a great *system* whose fall from vast power misused is graphically portrayed in symbol in chapter 18. We will not here identify this "woman," "Babylon," as it is not pertinent to this discussion.

Revelation 14:8-11 is the only remaining passage to examine, and it is by far the most difficult to make plain; because the average reader has no adequate conception of the signification of the connecting symbols, the beast and his image of the preceding chapter. These represent great religious systems which already exist and have millions of devotees among Christian peoples; and one of these, the "image," will yet, by closer federation of smaller religious systems, become much more influential and arbitrary.

This will be in the end or "harvest" of this age and the dawn of the new Millennial age, which the Scriptures declare will be introduced, not by peace, but by a time of trouble such as was not since there was a nation. It will be in the *presence* of the Lamb, *i. e.*, "in the days of the Son of man" (Luke 17:26)—in the *parousia (presence)* of the Son of man (a spirit being, unseen by natural sight), while the world in general is proceeding with its usual affairs—eating, drinking, planting, building, etc. (Matthew 24:37, 38) The thought here is beclouded to the English reader by the mistranslation of *parousia*, which is rendered *coming* instead of *presence*.

It will be during this period of the Lord's presence, and before He shall have put down all opposing authority and power, and while intelligence will be spreading over the world, that the great religious systems referred to in Revelation 13 will exercise their power and authority to hinder increasing light; and by them the doctrine of eternal torment will be enunciated afresh and impressed; and all who reverence these systems will be tormented by *their doctrines of fire and brimstone* and by fear for friends whose eyes have been opened so that they deny the reasonableness of such a belief. (Compare Isaiah 29:13, 14) Thus these will be in torment so long as they worship (reverence) these human institutions and their doctrines more than and instead of the Word of the Lord. But that this torment will be in the present life is as evident as that it will come as a natural result of disregarding the Lord's way and following instead the traditions of men; for the "beast and his image" and their worship surely belong to this world; and that it will be before the present age is fully ended is shown by the succeeding verses.—Revelation 13:12, 13.

Before leaving this side of this question it will strengthen it if we shall notice that the apostles Peter, Paul, James, and John—aside from the Founder of Christianity certainly the greatest theologians of the Christian church, and the only ones whose teachings can be recognized as of plenary inspiration—have not one word to say relative to the punishment for sin being eternal grief or eternal torment. On the contrary, every one of them declares in unequivocal terms that life everlasting will be the reward of all who will return through Christ to acceptance and fellowship with God; and that *destruction* everlasting will be the ultimate fate of all who, after full knowledge and blessing under Christ's kingdom, wilfully reject righteousness and practise sin. For these testimonies as to the reward being life, see John 3:16; 5:24; 6:54; 10:28; Romans 2:7; 6:23; James 1:12; 1 Timothy 1:16; Acts 11:18; 1 Peter 1:4, 5, 9; 1 John 2:25. For their testimonies as to the penalty of wilful sin being death, destruction, see Philippians 3:19; 2 Thessalonians 1:9; 2 Peter 2:1; Acts 3:23; James 4:12; 1:15; 1 John 5:16; John 3:36; Matthew 10:28. And if the scope of investigation be extended to the Old Testament, the same will be found to be the testimony of all the holy prophets since the world began.

The word *hell* in our common version of the Bible is very misleading in this connection, implying as it does to the majority of readers a place of consciousness, of fire and pain. Nothing could be further from the real meaning of the word *hell*, as may be seen by consulting Webster's "Unabridged Dictionary," where the primary meaning is shown to be "the place of the dead"—"or the grave; called in Hebrew *sheol*, and by the Greeks *hades*." Webster tells us further that this word *hell* comes from the old word "*hele*—to hide, to conceal, to cover, to roof." And so we find it used in old English literature in referring to the putting of potatoes into pits and in speaking of thatching or covering a house.

Turning to the Hebrew and Greek of the original Scriptures, we find the corresponding words *sheol* and *hades* to have a corresponding meaning, as Webster avers. These original Hebrew and Greek words occur in all seventy-six times in the common version English Bible, and are forty-one times translated *hell*, three times translated *pit*, and thirty-two times translated *grave*. The difficulty is not so much in the translation—if the word *hell* be given its primary meaning: "The place of the *dead*," "the grave" —but in the fact that for several centuries past a *theological*, secondary definition has been attached to the word *hell* which makes it mean a place of torment for the living, the very reverse of the original or primary meaning of the word, as all scholars know or should know.

We, therefore, call upon Mr. Ingersoll to concede that he erred in saying that Christianity *came* with a message of eternal grief; or else that he specify, giving chapter and verse, not overlooking our citations and explanations above.

(2) Let us now examine the other side of this first charge, and see if Mr. Ingersoll was correct in claiming that Christianity did not *come* with tidings of great joy.

It was when the babe Jesus was born that the multitude of angels, inspired from above, sang, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men!" It was the angel sent to tell the shepherds of the same great event who said unto them: "Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born . . . a *Savior* [Syriac, *Life-giver*]."—Luke 2:8-14.

This is the message with which Christianity *came;* and this, not what it now variously declares, is our topic. Men realized that they were dying, and they desired *life*. God had offered life to the Jewish nation if they would keep perfectly the Law given on Sinai. God well knew that fallen, imperfect men could not keep that Law, and therefore could not secure everlasting life under it; and the Israelites soon found how true this was as one by one they died, and thus proved that by the deeds of the Law none of them were justified in God's sight. (Romans 3:20) But God's plan was to teach them, and through them to teach all men, the need of a *Savior*, a Life-giver, who should *redeem* all from the original sentence of death and restore to perfection of life and being all who would accept His covenant of life. Long centuries had faithful Jews waited and looked for the promised Messiah, who should be their Redeemer and Life-giver. And no wonder, then, that His birth was announced as good tidings.

True, the Jews overlooked the part which said that these good tidings should yet be unto *all people*, and supposed that it would be only to the Jews. True, also, the civilized few who have yet heard the message of God's favor to men through this Life-giver have framed creeds and theories which virtually declare this angelic message a falsehood by teaching that all hope of hearing about and believing on Jesus is limited to the few years and accidental circumstances of this present life. Let us, nevertheless, stick to our text and acknowledge that, whatever be the tidings of today, Christianity did *come* with a message of "good tidings of great joy, which shall be [made known] *unto all people*"—not only to those who since His birth and death have died in ignorance of the *only name* whereby we must be saved, but also to the billions who had died before God's salvation was brought to light in the gospel. Does this imply the awakening of the dead? Even so. It is provided that "*all* that are in the graves shall hear [obey] his [the Son of man's] voice, and shall come forth"; and then, as the testimony of these glad tidings shall reach *all people*, the message further is that "they that hear [obey] shall LIVE"—live everlastingly—while such as will not obey will be destroyed from among His people.—John 5:28, 25; Acts 3:23.

When it is remembered that the apostle Paul was a most logical and truthful writer, that his writings cover all subjects connected with the gospel and constitute a large portion of the New Testament, and when we hear him say, "I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God" (Acts 20:27), and yet withal find not one syllable about eternal grief, we begin to understand why he could so heroically defend the gospel which he preached. And we can then appreciate his exclamation, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth!" Ah, yes! The reason that so many Christian ministers today are ashamed of the gospel they preach is that to a great extent they preach

another gospel, a gospel of eternal grief, which Paul did not believe and did not preach. But, examining the evidences, we are fully assured that Christianity did not *come* with the message of grief, but with tidings of great joy which shall be made known unto all people. Ah, yes! exclaims Brother Paul, quoting from the prophet Isaiah, 'How beautiful are those proclaiming good tidings of good things.'—Romans 10:15; Isaiah 52:7.

Hear the apostle Paul again, preaching this message even when his life was threatened. He says: "And we declare unto you *glad tidings,* how that the promise [of a Messiah, a Life-giver] which was made unto the fathers, God hath fulfilled the same unto us their children. . . . Be it known unto you, therefore, men and brethren, that through this man is preached unto you [not a message of eternal grief, but] the forgiveness of sins; and by him all that believe are justified [cleared, freed] from all things."

This would indeed be glad tidings to all who understand the message. Indeed, the objection urged against that early gospel was that it was too good to be true. They could not conceive of any better message than their Law, which offered *everlasting life* to all who would obey it perfectly. (Romans 10:5; Galatians 3:12) But this gospel with which Christianity *came* to them declared that they could never merit everlasting life under the covenant of works, because all are fallen from perfection and hence from ability to do perfect works. And the glad tidings of the gospel of Christ consisted in showing that, in Christ, God had provided for all men a *way of obtaining everlasting life;* that as all mankind fell under condemnation *to death* (not to eternal torment and grief), and into mental, moral and physical imperfection, by Adam's disobedience (they, being in his loins, inherited in a most natural way all the effects of his fall), and thus lost with him all right to life, so God had provided that Christ should *purchase* the life of Adam (and of the race which lost life through him) by the sacrifice of His own life as a *sin-offering* on their behalf. This provision was made in order that through this Redeemer (in due time) the offer of life everlasting might be granted to each member of the race upon condition of obedience to His laws. And, better than the Jewish Law (which really justified none—Hebrews 10:4; Galatians 2:16; Acts 13:39), the proposal under this new covenant, in Christ, was that the obedience of each should be judged, not by his actual works, but by his intentions and efforts—the sin-offering of Christ compensating for all unintentional weaknesses and errors, to every one that believeth. The Jews thought these tidings too good to be true, and clung to the Law.

Who can read the New Testament epistles and not be struck with the joyous spirit of the writers, even while they were enduring afflictions for the preaching of these good tidings of which they were not and had no need to be ashamed? Judge of the contrast: How many thousand dollars a year would it take to hire a man of the apostle Paul's ability to preach the message of eternal grief one hour each week? But note that Brother Paul was so enthusiastic with his message of the *grace* of God through Christ, the "good tidings of great joy, which shall [yet] be [made known] unto all people," that he forsook an honorable, influential and lucrative position among men and spent his life in the service of these *good tidings,* often suffering imprisonment and stripes, and even with a lacerated back in prison singing praise to God, because he was accounted *worthy* to suffer in the service of such a Master and such a gospel of which he was not ashamed. But his gospel had no element of eternal grief in it.

So, then, it is not true that Christianity *came* with a message of eternal grief; but the contrary is proven: That it brought good tidings of great joy of which no sensible man needed to be ashamed.

Charge II Examined

DOCTOR BUCKLEY points out, as the second gigantic falsehood of Mr. Ingersoll's discourse, his statement that "it [Christianity] has filled the future with fear and flame, and made God the keeper of an eternal penitentiary destined to be the home of nearly all the sons of men."

We presume that Dr. Buckley's objection is that not Christianity, but God, has filled the future with fear and flame. But on this point we must agree with Mr. Ingersoll. The fact cannot be disputed that the future is full of fear to the civilized world—fear either for themselves or for their friends. And after examining the Scriptures, as above, we find that God is not

responsible for this fear, nor did Christianity *come* with a message to produce such fears. And the pages of history clearly show that the doctrines which produce these fears began to be introduced in the third century, when the church (nominal) began to fall away from the simplicity of the faith of Christ and the apostles, giving heed to the seducing influences of Pagan philosophy and to "doctrines of devils"—devilish doctrines indeed, blasphemies upon the divine plan and character. (This was clearly predicted by the Apostle. See 1 Timothy 4:1; 2 Thessalonians 2:3.) And the Bible, in so many words, asserts that these fearful doctrines are of human fabrication, saying, "Their *fear* toward me is taught by the precept of men." —Isaiah 29:13.

We see but one exception that can justly be taken to Mr. Ingersoll's statement in this case; namely, his charge that Christianity makes God the keeper of an eternal penitentiary. We object to the word *penitentiary*. A penitentiary is a *reformatory* institution, more nearly corresponding to the "purgatory" of Roman Catholicism; but the "hell" claimed by both Romanists and Protestants, but which we have found to be without authorization in God's Word and taught only "by the precept of men," is not a penitentiary, but a *hopeless* prison of despair, described by that admired but greatly mistaken good man, Dr. Isaac Watts, thus:

"Tempests of angry fire shall roll
To blast the rebel worm,
And beat upon the naked soul
In one eternal storm."

There could be no objection made to a penitentiary with *just* restraints and retributions for sins. And indeed the Bible does teach that the entire earth will shortly be turned into a vast penitentiary (during the Millennial reign of Christ) in which not only will all mankind be under the restraint of an iron rule, with righteousness laid to the line and justice to the plummet, but that then all shall also be brought to an accurate knowledge of the truth, that they may be saved. (See 1 Timothy 2:4) But this divinely arranged penitentiary of the next age is not to be an *eternal one*. No, thank God, it shall accomplish its designed object by bringing to perfection and harmony with God all who, after full knowledge, shall demonstrate their love of righteousness and truth; and by cutting off from life and hope, in the second death, all those who, after full knowledge, love sin. (Revelation 21:7, 8) Then will come the time when God will have a clean universe, free from sin and free from penitentiaries. And then there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying; for the former things [associated with sin] shall then have passed away (Revelation 21:4), and heaven and earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord.

(To Be Continued)

Child Slavery Increasing *By Alice Park*

CHILD labor of forty-eight varieties continues in the forty-eight states of the United States. Child labor does not mean selling newspapers after school nor working a few hours on holidays. It means toiling long hours at machines in factories and fields, excessive tasks at low pay, and no time for education, play, or healthy growth.

A federal amendment is a necessity. Congress might easily have passed a new child labor amendment to take the place of the one eliminated by the Supreme Court in May, 1922; but it has not done so. It has lost more time.

Children less than six years old are sometimes discovered to be daily child laborers. Children less than twelve years old are working by thousands. Sixteen is the age of protection already secured in several countries; and it is the aim of our National Child Labor Committee.

Counting only the children between ten and fifteen years, 1,060,858 is the census figure of 1920; but child labor is increasing. Unemployment of men and women is increasing. Children are shoving men and women out of jobs.

There are states that have enacted and enforced good laws against child labor. But even the people who live in model states—and such states are rare—use goods produced in all the states. So all people who use food, clothes, tools, toys and newspapers are using articles produced in part by child labor. All states are fully responsible.

272 St. John, subsequently writing concerning the Lord, emphasizes the fact that they saw with their own eyes, saying, "That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, of the Word of life; (for the life was manifested, and we have seen it, and bear witness, and show unto you that eternal life, which was with the Father, and was manifested unto us;) that which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us: and truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ. And these things write we unto you, that your joy may be full."—1 John 1:1-4.

273 Thus we see there were more than five hundred witnesses who testified to the resurrection of the Lord Jesus. This alone should establish the fact beyond any question of a doubt; but when we see the reason for the Lord's resurrection, the whole matter not only becomes clear but brings great joy to the heart of one who sees it. We must furthermore consider that these faithful witnesses of the Lord did not go to some isolated place to give their testimony concerning His resurrection, but they gave it openly before the tribunals, before Jews and heathen philosophers, courtiers, lawyers, as well as the common people. They did not wait until years afterward to begin to give their testimony concerning His resurrection, but did so immediately after the great event took place. They were so bold in declaring it that had there been a possibility of refuting their testimony we may be sure that the Pharisees would have attempted it. They did not give this testimony for the purpose of gaining fame, glory, or riches. But, on the contrary, they knew that they would bring upon themselves the indignation of the Pharisees and rulers and would expose themselves to suffering and death.

274 At Pentecost, only fifty days after the resurrection of the Lord, the apostle Peter stood forth before the multitude and proclaimed to the men of Judea and all that dwelt in Jerusalem concerning the resurrection of the Lord. In his eloquence he exclaimed: "Therefore let all the house of Israel know assuredly, that God hath made that same Jesus, whom ye have crucified, both Lord and Christ." (Acts 2:36) So persuasive and convincing was the Apostle's argument that the Jews who had participated in having the Lord put to death "were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and to the rest of the apostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do?" Some of them suffered death and martyrdom because they preached Christ and his resurrection. (Acts 7:1-9) The apostles and early Christians received much persecution because they testified boldly that Jesus was raised from the dead. They would not have done this had they been trying to carry out some fraudulent imposition. Their motive in preaching these doctrines was to be witnesses for the Lord concerning the fulfilment of His great plan for the redemption and deliverance of mankind.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What further testimony did St. John subsequently give concerning Jesus Christ's resurrection? ¶ 272.

How many witnesses testified to the resurrection of our Lord Jesus? ¶ 273.

Where did these faithful witnesses give their testimony concerning the resurrection of the Lord? ¶ 273.

Did they endanger themselves by giving such testimony? ¶ 273.

The fact that they gave it immediately and boldly, what weight does that add to its truthfulness? ¶ 274.

What was their motive in testifying of the Lord's resurrection? ¶ 274.

Did anyone suffer martyrdom because of giving testimony to this effect? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 274.

The Golden Age *By Mrs. G. W. Seibert*

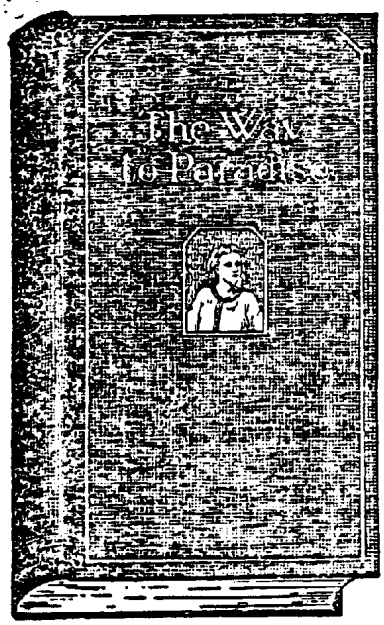
The Golden Age of prophecy, by holy men foretold,
When right shall triumph o'er the wrong of centuries grown old;
When in the desert springs break forth, wastes blossom as the rose,
And health and happiness are borne on every breeze that blows;
When sin and death shall pass away and every human heart
Be filled with love, until this earth shall seem of heaven a part.

* * * * *

Ah, then, poor world, come dry your tears and banish every fear;
Lift up your heads, rejoice and sing—*the Golden Age is here!*

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Chapter III	The Creation of Man
Chapter IV	Why Did Adam Die?
Chapter V	World Number One
Chapter VI	World Number Two
Chapter VII	The Prince of This World
Chapter VIII	The Kingdoms of This World
Chapter IX	The New Covenant or Contract
Chapter X	World Number Three—The Kingdom of Christ
Chapter XI	Princes in All the Earth
Chapter XII	The Kingdom of God

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OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

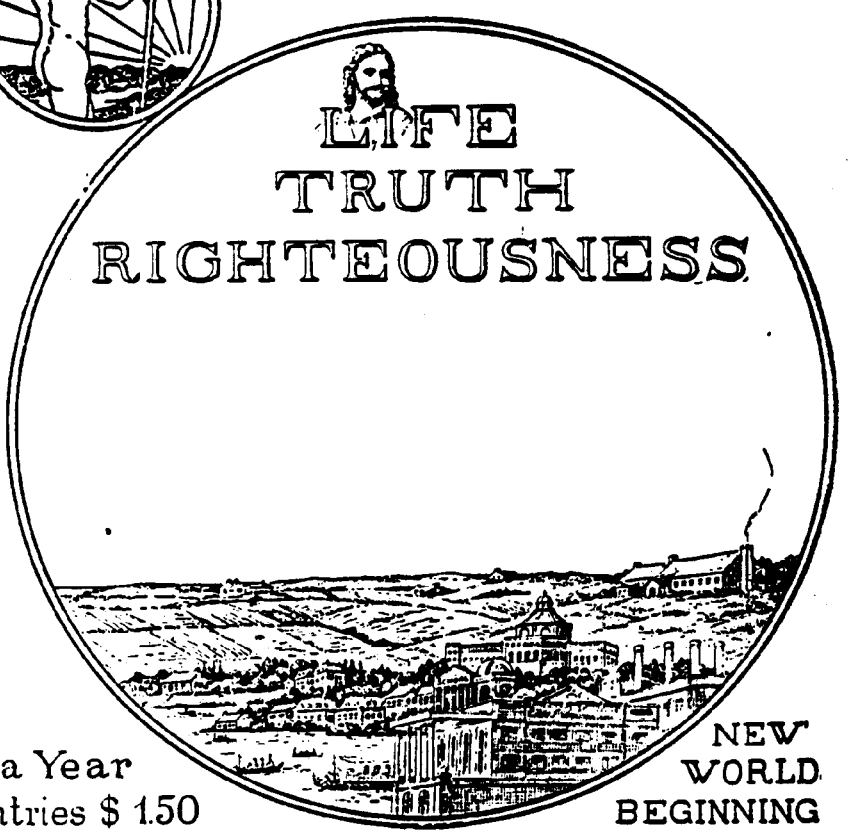
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March 26, 1924



BROADCASTING THE TRUTH

BRIEF SUMMARY OF WORLD NEWS BROADCAST

REPLY TO INGERSOLL



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Contents of the Golden Age

Political—Domestic and Foreign

Brief Summary of World News 393
Prohibition 394
Great Britain 394
France 395
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Spain 396
The League of Nations 396
Russia, Zionism, Syria, Australia 397
Java 398
Penn and the Indians 400

Home and Health

The Fires of Emotion 404
Natural Activity Disturbed 404
Man a Complex Mechanism 405
Pouring Water upon the Fire 406
World Fire—Extinguished 407

Travel and Miscellany

The Trailing Arbutus (Poem) 401
Perfect Music 401
Watching the Smokers 403

Religion and Philosophy

Broadcasting the Truth 387
Radio and Divine Prophecy 387
Corruption in High Places 389
World's Distress 389
Dedication of Station WBBR 390
Letters of Appreciation 392

Which Is the True Church? 393
Catechism on Head of the Church 393
St. Peter Gives Instruction 394
True Church Not Human Institution 395

Reply to Ingersoll (Part II) 408
Pulpit Infidelity of Today 410

The King in Thorns (Poem) 414

Studies in "The Harp of God" 415

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The Golden Age

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Broadcasting the Truth

RADIO Station WBBR, "Watchtower," broadcast its initial program on Sunday evening, February 24. The program was as follows:

Piano Solos.....Prof. L. W. Jackson
(a) Minuet in G (Paderewski)
(b) "Soaring" (Schumann)
Duet.....Mr. F. W. Franz and Mrs. Cora C. Wellman
"Hold Thou My Hand" (Briggs)
Solos.....Mrs. Cora C. Wellman
(a) "The Ninety and Nine" (Edward Campion)
(b) "The Lord is My Shepherd" (Helen Hopekirk)
(c) "Just as I Am" (E. Cutter, Jr.)
Solo.....Prof. John T. Read
"How Lovely Are Thy Dwellings" (Liddle)
Solo.....Miss Dorothy Cooke
"Hear Ye, Israel" (Mendelssohn)
Solo.....Mr. F. W. Franz
"The Penitent" (Van de Water)
Congregational Song
"Blessed Bible"
Lecture.....Judge J. F. Rutherford
"Radio and Divine Prophecy"
I. B. S. A. Hawaiian Trio.....Messrs. M. A. Howlett, Eric Howlett and R. F. Knight
(a) "Kilima"
(b) Selection
Solo.....Miss Dorothy Cooke
"Oh, Dry Those Tears" (Teresa Del Rigo)
Solos.....Prof. John T. Read
(a) "Jehovah Guide Us" (Mozart)
(b) "Jesus Lover of My Soul" (Tours)
Solo.....Mrs. Cora C. Wellman
"How Beautiful Upon the Mountains" (Harker)
Congregational Song
"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name"

Every one on the program is a real artist. The entire program was an unusual one of high-class entertainment and instruction.

This radio station is located on Staten Island, at 1111 Woodrow Road.

The Bible Students Association have built a beautiful residence in connection with the station in which the studio is located. The place is known as "Watchtower," that being the English for the Hebrew word *Mizpeh*, which really means a place from which the truth is sent forth.

This station will be devoted to educational purposes, particularly along the line of Biblical instruction, and broadcasting high-class sacred music. THE GOLDEN AGE will carry in each issue an outline of the programs broadcast from this station and at a least a portion of the lectures given by Judge Rutherford and other members of the Association.

The opening address of Judge Rutherford, at the time above mentioned, we publish in full as follows:

Radio and Divine Prophecy

BROADCASTING the voice by means of radio is one of the marvels of the age. It is a fulfilment of divine prophecy.

It is exceedingly interesting to recall that less than sixty years ago man began to send wireless messages. About that time Mr. Mahlon Lewis made some experiments in the mountain section of Virginia by sending up kites twenty miles apart and transmitting messages between them. He applied to Congress for financial aid with which to develop his invention. Congress treated the matter as a great joke. In 1886 Mr. Lewis died, unrewarded for his efforts and practically unknown.

Less than thirty years ago Mr. Marconi, on his father's farm in Italy, sent his first wireless signal a distance of one hundred yards. Five years later his signals crossed the Atlantic.

It is less than ten years now since the Bell Telephone system transmitted the human voice by wireless from Arlington, Virginia, to Paris and to Honolulu.

The first broadcasting of any consequence was done by the Westinghouse Company of Newark, N. J., in the Fall of 1920. Less than four years later, in the United States alone, it is estimated that there are from three million to five million homes equipped with apparatus to

receive messages by radio. Today it is not at all unusual for one man to speak to an audience of one million persons and be heard by them all.

In these wonderful achievements man has received much praise and glory. While this is proper, in a sense, it is eminently more proper that we give honor and credit to the Great First Cause, who made radio possible.

He who made the sun as man's great central power station, which produces the power to make the wheels of commerce go round, and which causes light by day and transmits life to the vegetable and animal kingdom; He who hung the moon and the stars in the heavens to reflect the light at night, who made the mountains and the valleys, the broad fields and the rivers that drain them, foreknew and foretold the wonderful radio which we are now enjoying.

The great Creator knew when He created the universe that man would some day use the radio broadcasting apparatus. This He knew long before He created man. When He surrounded the earth with ether, which carries the waves induced by the sound of the human voice, He knew that it would be employed to transmit messages around the earth. *To Him* is *all honor* and *glory due.*

In 1886 Edward Bellamy wrote a book in which the suggestion was made that within 125 years thereafter man could sit at home and hear a sermon preached or enjoy a musical concert produced at some distant place. He based his calculation then upon his knowledge of the telephone by wire. His was hardly a prophecy, but a deduction based upon tangible things.

Jehovah, through His prophet Job, more than 3,000 years before that time, foretold the transmission of messages without wires. In that prophecy he said:

"Canst thou send the lightnings, that they may go, and say unto thee, Here we are?"—Job 38:35.

How could Job know so long in advance that the radio was a future possibility? Was it because of his superior wisdom? Indeed, not so. In fact he did not understand what he wrote. From the beginning Jehovah provided that the radio should be an integral part of His plan. He caused His prophet to write of it in dark sayings, and in His own due time He causes man to bring it to light for His own good purpose.

Prophecy

PROPHECY means the foretelling of events long prior to the happening of those events. Such power is beyond the human mind. Only the infinite, the divine mind, could know and does know what the future holds. Therefore, divine prophecy means Jehovah foretelling future events.

But why should Jehovah, 3,000 years ago, foretell the radio? And why should man know of its use and power only in recent years?

The answer is this: Jehovah foretold it for the instruction of man at the proper and important time. He permitted it to be brought to light in *His due time* to be used.

While prophecies of the Bible were written by men, they were written only as God used men as His instruments to write. The prophets understood not what they wrote. God did not permit them to understand. He did tell them, however, that when the due time comes for these prophecies to be revealed those who are wise will mark the fulfilment and understand the meaning thereof. The wise, within the meaning of that term, are those who honor the Lord by seeking to know and to do His holy will. The wise are they who seek to apply their knowledge and information according to the divine standard.

Through a number of His prophets Jehovah foretold the prominent events that would occur during the time of the end. It will be found that almost all of the prophecies apply to the time of the end. By this term is not meant the *end of time;* for time goes on eternally. The time of the end means that period of time during which there is a change of conditions relating to society. The history of the world is divided into ages, or dispensations: The first, from Eden to the Flood; the second, from the Flood to the coming of the Messianic kingdom. The prophecies relate to the closing days of the latter period. This time of the end is not sudden; it embraces a period of more than one hundred years. The facts show that the time of the end began in 1799 and has progressed from that date. From then till now the most momentous events of man's history have taken place. There has been a tremendous increase of knowledge, not due to the wisdom of man, but to the fact that it is God's due time for man to know.

Other Prophecies

THROUGH the prophet Daniel Jehovah said: "In the time of the end many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased."

Today people travel by rail at a rate of upwards of sixty miles per hour. This rapid transit is further evidence of the fulfilment of divine prophecy as marking the time of the end.

The first locomotive engine was invented in 1831, less than one hundred years ago. Man marvelled when the first locomotive pulled a train of cars. Many think that the railway means of transit is the result of man's inventive genius; but not so. God permitted man, in His own due time, to bring it to light. Through His prophet Nahum Jehovah gave a description of a rapidly moving vehicle, which is readily recognized now, as a railway train. Nahum had a vision and described it, not knowing its meaning; and 2,500 years later God permitted another man to put that vision into operation. Nahum wrote:

"The shield of his mighty men is made red, the valiant men are in scarlet; the chariots shall be with flaming torches in the day of his preparation, and the fir trees shall be terribly shaken. The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways: they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings. He shall recount his worthies; they shall stumble in their walk; they shall make haste to the wall thereof, and the defence shall be prepared. The gates of the rivers shall be opened, and the palace shall be dissolved."—Nahum 2:3-6.

A quarter of a century ago it was thought impossible for man to fly through the air. Now great fleets of ships ply the air, carrying their living burdens. While this is regarded by man as a modern invention and the result of his own mental acumen, the Scriptures show that God foretold the airships many centuries ago. When Isaiah was given by the Lord a vision of the airplane he said:

"Who are these that fly as a cloud and as the doves to their windows?" [Isaiah 60:8]

For His own good purpose God foretold the airship, and in His own due time permitted man to put together the machine by which he can fly.

Corruption in High Places

CORRUPTION amongst the ruling factors of the world is now made clearly manifest to the people. This is also a fulfilment of divine prophecy.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, a noted financier, a few days ago publicly said:

"Corruption has attacked the government at its heart. It has been attacked by something far more dangerous than a military invasion by a foreign foe. The wholesale dishonesty is a matter of official record."

But why should the Teapot Dome oil scandal and like fraudulent acts be brought so prominently to light at this time? The answer is: It is the Lord's due time [as He said] when that which is covered up shall be revealed. [Matthew 10:26]

In recent years there has been a great falling away from the faith of the Lord and the apostles. In more recent times a great controversy has arisen in ecclesiastical realms in which Modernists war against Fundamentalists, denying the Lord and the great redemptive sacrifice.

The following prophecies are particularly applicable to such at this time, which prophecies were written by the Lord's faithful ones nearly 2,000 years ago:

"This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, truce-breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God; *having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof.*" [2 Timothy 3:1-5]

The same great prophetic writer said of this time that there would be great wickedness in high places. It is even so.

World's Distress

ALL sober-minded men know that the world is in a sad condition. Fear has taken hold of men in every walk of life. Both the ruled and the rulers are in distress and in perplexity. The great statesmen of the world agree that they know of no adequate remedy to meet the distressed conditions. The thinking man reverently asks: If the great Jehovah God, through His holy prophets, has foretold inventions for

the use of man, is it not reasonable that the same God may have foretold, through His prophets, something concerning the present deplorable condition of man and also what the future holds?

Such is exactly the case. The purpose of revealed prophecy during this time of the end is to inform the wise and thinking people that God has a complete remedy for the ills of humankind and that this remedy is set forth in His Word. Hence the vital importance of understanding divine prophecy at this time. But how shall the people understand unless they are taught?

Dedication

THIS radio station is dedicated to the interests of the kingdom of the Messiah. It is for the welfare of the common people. It was the love of God that provided the plan for man's redemption and blessing. Love must be the motive prompting the teaching of man concerning the divine plan.

Since the Lord has permitted the radio to come to light at this time, it surely is His good pleasure that it should be used to teach the people concerning the fulfilment of His great prophecies, and that this teaching should be without money and without price. This radio station was builded with money consecrated to the Lord. Its purpose is not controversial, but to enable the people to understand in the light of the Bible, regardless of creed or denomination, the meaning of the times in which we are living.

Jehovah has a well-defined plan which He is causing to be worked out in His own sovereign way for the benefit of man.

Knowing from the beginning that a time would come when man would desire some definite information Jehovah caused His prophets to write, foretelling the happening of events; and these events stand as silent and potent witnesses, testifying as to where we are. The railway train, telegraph, airship, radio, and other like inventions, with the great increase of knowledge, are testifying today in powerful terms to those who think, that we are in the great dispensational change, passing from the old into a new and different order. We have reached the end of the world. By that I mean the end of a dispensation wherein selfishness has predominated. We have come to a time in which selfishness has gone to seed.

Understanding and obeying the truth is now absolutely essential to the welfare of mankind.

The Truth

THE greatest teacher that has lived on earth was Jesus of Nazareth. He spoke as no other man ever spoke. It was He who said: "Thy word [as stated in the Bible] is truth."

That which Jesus held before His hearers as paramount to man's welfare *was* and *is* the kingdom of God. Nearly all His parables related to the kingdom. His discourses related to the kingdom, and time and again He emphasized its importance. He told His disciples that when they prayed they should ask God for the coming of His kingdom, that God's will might be done on earth as in heaven.

Jesus informed His disciples that during the time of the end heretofore mentioned the old order would pass away, to be succeeded by the new and better order of human society; that the passing away of the old order would mean the end of the world, and that the kingdom of God for the blessing of man would shortly follow.

All honest men are interested in that which will better the race in general. Naturally Jesus' disciples were keenly interested in the coming of the change of dispensation that meant the fulfilment of the promises which God had made to their forefathers. Hence they propounded to our Lord this question:

"Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of thy coming and of the end of the world?" [Matthew 24:3]

The answer that Jesus gave to this question could not be fully understood and appreciated by them at that time. The facts show that His answer was intended especially for the benefit of the peoples living on earth at the time of the fulfilment of His prophetic utterances; and that those who are wise according to the divine standard would be watching for the fulfilment of these prophecies. The understanding of their fulfilment will enable man also to approximate closely what the immediate future holds.

The physical facts show that the prophecy contained in the Lord's answer to this all-important question began to have its fulfilment in 1914, and is still in course of fulfilment, progressing toward a climax. The answer of Jesus to the disciples was:

"Nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: and there shall be famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes, in divers places. All these are the beginning of sorrows." [Matthew 24:7, 8]

By this we understand that these things just mentioned would mark the beginning of the sorrows upon the peoples of earth, evidencing the fact of the end of the old order; and that from that time forward the old order of things would continue to disintegrate until it reached a climax, to be followed quickly by great blessings to the people.

The World War came in 1914, involving the principal nations of earth. Such slaughter of men was never before known. It weakened the nations involved, and they are still weak and even growing weaker. When the war ended and the representatives of the nations assembled in Paris, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and other distinguished men stated in plain terms:

"The old world is ended. A new order has begun. We must proceed in a new way."

But there was still more disappointment in store for the people, for the reason that men of the world were looking at the problems entirely from the human standpoint. The war furnished an opportunity for profiteering, and after the war those who had tasted of profiteering continued the practice. No human power has been adequate to cope with the conditions of the world today.

The Lord foretold that. He plainly stated that following the war there would be such a condition on earth that would bring distress and perplexity and cause men's hearts to fail them for fear; and such is exactly the condition that has prevailed and now prevails throughout Europe and other parts of the earth. [Luke 21:26]

The present condition of world distress is not the final end. Immediately ahead there are many things about which the people should be informed.

Jesus declared that when these things just mentioned have taken place then *this gospel* of the kingdom shall be proclaimed in all the world for a witness to all nations and that then the end shall come. [Matthew 24:14] Gospel means good news. *If it is good news,* it must mean that there is *something* good to follow; and that being true, it becomes the duty of every Christian throughout the earth to proclaim this good news to his fellow creature.

Four thousand years ago God made a promise, which promise He bound with His oath, that through His kingdom all the families of the earth should have a blessing. [Genesis 12:3] For this reason His kingdom is of greatest importance to men. It is the desire of every sane person to enjoy life, liberty, and happiness. It is manifest that these blessings are not enjoyed now. Every one recognizes that the present is an unsatisfactory condition of human society. Selfishness, greed, and dishonesty prevail. The people are groaning under burdens, and they know not how to relieve themselves. The Lord has the remedy and of this the people should know. That remedy is God's kingdom.

The purpose, therefore, of this radio station is to proclaim the message of the kingdom. By lectures given from this place week by week, explanation, in the light of divine prophecy, will be given of the events daily reported in the press. While the calamities increase and the burdens of men are made more grievous to be borne, the purpose of this radio will be, and is, to point man to a brighter and better day just ahead.

If it is important to amuse and entertain the people, it is of far greater importance to enlighten them concerning the present distressing conditions and to point them to the divine provision for man's relief from these conditions and to the blessings that shall follow.

If we find that divine prophecies today are being fulfilled, and that these evidence a great dispensational change, and that this change will better man's condition, with gladness, then, should we hail the good news.

Too little heed has been given to the study of the Bible. We need to recognize that it is God's Word given to man for his instruction in righteousness, that he might know the way that leads to peace and endless happiness.

The Lord declared that the time would come when His message should be poured out upon the air. This prophecy must have a fulfilment. The radio seems to have met this requirement. Now the time is due, beyond question, that the gospel of the kingdom shall be proclaimed to the people, that it should be said to them: "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." This kingdom, when fully established and in operation, will bring the desire of all the nations.

The Metropolitan press is too much absorbed with worldly, selfish matters to be interested in the kingdom of Messiah, hence will not carry in their columns that message. The GOLDEN AGE magazine and some of the country papers have promised to carry that message.

Beginning today it is the purpose of this station to broadcast each Sunday and Thursday evenings lectures for the instruction of the people in the Bible. It will be my privilege and pleasure to give these lectures for the next few weeks, which will embrace the following subjects:

(1) The creation of man.
(2) Why men have suffered and died.
(3) The great promise to bless mankind.
(4) Redemption and deliverance provided.
(5) The preparation for a desirable government.
(6) The passing away of the old and selfish order.
(7) The establishment of a new and desirable condition of society.
(8) Who will constitute the righteous rulers.
(9) The blessings of life, liberty, and happiness granted to man.
(10) Edenic paradise established in the earth.

My hope is to revive in the minds of the people a keener interest in the Scriptures and to plant within their hearts courage to withstand the storms now beating against them, enabling them to wait patiently on the Lord for the establishment of conditions that will fulfil the desire of every honest heart.

On each Friday evening will be given over this radio instruction on the International Sunday School lesson; each Saturday evening will be devoted to answering questions on the Bible. All are invited to write out their questions and send them in.

All who love the Lord and who have hope for better conditions for mankind under the Lord's righteous reign I greet in His name. To His saints I send this greeting of love and best wishes. The blessings of the Lord be with you one and all. Goodnight!

The station has received many complimentary responses from people in various parts of the country, a few of which we publish:

"Bayonne, N. J., Feb. 25, 1924.

"Your programs are sensible; the first of its kind I have heard."—*Samuel W. Osias.*

"State of New York, State Engineer and Surveyor,
Albany, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1924.

"Just before retiring last evening I happened to tune in on your station, and heard clearly and well the last two vocal numbers. I understood your announcer to say that it was the initial broadcast from your station, which made it more interesting and occasions this letter."—*C. B. D.*

"Newark, N. J., Feb. 25, 1924.

"Congratulations on the wonderful broadcasting of 'glad tidings of great joy to all.'

W B B R
What Bountiful Blessings Revealed

"Judge Rutherford's voice was very distinct; and all as clear as a bell, and as loud as any station in the air. Indeed, it is the voice of the Lord, to whom be all the honor and glory.

W B B R
With Bountiful Blessings Rejoice

"And indeed I did, feasting on the wonderful present truth via the radio at home. Rejoice!

W B B R
Wailed Bitterly Because Reproved

—surely must have been the *effect* upon *ecclesiasticism* and the press, coming so unexpectedly "as a thief in the night."—*W. H. S.*

"Auburn, Maine, Feb. 25, 1924.

"It is with much pleasure we can write you that we had the privilege of hearing your lecture Sunday evening. We look forward to the succeeding lectures, and thank our heavenly Father that we can hear your message of good news to the world."—*R. C. C.*

"Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1924.

"I saw the notice in the *New Era Enterprise* that you would broadcast tonight, and tuned in a few minutes after nine. I heard all of Judge Rutherford's lecture on 'Radio in Prophecy,' and enjoyed every word. The music was excellent—Brother Franz and Brother Read of Chicago. I greatly enjoyed the piece, 'How Beautiful Upon the Mountains.'"—*Mrs. J. B. B.*

"Wadsworth, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1924.

"After coming home from class meeting last evening, we tuned in at 10:30 and received the last two numbers on your program. The solos were clear and distinct, as was also the announcer's voice, but not very loud. We are using a three-tube Wisard Miloplex circuit. We were bothered somewhat by interference."—*H. I. L.*

"Warsaw, Ind., Feb. 25, 1924.

"Your first announcement came in fairly clear about 7:30 Central time."—*H. P.*

"Rahway, N. J., Feb. 25, 1924.

"Just a line to let you know that I picked up your station about 8:45 o'clock Sunday evening, and listened to the musical features and the talk by J. F. Rutherford, and enjoyed it very much. The reception was very clear and distinct. The talk by J. F. Rutherford was very clear and loud, not amplified. I have a one-tube, three tuner circuit, a home make. Keep the good work up; we will be looking for more in the future."—*W. H. B.*

"Morrisville, Vermont, Feb. 25, 1924.

"Responding to the request of your announcer at Station WBBR, I am pleased to report reception at this point. There was no interference whatsoever from other broadcasters, but from 10:30 to the close there was more or less disturbance from amateur stations. During the same period WJZ program was well chopped with code. Reception through entire period was absolutely continuous, but clarity and tone varied widely. The piano at times was the best we have ever heard, and at other times it was exceedingly rough. Judge Rutherford's voice was particularly fine; although not uniform, not a syllable was missed from 8:30 to 11:01. Conditions here tonight were not favorable. Volume of all stations was above par, but there was much atmospheric disturbance. One noticeable feature of your program which I predict will be applauded vigorously was the prompt announcements. This lack of usual delay, I believe, is more important than is appreciated at the transmitter. Where any extended delay occurs we have listeners-in operating unstable outfits who start tuning, thinking they have lost their station. This creates a condition worse than atmospheric or code."—*F. T.*

"Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1924.

"We had the extreme pleasure last evening of listening in on our radio to your station WBBR, and it came in as clear as a bell on our loud speaker. It was a great treat, as it stormed Sunday so hard that we could not attend service. While I was tuning in, I accidentally brought in your station and heard all the services. Your bass solo was great, and Miss Cooke also was fine, as well as Judge Rutherford. We would go a long way to hear him. Will you please send us your schedule broadcasting? What night and what time can we listen in? We are devoted Bible Students, and don't want to miss one of your entertainments."—*W. G. R.*

"Albany, Ga., Feb. 25, 1924.

"We tuned in WBBR last night, but had no success on account of interferences with several stations using the same wave length. We used a Westinghouse R C old model, W D 11 dry cell tubes, and were able to get you on the detector alone. I also had an acquaintance at Monticello, Florida, to tune you in; and he said he got you very well, using a General Electric set."—*R. F. C.*

"Irvington, N. J., Feb. 25, 1924.

"I received your station on Monday, February 25, 1924, at about 9:00 p. m., when the editor of THE GOLDEN AGE was broadcasting news of the world, and listened to your program till you signed off. Your piano selections were fine. Please send me a card or pamphlet telling when you are again on the air and at what meter you are broadcasting. Hoping to hear your program again and hoping that you gain as much popularity as the larger stations in New York, as I understand you are a new station, I remain,"—*C. W.*

Brief Notice of World News

(Broadcast from Watchtower WBBR, wave length 244 meters, February 25, 1924, by the Editor)

IN ONE of his editorials about three years ago Dr. Frank Crane made the statement that everybody in the United States ought to be interested in wanting a better government. A glance into the Teapot Dome at this time would seem to suggest that he is about right. There is a suspicion in the minds of many true Americans that certain large business interests have too much to say as to what shall be done at Washington.

Some of these Americans were surprised four years ago this month when a gentleman who had at one time or other represented in a large way the American Tobacco Company, J. P. Morgan and Company, and the Bell Telephone Company, predicted that Warren G. Harding would be the next president of the United States, and that he himself would be one of the fifteen men who would put that gentleman into that position.

They were astonished four months later when these predictions turned out to be true to the letter. And when the gentleman in question was made Attorney General of the United States, the most important office within the bestowal of the president, they were dismayed. Just now they are paralyzed. See any daily paper for particulars.

One thing seems certain: The Republican and Democratic parties, which have been func-

tioning for two generations, are showing all the signs of dissolution.

No one need be surprised if two or three new parties enter the political field this year. If the American people really desire an honest-to-goodness house-cleaning they probably will concentrate their forces and get behind one such party; but the astute leaders of the old parties may be depended upon to sow discord within the ranks of the political reformers, so that if there is a new party it will be either twins or triplets.

One new party might prove dangerous to them, but more than one will make the sledding good for the old managers. As the matter now stands it is immaterial to the business interests which of the old parties is victorious next Fall.

Already a third party has gotten under way. It has been christened the "People's Progressive Party." Its nominee is Robert R. Pointer of Dearborn, Mich.; and, as might be supposed, it has a following among the men who were interested in the candidacy of Mr. Ford. But Mr. Ford has declared for President Coolidge and put himself out of the running.

The platform of the new party calls for the abolition of the Federal Reserve banking system, which they stigmatize as "the most titanic legalized parasite ever fastened on human industry." They would also do away with the electoral college and elect by popular ballot; they would pay the soldiers a bonus.

Prohibition

PUTTING liquor out of business takes money. President Coolidge has approved the proposal of an appropriation of $14,000,000 for dealing with rum smuggling. New, swift-running boats will be built and life-saving stations will be opened, if the plan is put into operation.

While it is true that much may be said against prohibition, there is much in its favor. The rum-running and bootlegging activities are demoralizing, and certain localities are injured by them. Prohibition is not the true method to get rid of any evil. The proper way is by wholesome education, getting the people interested in life's problems, so that the desire for booze and all other evils, gradually diminishing, would eventually be entirely assuaged.

But in order to get a person so interested in the problems of life that he will take a delight in the better things, it is first necessary for him to be inspired with the real hope that the Bible holds out for suffering humanity. That hope lies in the fact that the present unsatisfactory social, religious, financial, and commercial conditions are but temporary; that the wisdom of this world is fast becoming very foolish; that a knowledge of the truth will bring about the complete emancipation of the race. This knowledge is near to its realization. We are in the throes of the birth-pangs of a new era.

The time is ever more certainly nearing when judgment shall be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet. By means of the radio, and by other means, the truth on every subject shall ultimately fill the earth with the Lord's glory as the waters cover the sea. Then there shall not be a single place in all the earth where a liar, or a thief, or a profiteer, or a proud or vain person, or a teapot-oil-dome politician will feel at home.

Prohibition is having its effects in heathendom. American missionaries no longer have to explain that liquor is not a Christian product. A press report says:

"Until prohibition came to America, Christian missionaries found themselves handicapped by the fact that the native people in the missionary fields believed that liquor was the exclusive product of white Christians; for it was brought into those lands by white men, and the natives naturally came to the conclusion that liquor was a thing for which the Christian stood sponsor."

Great Britain

OUR day is a day of feverishness for kings. One by one the rulers are having their scepters removed, and their diadems pawned. An item of considerable significance comes from England. It says:

"Miss Minnie Pallister, who was election agent to Premier Ramsay MacDonald in Aberavon in the recent general election, in speaking at a Sunday meeting in Bradford expressed doubt as to whether the Prince of Wales would ever ascend to the throne, because the 'country [*is*] growing up and seeing the old institutions sloughing off.' She voiced the view that the sloughing-off process might carry with it the monarchy of Great Britain at no distant date."

Great Britain has a three-cornered political situation: Unionist, Liberal, and Labor. The Labor Party, at present in power, cannot continue in office without the support of the Lib-

erals. Coöperation of the best minds in these two parties should give Britain as good a government as is possible at this time. All lovers of their fellow men will hope that the Liberals will not withdraw their support from the present Labor government and thus throw Britain into the confusion of another general election.

For the first time in its history a government reception was held at the aristocratic Hyde Park Hotel in London, at which only ten percent of the guests were dressed in the swallow-tail coats which in Britain are part of the usual raiment of gentlemen at the evening meal. This innovation was a good thing for London, for Britain, and for the world. The idea that men or women must be robed in some peculiar way before they can partake of their evening meal is nonsense.

Mr. MacDonald, the new Premier, began his administration by introducing a program of carrying to completion bills already introduced by the former Premier. This is a sensible idea. Mr. MacDonald calls attention to the fact that Britain has only fifty percent of the men in the building trade that it had before the war. This is a great loss to the empire. Many of these British workers are now employed in America. Mr. MacDonald states that his government has no intention of making a capital levy if it can be avoided. It proposes to reëstablish wage boards for agricultural workers so that the wages may not fall below twenty-five shillings or about $5.75 weekly. How would you like to try to support your loved ones on $5.75 per week? Mr. MacDonald hopes that the United States will enter the League of Nations. It may be truthfully said that this hope is shared by millions of Americans, and is not shared by a majority of many millions more.

Mr. MacDonald made a visit to Palestine early in 1922, and was greatly impressed with what the Jews are accomplishing there. In his book, entitled "The Awakening of Palestine," he says of the new Jewish immigrants into that country:

"They were young, buoyant, confident. Many of them had keen intellectual interests, and a state rich in such citizens is to be envied. They took their hard work, their blisters, their rough fare in good part. They were proving to themselves that manual labor and culture are really good companions when one gets away from artificial ways of life, and they were educating and inspiring their fellows.

"One goes through Palestine now with the verses of many a prophecy on one's lips. One hears them as though the hills whispered them. The camps on the seashore, by the waysides, on the hills, seem to have come to the command of the Ancient of Days, seem to have been arranged long, long ago, when it was promised that He 'will assemble the outcasts of Israel and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth.' Time has brought forth events, and the land of Israel again receives her children."

Early in February Mr. MacDonald was credited with having expressed the wish for a gesture from Washington for the calling of another conference to reduce still further the huge standing armies, fleets, airplanes, poison gas, and other accessories of our present civilization. Apparently he did not get the gesture which he sought. After the lapse of two weeks, with the help of the Unionists, sometimes called the Tories, the Labor government came to the inconsistent decision to build five new cruisers and two new destroyers. In building these ships the immediate objective is to provide employment for some of the large number of skilled workmen now idle in Britain. There are expert mechanics in Britain who have done no work in three years.

Ever since the war, house rents have been controlled in the British Isles. A bill has been introduced to extend this control until 1928. In justification of the bill it is argued that in Scotland there are 125,000 homes which contain but one room, and that in some of these one-room homes as many as a dozen people exist. Surely any person with a heart must wish that such a condition may be changed.

France

THE whole world is uneasy about France. It does not know why the French have prepared such great air-fleets. As a result of numerous warlike moves French credit has been so injured that the franc is rapidly following the path of the German mark. Meantime, the same phenomena are witnessed in France which were witnessed in Germany during the same period. French citizens are hiding their money abroad. There is a feverish prosperity caused by the fall of the franc; but it will come to as sudden a stop as it did in Germany, if the French people suddenly discover that their paper money has lost its value.

France demands that Germany must pay in full the damages which were caused by the war; but France herself claims that she cannot pay the United States anything on the vast sum borrowed from this country, despite the fact that she has seized and now controls four-fifths of the richest coal and ore deposits of Germany.

Independent statesmen of other countries claim that it is the subtle policy of the present French government to foment insurrections in various parts of Germany until what once was the German Empire is broken up into a half-dozen small countries like the present Balkan States.

France now has an air-fleet that could probably contend successfully with the combined air-fleets of all possible antagonists. It is claimed also that its standing army is equal in efficiency to the armies of any three other European countries.

Germany

HORRIBLE scenes have been enacted in Bavaria recently, where, as in other places in Germany, efforts have been made to split the country. At one town where forty men who were interested in one of these Separatist movements had seized a city hall, a mob who resented their activities sprinkled the building with gasoline, set fire to it; and when the Separatists undertook to escape from the building, offering to surrender and begging for their lives, they were literally torn in pieces with axes, pitchforks, and rusty sabres as they emerged from the building. Some, indeed, were seized alive and thrown back into the flames. In this conflict twenty-one of the attackers were themselves slain.

Despatches show that in districts controlled by the French those who undertake to form Separatist governments are protected, while all who attack them are arrested. In some districts any quiet, respectable, peace-loving citizen is liable to be arrested and held as a hostage if any attack is made in his town upon those who are engaged in organizing rebellions against Germany.

It is estimated that sixty percent of the German people are suffering acutely from want of food and clothing, and that ninety percent of them lack many of the actual necessities of life.

Austria

PRESENT reports from Austria are not so favorable as those of a few months ago. It is claimed that the morale of the Austrian people has been considerably injured by the recent revival of prosperity in their country; and that instead of putting forth efforts to live modestly and accumulate something, the people have fallen into a habit of spending their money as fast as they get it. The Austrian chancellor of the exchequer has recently warned the Austrian people in an official way against their extravagance and recklessness.

Hungary

MR. W. P. G. Harding, former Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States, has been appointed financial dictator of Hungary. This appointment was made by the League of Nations. Since the announcement was made that Mr. Harding has accepted the appointment there comes news from Budapest, the capital of Hungary, that the Hungarian crown is in a state of collapse somewhat similar to the collapse which has come to the paper money of Russia and Germany, and which seems to be impending in France.

Spain

WHEN Primo de Rivera, military dictator of Spain, seized the Spanish government, and established there another dictatorship like that of Mussolini, he stated his expectation of maintaining the dictatorship only ninety days. Now he says it will take six or seven years.

It is claimed as a consequence that the Republican movement is growing rapidly and that it is not impossible that before long King Alfonso will be compelled to abdicate and a republic will take the place of the present monarchy.

The League of Nations

THE League of Nations has been holding a Naval Disarmament Conference at Rome, in the effort to extend to all other countries the agreements reached at the Washington Disarmament Conference. After weeks of discussion no present solution of the problem seems to be in sight. The Spanish government has withdrawn from official participation, because the Conference refused to agree to the Spanish demand as to what should be the size of their fleet.

Russia

CURIOUSLY enough, among the nations represented at the League of Nations Disarmament Conference one of those which declined to have its fleet reduced was Russia. One would have supposed that Russia has such great problems at home as to be comparatively indifferent on the subject of naval armament; but the plea has been put forward by the Soviet representatives that Russia has four different seas to guard, and that these are geographically so widely separated as to require a separate fleet on each coast.

The widow of the late premier of Russia, Nicolai Lenin, has made an appeal to the public not to waste money erecting monuments to the memory of her husband. This is sensible. The Russian people apparently loved Lenin and wished to honor his memory by a monument, an idea, of course, borrowed from the customs of the past.

Lenin himself was out of sympathy with such vain show; so the widow suggested that if money is to be spent, let it go for orphanages, hospitals, and the care of the young.

The Russian government is considering the formation of a self-governing Jewish state in the Crimea and the adjacent district on the Black Sea. It is claimed that in this district one million Jews are already residing, and that there is room for at least two million more. However, the Bible shows that the place which God has especially selected for the Jewish people is Palestine.

Dr. L. Wood Mead, a professor in the University of California, who has just returned from Palestine, reports that the Holy Land is now the scene of all manner of new enterprises, and that Palestine and Mesopotamia give promise of again becoming parts of one of the world's great highways of trade and travel. He reports that work is progressing on the water-power project of the Jordan River, which is to provide electric lights and electric power for the cities of Tiberias, Haifa, Jaffa, and Jerusalem. In Palestine at present there are forty flourishing Jewish colonies. Marshes are being drained; hillsides are being reforested; adequate police forces protect the settlers against interference. An interesting part of his story is that near the city of Jerusalem, in the place where David and Goliath had their duel, a dozen handsome new homes are being constructed.

Zionism

AN IMPORTANT conference has just been held at the Hotel Astor, New York, at which after an all-day session some of the most influential Jews in the United States, not previously connected with the Zionist movement, voted unanimously to coöperate with the World Zionist Organization in the development of Palestine. The committee expects to appropriate for this purpose a considerable sum of money, not yet definitely agreed upon, but perhaps amounting to $5,000,000. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the President of the Zionist Organization, expresses the belief that the Jews in Palestine can afford to borrow this large sum on a strictly business basis and to pay six percent interest on it. It would seem to us that there should be in this great city a sufficient number of wealthy Jews, interested in the fulfilment of the prophecies, to let these Zionist patriots have the use of this money for the development of a Jewish homeland without charging them any interest at all. The Mosaic Law forbids a Jew to collect interest from his Jewish brethren.—Lev. 25:35, 36.

The New York *American* reports that we have a Zion on a small scale near to New York. In the town of Woodbine, New Jersey, established by the Baron Hirsch fund in 1891, there was not until recently a single Gentile. There are in the town six well-established factories and three hundred homes, fitted with every modern electric appliance and labor-saving device. The colony was established for refugees from Russia, and shows what can be accomplished by a resolute and industrious people in America in twenty years' time.

Syria

THE traditional policy of the United States Government has always been for the principle of the open door of equal opportunity for American traders with the traders of other nations. After protracted negotiations such an agreement has recently been made respecting those areas of Syria which are under French control. There are large numbers of Syrians in America, or persons of Syrian parentage, to whom this will be good news.

Australia

WHILE Dr. Mead was away, he also visited Australia. His report is that it costs the English and Australian Governments $5,000 for

every Englishman placed on Australian land, and that each such settler is likely to fail unless he personally has $1,500 more to invest in the scheme. The opportunities in America are infinitely better.

In Australia at the present time horses are being sold for prices ranging from one cent to fifty cents a head. This is because there is very little demand for horses anywhere, because of the widespread use of motor vehicles, and also because the horses eat the food which is needed for the sheep. On one ranch the Australian cattle king, Sydney Kidman, has just had 800 horses shot because they were not worth keeping.

Java

A TRAVELER who has lately returned from Java reports that on that island, which is the size of New York state, he found 30,000,000 persons living in comfort. Witnessing the efficiency of the Dutch Government in Java, he came to the conclusion that under proper management the tropical regions of the world are due for a vast development. It is only recently that the northern white races have found out how to live properly even in the temperate zones. Hence it is no wonder that they have not learned how to live in the tropics.

If you wish to keep well in the tropics, or out of them, eat bread made from whole wheat flour, with none of the valuable minerals or other elements sifted out. The bread may not look so white, but your health will be better. Which do you prefer, white bread on the table or health in your body?

Which is the True Church? *(By a Former Roman Catholic)*

THIS article is written in the hope that it will be read by Roman Catholics, and that seeing thereby the unreasonableness, the unfairness to themselves and to their Creator and to the Word of God, in taking a stand-offish, indifferent attitude, they will at least respond to the divine exhortation, "Come now, and let us reason together." Arriving at that condition of mind and heart where they are willing to listen, not to the commandments and precepts of men, but to hearken to the Divine Word, they may profit thereby, to the end that they, with that which is true, may prosper, and that which is false may be destroyed.

The Catholic Church takes this stand: That while the Bible is the inspired Word of God, she does not rely thereon for "a reason for the hope" that is in her. Rather she puts her faith in tradition and in the various teachings as expounded in Bulls and Encyclicals, disseminated from time to time by a Pope, who she professes to believe is infallible.

For the purpose of this article it is not my intention to deny the infallibility of the head of the Catholic Church. Rather I prefer to agree with my friends and quondam fellow members of the Catholic Church, for the purpose of showing them wherein they are unreasonable.

The Catholic claims that he does not read the Bible, because, the Pope being infallible, all truths are made known through him; and that it is therefore unnecessary to "search the Scriptures."

It must be borne in mind that in make-up the Bible is no different from any other book or set of books. If a Catholic desires to know what a certain Pope, of say the fifteenth century, had to say on a given subject, he must of necessity go to his library, or to the archives of the Church, and hunt up the "bible," or book, containing the pronouncements made during that period. Having read, and keeping in mind the idea that the Pope cannot err, he goes away satisfied that what he has learned is "just and true."

Catechism on Head of the Church

ASSUMING that Catholics are in agreement with me thus far, let us take the Catholic (Butler's) Catechism, and turn to the chapter on "The Church," Chapter XI-A, Question 8: "To whom does the Pope succeed as visible head of the Church?"

Answer: "To St. Peter, who was: (1) The chief of the Apostles; (2) Christ's Vicar on earth; (3) First Pope and Bishop of Rome."

Now, let us admit the infallibility of this Pope, who succeeds Peter; and let us recall the preceding paragraph, viz., that we must search

the library for this Pope's teachings. Where now do we stand with regard to the Bible?

The Catholic is, perforce, ready to accept the truth of his own statement that St. Peter, the first Pope, was infallible, or to admit that Peter possessed less power than his successors. Admitting that he can know nothing concerning the succeeding Pope's statements without referring to his writings, the Catholic is unreasonable if he will not go to the Bible to learn what Peter, the first Pope, taught concerning the plan of salvation.

While seemingly I have stressed this point, I claim that from a logical standpoint it is simplicity itself, and can be grasped by any school child, to say nothing of an adult who sincerely desires to know the truth.

For the benefit of those Catholic readers who are willing to proceed with me further, let us see some of the things which Peter, "the first Pope," has taught. In the foregoing I used the words "a reason for the hope." These are Peter's own words, not mine. In his first Epistle, or Encyclical, if you will, third chapter, verse fifteen, he says: "Be ye ready always to satisfy everyone that asketh you a reason of that hope which is in you."

This is good advice; and if my Catholic friends are always ready to satisfy everyone that asketh them for a reason they are not far off from knowing the truth. Otherwise they are suffering from that blindness, that darkness which covereth the earth, and that gross darkness which covereth the people.

St. Peter Gives Instruction

NOW, my Catholic friends, let us turn back to the Acts of the Apostles. The title of this book is self-explanatory. Here we learn that the apostles were altogether in one place; and that they, including "the first Pope," Peter, "were all filled with the Holy Ghost." (Acts 2:4) (I quote from the Douay Version, the Catholic Bible.) And the multitudes coming to hear these marvelous men, Peter addressed them. And when they had heard him, they asked Peter, "What shall we do?" And in Acts 3:19-25 *"the first Pope" told them,* in plain, easily understood language:

"Be penitent, therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out. That when the times of refreshments shall come from the presence of the Lord [the heavenly Father], and he shall send him who hath been preached unto you [Jesus Christ], whom the heavens must receive, *until the times of the restitution of all things,* which God hath spoken by the mouth of his holy prophets, from the beginning of the world. For Moses said: A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me: *Him you shall hear* according to all things whatsoever he shall speak to you. And it shall be that every *soul* which will not hear that prophet, *shall be destroyed from among the people.* And all the prophets, who have spoken, have *told of these days* [days of restitution of all things]. You are the children of the prophets, and of the testament [covenant, promise] which God made to our fathers, saying to Abraham: *'And in thy seed shall all the kindreds of the earth be blessed'."*

Surely, having just previously been filled with the Holy Spirit, Peter was inspired by God when he spoke these words. Surely, if any human being is infallible it was Peter at that moment. Then, too, consider that he had talked and walked with Jesus. Can any Catholic doubt what Peter told us on that memorable occasion?

These are the first words spoken by Peter after the Holy Spirit came upon him. We are compelled to pay particular attention to them; for it is only natural to suppose that God desired that Peter's first inspired words should contain the key to the Truth.

Catholics agree that the Church was founded on Peter: That Peter was given the keys of the kingdom of heaven.

I suggest that the words of Peter, here quoted, are the key with which he has opened to us the truth concerning that kingdom. And herein we prove conclusively that the Popes and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church do not succeed Peter and the apostles as members of the True Church, because these Popes and Bishops do not teach what Peter taught, and because the Catholic Church denies the doctrine of Peter, that there shall be a day or days of restitution of all things, as contained in God's promise to Abraham: "In thy seed shall all the kindreds of the earth be blessed."

True Church Not Human Institution

WHAT then is the True Church? First, what is not the True Church? My answer is that the True Church is NOT any human insti-

tution, as such, on the face of this earth. During the Gospel age, the Head of the True Church, Jesus Christ, has been choosing a people for His name from among the Gentiles. These when complete will constitute the body members; and together with Jesus, the Head, they are the True Church. These are the seed of Abraham, through whom the residue of men, all the kindreds of the earth, will be blessed.

Any earthly institution, however commendable its social works, which sets itself up as being The Church, is a counterfeit; and the Truth is not in it.

I have written this as briefly as possible, I have not referred to the sayings of the prophets, I have not quoted the words of the apostles other than Peter. I have confined my remarks to what Peter taught, because Catholics claim Peter for their first Pope. They must believe him or condemn their own beliefs. There is no middle course. They must either accept him or reject him. If they reject him they must reject his alleged successors. If they accept him they must likewise reject the teachings of the Catholic Church.

I admit that this places them on the horns of a dilemma; but I trust that finding themselves in this predicament they will obey that voice which, crying from heaven, said: "Come out of her, my people, that you be not partakers of her sins, and that you receive not of her plagues."

Having taken this step in the right direction, they will then be willing to accept God's Holy Word, and prepare themselves to receive, not plagues, but those blessings which are held in reserve for those who love righteousness and hate iniquity.

Penn and the Indians

MONTHS ago, on an occasion when the Editor was in Philadelphia, a reputable gentleman of that city gave him the data regarding the so-called Walking Purchase, details of which are recorded in THE GOLDEN AGE, No. 92, page 390. It now appears that our informant was not accurately posted on some of these details. In a recent letter on the subject he says:

"Perhaps I did not make the division clear between the making of that treaty by William Penn, and the carrying of it out by his sons when it was reopened by the Indians because of dissatisfaction on their part. The stigma attached to whatever sharp or questionable practice that may have occurred must be placed on the sons of Penn, according to history."

With this introduction we present the following items on the same subject from the pen of one of our esteemed Canadian subscribers, merely remarking that there is no possible prejudice on our part against William Penn or against anybody. We regret it more than any one else could regret it if at any time we are so misinformed on any subject that our publication of matter which comes to us, and which at the time we have reason to think is reliable, afterwards turns out to be incorrect.

Occasionally we find indications among some of our subscribers of what nearly approaches anger that we should ever publish anything at all without having personally been on the scene and witnessed the events recorded; but there is no publication on earth which is run, or could be run, on any such basis. We are always glad to make corrections, and are as glad to make these corrections when our critics are unreasonably severe as when they are more considerate.

This correction would have been made months ago; but it seemed next to impossible either to get a correction from the gentleman who first unwittingly gave the misinformation, or to find out what are the facts, either from that gentleman or from the one whose letter follows. If the facts below had been sent us sooner, they would have been published sooner.

"The statement primarily made in THE GOLDEN AGE was that '*Penn* engaged the most expert of runners,' etc. This was an absolute falsehood, as William Penn paid only two visits to his colony, viz., 1682-4 and 1699-1701, and was not therefore in any way connected with the Walking Purchase and Treaty of 1686, except insofar as the colony at the time was his own property. This is the point at issue; and the one I have sought to have you correct in justice to William Penn, whose indefatigable labors for the good of the colony are known to those who have read of all that he had to contend against in dealing with the English nobility, after the flight of James II to France.

"There is nothing in history that can reflect against the name of William Penn, so far as his personal treat-

ment of the Indians is concerned; and the proof of this lies in the testimony of the Indians themselves at the time of his final departure from the colony in 1701.

"It was because I considered it unjust, and a poor policy for your journal to pursue, in endeavoring to smirch the name of William Penn, whose life and entire fortune were given up in ardent devotion to the accomplishment of a humane project which no other white man ever attempted, that I endeavored to prevail upon you to correct the error you made; but as this seems to be impossible, you may consider the matter closed, so far as I am concerned."

The Trailing Arbutus *By John Greenleaf Whittier*

I wandered lonely where the pine trees made
Against the bitter east their barricade;
And, guided by its sweet
Perfume, I found within a narrow dell
The trailing Spring flower, tinted like a shell,
Amid dry leaves and mosses at my feet.

From under dead boughs, for whose loss the pines
Moaned ceaseless overhead, the blossoming vines
Lifted their glad surprise,
While yet the bluebird smoothed in leafless trees
His feathers ruffled by the chill sea breeze,
And snowdrifts lingered under April skies.

As, pausing, o'er the lonely flower I bent,
I thought of lives thus lowly, clogged and pent,
Which yet find room,
Through care and cumber, coldness and decay,
To lend a sweetness to the ungenial day,
And make the sad earth happier for their bloom.

Perfect Music *By C. J. W., Jr.*

MUSICAL ability was one of the perfect faculties of mind with which our father Adam was endowed before his fall. This attribute has to some extent been handed down throughout the ages to us, his most imperfect children; but undoubtedly we cannot begin to imagine the beauty of melody and the perfect rhythm of the Song of Adam.

We have an example of an almost perfect word-song in the Bible—the Song of Solomon, the son of David. David was a musician, and Solomon undoubtedly inherited some of his father's musical ability. But as the notation of musical sounds was not known in those days, Solomon left for posterity the nearest approach he could make to a written musical composition in the smooth, euphonious words of his incomparable poem.

Now if Solomon, being imperfect, could give us such beautiful word-music, is it not reasonable to say that Adam's song, as he trolled it out among the leafy verdure of the Garden of Eden, must have been the most exquisite music ever produced on earth?

When Eve came to share his life with him, how happy he must have been then, when she, also endowed with a perfect voice and musical talent, sang with him! Imagine, if you can, the rich, colorful harmony in that duet, the exact precision of every note and phrase, and the graceful outline of each musical idea, influenced, no doubt by the complete beauty of their surroundings.

Adam's song would probably not be playable by the greatest musicians of this or any other period since the fall. We lack his then perfect appreciation of the wonders of God's creation, his gratitude for his own existence, and his faculty of expressing his sentiments.

After Adam had sinned and consequently had begun to degenerate in body and mind, his song lost its beauty correspondingly as he was dragged to lower and lower levels of thought by evil influences. His descendants, their minds becoming more and more warped, lost their desire to produce song, the perfect form of music, and began to cast about for artificial means with which to produce sounds to interpret their musical ideas. The result has been the development of various instruments, the violin heading the list as being most nearly like the human voice in tonal and expressive qualities.

Since the disobedience of our first parents, music has been steadily depreciating in quality. Satan's influence upon the minds of the majority of individuals has been such as to destroy, in all but a few cases, the harmonious thoughts which are the prime requisites for the production of good music.

The Lord in His infinite wisdom has to a certain extent kept alive in some this faculty of musical expression in order that those who are appreciative of music and who can understand its real meaning may get a little glimpse of what is coming when there shall be no worry, hatred, strife, or any of the other evils which all through the ages have been slowly strangling all that is beautiful in the mind of man.

Some people have this ability of musical conception to such an extent that their whole lives are imbued with it. Being imperfect, they consider that they must live for music alone, that it is the essence of life. We call such persons Masters and Geniuses, and delight in the truly great things which they have to tell us after their own peculiar manner. They present before us their hopes, passions, joys, and sorrows in a charming, irresistible manner. Their music is wonderful, but not perfect.

It is evident by certain inspiring passages to be found in the more profound works of the great composers, that these men were merely used of God, by means of whom He has perpetuated fine music until the proper time, when no person shall be imperfect in mind or body, and consequently no one faculty will be developed in excess of another. Then everyone will be able to make perfect music within their hearts, to express it with their lips or to produce it upon their chosen instrument, and to give joy to all.

In concluding it may be said with certainty that the so-called Futurist Music of today has nothing whatever in common with the fine music of the present, nor does it foreshadow the music yet to be. Rather, it is the maudlin production of drug addicts, spiritists, and atheists: and the man-handling of good violins, flutes, etc., necessary to interpret the stuff should be stopped.

Jazz is absolutely not to be mentioned in the remotest connection with music—good or bad. But regarding perfect music, what better method of praise is there than a song? Will not those awakened out of the sleep of death have good cause to sing the livelong day? There are many other reasons which will become apparent upon consideration, and which tend to prove what prominent place music will have in the future order of things, when absolute harmony of thought, word, and action shall reign over the entire earth.

Note on the Foregoing *By F. W. Franz (Vocalist)*

THE foregoing article recalls the fact that the Lord Christ Jesus also gave vent to music. He was indeed "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief"; yet there were occasions when He sang. The Scripture cites one instance. It was the time of the last supper, the Memorial of His death, when, Judas Iscariot having left the upper room, Jesus was alone with the eleven remaining disciples. We read in Matthew 26:30: "And when they had sung an hymn, they went out into the Mount of Olives." Surely Jesus must have joined in singing the psalms that it was customary to sing at the Jewish Passover. How could He at that season have refrained His voice when His disciples joined in singing the "Hallel," or song of praise to God? Here, then, was the first time since the fall of the musical Adam over 4,000 years previous that perfect music from a human organism was heard—the flawlessness of a perfect voice. For Jesus was a perfect man, the exact counterpart of the glorious Adam of pristine perfection.

From this standpoint an added significance finds its way into the words of the officers sent by the Jewish clergy to apprehend Jesus. They excused themselves for failing to bring Him back with them by saying, "Never man spake like this man!" Did they fully understand what Jesus spake, that they should make this remark? Very few, if any, did then. Very few have since. But one of the things that must have entranced the ears of the officers and made them forgetful of their errand was doubtless the music of the voice of that man as He taught the people—the melodious quality of that voice, its mellowness, the smooth, rhythmic rise and fall of its pitch lending perfect color to the meaning of what was said.

We wonder also: Was it the incomparable musical tone in which the word "Mary" was pronounced that caused Magdalene to recognize her risen Lord and to cry out adoringly: "Rabboni . . . Master"?

We remind ourselves also that angel voices were heard over Bethlehem's fields at the annunciation of the human birth of this Jesus. The mere thought of angel voices enraptures us. And yet those angels sang only within the musical range to which the human ear is adapted and attuned.

Heavenly voices make our thoughts rise yet higher to the very pinnacle of musical expression in all the universe, the singing of the voice of the Most High Himself. "The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; he will save, he will rejoice over thee with joy; he will rest in his love; he will joy over thee with singing." (Zephaniah 3:17) The joyful song of Jehovah God! It transcends illimitably the finite musical conception of the very greatest of human artists of harmony. Human ears—even after perfected in the Millennium—will never hear that divine song; nay more, they will never be able to appreciate it fully. Only those who are now God's true people and in the midst of whom He now rejoices will ever hear it. But they must all be changed first, dying to human bodily limitations and clothed upon with their resurrection bodies, the divine nature.

Watching the Smokers *By I. N. Quisitive*

A GENTLEMAN who travels, having read THE GOLDEN AGE No. 109 on "The Truth about Tobacco," determined to take notice of smokers for one week, particularly where the smoking was done in unusual places or in an impolite manner. The gentleman in question does not use tobacco, and the smell of tobacco smoke is quite offensive to him.

The traveler's first observation was made while sitting in a Pullman car, where smoking is not allowed. The car was reasonably well filled with ladies and gentlemen. A man went through the car, presumably headed for the diner, leaving a cloud of smoke at almost every breath.

While engaged in conversing with a well-appearing traveling salesman on an ordinary topic of civility, he presently found himself breathing an overdose of second-hand smoke. The salesman with an air of superiority had lighted a cigarette and was blowing the smoke carelessly into the traveler's face, perhaps the thought of turning his head in consideration of the other never occurring to him.

The only passenger in an observation car, early in the morning, was writing at the desk. The solitude and satisfaction of the occasion was disturbed by a fellow passenger taking a seat about six feet distant smoking and blowing out into rings great volumes of cigarette smoke, fouling the fresh morning air for fully three hours to come.

In making a get-away from the above disagreeable surroundings the traveler in passing by the smoking room in an adjoining sleeper, was met in the passageway by a cloud of cigar smoke as the curtain to the compartment was thrown back. The smoker then emerged right into his path, no doubt forgetting that the smoking-room was the place for the smoke and not the passageway, where it would float to all parts in the car, where many of the passengers were still sleeping.

On entering the smoking-room in the next car ahead to wash and clean up for the morning, he was greeted with dense volumes of cigar and cigarette smoke. Three young men, who apparently had the heaves, were each trying to outdo the other in getting rid of their stubs before washing. Two middle-aged men were also there, smoking cigars. All seemed to be perfectly at home in the filth.

Our friend attended a political meeting where there were ladies and gentlemen present. He sat through two speeches in an over-heated auditorium, while most of the men and one or two women fouled the already poor air with tobacco fumes. He was away from home, and did not have with him a change of underwear. To his discomfort his keen-smelling nose detected tobacco smoke in his underwear for the next two days.

In making another distant jump on the train the traveler was compelled to take a meal in the dining car. Sixteen ladies and five gentlemen were at dinner. One of the men finished his meal; but instead of going to the smoking car he proceeded to light and smoke a cigarette. No one was accompanying him. He eyed and stared at the diners, especially the ladies, until he had finished smoking. Unquestionably he thought that the proper way to attract attention to himself was to befoul the atmosphere in as delicate, polite and courteous a manner as could be done with an offensive cigarette.

Another experience was while the traveler

was being driven to a friend's house in a closed cab which was full of cigarette smoke. Another was while listening with a group at a radio entertainment, where the tobacco smoke was so thick that it could have been cut with a knife. Still another was when in attendance at a moving-picture theatre, where smoking was indulged in with apparently no restriction, especially on the second balcony and upwards.

The traveler also attended a religious meeting, given in a moving-picture theatre, where some young men who had come early had been smoking. The upper stratum was filled with smoke. A volume of fresh air was circulating between open doors in the front and the rear, but the cloud of smoke above the door casings was undisturbed. The speaker in mounting the platform was compelled to raise his head into the smoke, half concealing it. In order to see his audience better in the poorly lighted room, and to keep from strangling, the speaker got down to the floor level.

Also in four cafés during the week the traveler was compelled to eat while others around him were smoking. In one instance young ladies (!) were smoking at a place where there were signs displayed, "No smoking allowed."

One of the noticeable things to a traveler is that smokers while boarding trains are careless about entering the cars, apparently not thinking which may be the smoking car.

To get the experiences of a steady traveler for a year, multiply the above by fifty-two!

The Fires of Emotion *By D. H. Copeland*

ALL of us have at some time or other felt the effect of strong emotion. Most of us have been, or perhaps are, in love. To such the idea will be easily understandable that *thought* can cause intense stress of mind and arouse such floods of emotion that many times after a period of intense mental strain even of short duration, there is a physical reaction equally as intense, and extreme lassitude or tiredness may succeed such emotional crises almost to the point of exhaustion.

It may be that there has been an occasion which has aroused a passion of anger, of jealousy, or of grief. The emotion has been suppressed; no obvious manifestation has been made. In other words, the entire affair has been kept in the mind without being translated into physical effort. During the time of such a mental state, many physical functions have been interfered with. Appetite has failed, food is not desired; in fact, the thought of food, if such a thought enters the mind, is nauseous. The rhythmic pulsations of the heart become irregular, blood pressure rises, there is a choking feeling in the throat, the digestive arrangements become disturbed; and in many cases, where the affected person is physically weak, faintness may result. Metabolism, that wonderful process whereby nature tears down worn-out tissue and replaces it with new, is seriously affected. The system becomes clogged with waste matter; and because the regular channels of elimination are for the time being closed, poisoning of the entire body takes place. It may be days or weeks before the effects of such a fit of anger or passion wear off.

Natural Activity Disturbed

WALTER B. CANNON of the Harvard Medical School, writing in *Harper's Monthly* on "What Strong Emotions Do to Us," says:

"The X-rays have permitted us to look into animals while they are digesting. If any great excitement is occasioned, the churning stomach becomes a flabby inactive sac, the kneading intestines cease their motions, and the digestive glands no longer secrete the juices necessary to prepare the food for absorption. Thus the whole beneficent process is brought to a standstill. This cessation of the digestive activities, first clearly demonstrated on lower animals, has been proved true also of human beings. And it is interesting to note that the workings of the alimentary canal not only are stopped during an outburst of rage, but do not start again for a considerable period after the emotional storm has passed off.

"Many of the worries and anxieties and excitements of civilized life are of this character. The stock-broker watching the ticker may become as much disturbed as if he were confronted with a wild beast. But the situation in which he finds himself usually does not require any exhibition of muscular strength or endurance for which the complex internal arrangements have been developed. In other words, because of racial habits,

established by multitudes of generations of our ancestors who have had to protect themselves and one another against fierce attack, we are today agitated by deep-seated disturbances which are commonly of little service to us. . . . Physicians are aware that a large proportion of the cases of disturbed digestion with which they have to deal are what are designated 'emotional dyspepsia.' This dyspepsia is caused, not by what the patient eats or how he eats it, but by what he thinks and feels whilst the food is in process of digestion."

A good many cases of this form of dyspepsia are found among people who, after eating a hearty meal, go to a movie and sit through a two-hour show of thrills which keep their digestive apparatus in a constant state of inhibition. The excitement generated in this way has no physical outlet, and consequently the entire reaction comes back on the body. Normal processes are seriously interfered with; food which should be in process of digestion remains in the stomach and reaches an advanced state of putrefaction before the "breaking down" process which goes on in the stomach is completed, and the mixture of food and gland secretions passes to the intestines for digestions. The result is an overtaxing of the elimination machinery which has to deal with highly poisonous waste matter with a mechanism abnormally overcharged. A continuation of this condition results inevitably in a breakdown of the machine, and the various complications which ensue lead to constant "doctoring" to find artificial methods of achieving Nature's ends.

Possibly the start of ninety percent of stomach and bowel disorders is in the mind.

There is a much graver aspect to the case as we go farther into the consequences of this interference with and interruption of the body processes.

Autointoxication, or self-poisoning caused by the eating of wrong food combinations and aggravated by a course of mental disturbance, has far-reaching results.

Man a Complex Mechanism

THE mind is a peculiar thing. It is not a physical mechanism like the brain, but is a result of the working of the brain. It is a coördination of ideas, described by Webster as the "intellectual faculty in man." The brain is a machine composed of body substance, "cells," and constituting the center of the nervous system and the seat of consciousness and volition.

"Intelligence" and "mind" are often used interchangeably; but in the writer's opinion there is a difference, in that intelligence is more a manifestation of the mind than the mind itself. The brain, the mechanism which is the seat of consciousness and volition, is a delicate organ dependent, as are all the organs of the body, upon pure food for its health and growth. The blood stream is a system whereby the brain, as well as the whole body, is fed; and the waste matter destroyed in the metabolistic process is carried away. The blood stream itself is dependent upon the great digestive and eliminative systems for its health. Interfere with the one, and the other is affected automatically.

If, then, the mind, the coördination of ideas brought together in the brain, has the tremendous effect that modern medical science shows clearly that it has upon processes of digestion and elimination of waste matter, through the emotional stresses that disturb and interrupt such processes, then the mind itself is retroactively affected through the chain of contingent circumstances.

Interference with digestion and elimination results in a poisoned condition of the blood stream, which in turn affects the brain through improperly feeding it, and failure in carrying off the metabolistic waste of the brain, leaving it clogged with waste matter. The impaired functioning of the brain affects the mind by slowing up the processes of coördinating stored information and ideas, "knowledge," thus resulting in mental confusion and disorder. Just as exercise is necessary to the health of the body, so is exercise necessary to the health and well-being of the mind. Impairment of memory in the aged is one sign of the accumulation of vitiated brain matter, cells, which the blood stream has failed through the years to carry off, and the consequent lack of feeding value of the blood stream, whereby the brain becomes starved and enfeebled.

Impression and Expression

A BRAIN constantly employed in storing impressions of a highly inflammatory nature, which in the process of acquisition call out great emotional stresses, is laying up much store of trouble for the future.

An inflamed mind, constantly dealing with ideas and thoughts of this nature, is reacting through the entire system upon itself, gradually

destroying not only the body structure but itself also, literally burning itself up.

The mind finds expression through the tongue and the pen. The pen is really a silent tongue; for the expressions of the tongue are put in written form by the pen. Great storms of emotion are caused by the expression of pen and tongue. The apostle James evidently knew something of the destructive effects of passion engendered by speech; for he says:

"Even so the tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth! And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity: *so is the tongue among our members, that it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature.*" —James 3:5, 6.

Today the world is full of causes of great mental disturbance. Hate and iniquity abound to such an extent that every day our emotions of anger, passion or fear are being aroused. The mental attitude of the world is one of strain, wondering what will be the outcome of present disordered conditions. This mental state is reflected in the physical condition of vast numbers of people, and is reflected again in the multiplication of doctors, dentists, drug stores, and undertakers.

A further reflection is found in the increase of crime and debauchery, the terrible ravages of the habit of drug-taking and drunkenness, and the intense application of the people to pleasure-seeking and excitement. It would seem at this time as though the world were on the verge of insanity.

The moving picture theatre is not the only, or necessarily the chief, offender against good health, through mental suggestion. Poisoning of the mind through any source inevitably reacts against the body. The licentious book (and a good many of our modern "triangle" and "problem" novels, are nothing better than salacious stories decked out in the guise of fiction) can do as much or possibly more damage.

A man or a woman needs not be necessarily openly wicked to experience all the sensations of the roué; for it has been demonstrated that an evening spent with a rotten novel has given one a species of mental drunkenness, with its accompanying symptoms, of almost the same destructive effect as though the physical frame had been subjected to the actual treatment that the mind had wallowed in.

To read of scenes of debauchery and lust, to permit the mind to reel on from point to point until the suggested climax is reached, is to arouse all the latent lustful desires of fallen human nature. Once aroused, the mind plays and toys with the subject until exhaustion sets in, with its consequent reaction against the physique. A continuance of such indulgence has a permanently weakening effect on the organism.

Pouring Water upon the Fire

CONVERSELY, the habitual keeping of the mind on higher, nobler things has a strengthening effect on the entire system. There is this at least to be said for the basic principles of Christian Science and New Thought, that an adherence to the principles of thinking on good things produces actual physical effects which are good. "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," says the apostle Paul. (Philippians 2:5) Could all mankind realize the fundamental truth of this statement, that a continuation in thinking on the principles of truth and righteousness necessarily has a tonic effect on the body, it would be easier to appreciate that "as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he," to this extent at least.

To those who have entered into that fulness of Christ which is possible at this time, it is easily recognizable that Paul's use of a human body as an illustration of the relationship between Christ and His church has a great significance.

Illustrating this relationship he shows that Christ is the Head of this body, and that the parts of the body are representative of His body members, the church. All impulses for good or evil come from the head. It contains the brain, the seat of reason, of intelligence, of volition.

So with Christ: He as the directing Head of this wonderful body sends impulses, thoughts, of a spiritual nature through the parts of His body. They automatically react to these impulses, and continually washed and fed, through the channel of the Word, as the human body parts are nurtured by the blood stream, they grow spiritually healthy. Independent of the

blood and spiritual force of Christ they would die.

To follow in the world's ways today is to follow the road that leads to speedy destruction. Calm, cool thought is at a premium; and few today possess the gift of peaceful consideration of cause and effect, or are capable of expressing sound judgment on the great questions that perplex mankind.

Overheated imaginations and emotionally overcharged mentalities are attempting to find a way out of a chaos induced by the same kind of minds. Scores of plans are projected for the alleviation of present conditions. When a plan is attempted, however, it fails because it is not applicable to a people impatient of rationalism, because it is too slow. Men are afraid of radicalism because it is too fast; they hate conservatism because it curtails liberty. The people are sick in body through poisoned minds, and sick in mind through poisoned bodies.

As a drink of cold water to a man parched with fever, come the words of St. Paul to some who in his day were troubled in mind, seeking a way of escape from an intolerable world condition: "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."—Romans 12:2.

Again, in his letter to the Ephesians (4:22-25): "Put off, concerning the former conversation, the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts [appetites—conceived in the mind, and reacting on the body]: *and be renewed in the spirit of your mind;* and that ye put on the new man [a healthy man, made so by the healthy mind], which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness. Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbor: for we are members one of another."

In doing this we remove much of the cause of anger and passion between individuals, communities and nations, thus permitting healthy minds to conceive healthy thoughts, which make for amity.

World Fire—Extinguished

AS A man inflamed with drink is not capable of connected thought or sound judgment, so the world "reels to and fro like a drunken man," incapable of sane or rational thought. That which applies to the body of man applies to the great body of the world. Its controlling mind is the mind of the arch fiend, Satan, who has been the god and ruler of this world for thousands of years. From this poisonous source have emanated evil thoughts, brutal passions, base emotions which have poisoned the entire body. Today the madness is reaching its full, and the mighty throes of the world upheaval are signs of its sin sickness. After this great emotional crisis has reached its full, and the world has turned and rent itself in its awful agony, will come the equally great reaction, which will still the anger of the masses.

Man's extremity is God's opportunity. Under the healing and helping rulership of the Millennial reign of Christ, peace will replace the unhealthy excitement engendered by the adversary of God. Great emotional stresses will be a thing of the past; grief and pain and sorrow and death will pass away for all time; and happiness, peace, and joy shall remain the inviolable heritage of the sons of men. With what wonderful love God speaks to us through His servant, John: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."—Revelation 21:4.

No longer shall inflamed minds debase and ruin the bodies of men. With the prince of evil restrained, the great tempter who for ages has aroused man's worst passions to his own continual undoing, mankind may calmly consider the ways of God, and proceed to participate in the wonderful blessings He has designed to give to His children.

With sanity restored, and reason once more firmly upon her throne, the mind of man will pass by the evil that good alone may be indulged in. Patience will have her perfect work; and with the wonderful help accorded by the glorified church, out of the mists and confusion of the past will emerge a happy and prosperous world, rejoicing in the Lord and the power of His might. The close of the Millennial age will see the absolute destruction of all the relics of evil, and a purged and cleansed universe will resound with the praises of the Most High God: "Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of hosts: the whole earth is full of his glory."—Isaiah 6:3.

Reply To Ingersoll—In Two Parts *(Part II)* By Pastor Russell

Charge III Examined

THE statement of Mr. Ingersoll, charged by Doctor Buckley as his third gigantic falsehood, reads as follows: "Not satisfied with that, it [Christianity] has deprived God of the pardoning power."

We object to Mr. Ingersoll's position on this subject. The growing tendency of current Christian thought is to consider God on a parity with imperfect human beings in this respect of pardoning transgression. As imperfect human parents make imperfect laws for their imperfect children, and frequently find it necessary to *excuse* or *pardon* their violation, so, more and more, they are learning to measure God by themselves, and to think of Him as in duty bound to admit that His laws were imperfect or illy adapted, and hence their violation properly excusable or pardonable.

Since human beings are all imperfect, and human laws and penalties therefore also imperfect, there is evident propriety in the liberal exercise of forgiveness or pardon among men. Nevertheless, God, being perfect in justice as well as in other qualities—wisdom, love, etc.—cannot pardon apart from the arrangement which He has made for all men through the willing sin-offering of His Son, our Redeemer. Therefore, while instructing us to love our enemies and to do good to them, God does not declare that this is strict justice always, but explains the reason: We are not fit to be judges of what would be the *just* penalties for sins, being imperfect ourselves. We are, therefore, to leave to God the full punishment for sin. "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves . . . for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay [a *just* recompense], saith the Lord."

God, who is perfectly just as well as wise, cannot *clear* or *acquit* the guilty, and distinctly tells us so. (Exodus 23:7, 21; 34:7; Numbers 14:18; Nahum 1:3) He has, however, provided a way by which He can be *just* and yet justify and release justly condemned sinners who desire to return to His favor. And this one just way is through Christ. No man cometh unto the Father but by Him. God is the great Emperor of the universe; and the vast majority of His creatures are in full loyalty to His government. The fallen human race is but one province of His empire. His laws, which are confessed to be holy and just and good, must be upheld for the government and blessing of all His creatures. *Pardon* signifies, according to Webster: "To refrain from exacting a penalty; to suffer to pass without punishment." God has nowhere proposed to do this. The original sentence, death—"dying thou shalt die"—has been carried out to the letter; all in Adam die. Instead of pardoning that first wilful sin or refraining from exacting the penalty, death, or letting us go without the punishment, God has sustained the justice of His law and the honor of His court, and yet in love has provided through Christ "eternal life" for all those who obey him." To *pardon* sin would be an admission on the part of the Judge that His own laws and penalties were unjust, imperfect or unadapted to His creatures. God cannot and need not admit this.

It may be urged that man's inability to keep God's law perfectly implies that it is unjust toward him. God's answer is that He never made an imperfect creature; that "all his work is perfect"; that the man whom He created (Adam) *was capable* of obedience to His law, and that by wilful disobedience he forfeited his right to the blessing of obedience, life everlasting; that his children received their imperfect minds and bodies, and dying rather than living abilities, by natural process from their father Adam; and that God *could not* justly set aside His law, that only perfect and holy beings shall have His favor and blessing, and consequently could not *pardon* the sin and receive the sinners into fellowship with the holy.

And if we could conceive of a way in which God could pardon man without violating His own just laws, we can see, too, that it would be contrary to the interests of His empire so to do; for if man were *pardoned* for one sin, or for many sins, it would be establishing a precedent, an injurious precedent; for if one class of God's creatures might sin and be pardoned, each other of His creatures might sin and then likewise claim a pardon. And if one sin could be pardoned without infracting strict justice, so could two sins or many sins. And thus would the righteousness and peace of the divine empire be forever assailed, because of a conflict between God's justice and His love. Therefore God has made and declared *justice* the foundation of His government.—Psalm 89:14; 97:2.

That sympathy and love which in man would lead to the disregard of justice and the pardon of the sinner are not less in God than in man, but greater; but in God (by divine wisdom) they are exercised differently, lead to better results, and leave His laws, His justice and His empire strengthened, by the exhibition of His love bowing to His justice while blessing the culprit.

Instead, therefore, of trampling upon His own laws and pardoning the sinners, and instead of changing His laws and making new codes of imperfect laws adapted to the various and changing degrees of human sin and degradation, God took another and wiser as well as a juster course. He set before His only begotten Son, our Redeemer, a proposition to highly honor and exalt Him even to the divine nature if He would carry out God's plan for human redemption. (Philippians 2:7-10) And this One, "for the joy that was set before him," joyfully accepted the commission with its attaching suffering and honor.—Hebrews 12:2.

According to this plan, this Savior was to take the place of Adam and to suffer, the Just One for the unjust, thus to redeem Adam and all his rights forfeited by sin. Since Adam was not a spirit being, but a man, the Redeemer had to become a man in order to give "himself a *ransom* [a *corresponding* price] for all." Having sacrificed His all, His manhood, all future life was dependent upon God's promise that He would raise our Lord from death a spirit being with exalted powers and honors.

And it was so: The *man* Christ Jesus gave Himself a ransom for all; and according to promise God did raise Him from death (not again to human nature, which was taken merely for the purpose of paying our ransom, but) a spirit being.

This risen Lord now *owns* the world, which, by the plan of God, He *bought* with His own precious blood—His life given, His death. Under the divine plan, He bought all for the very purpose of blessing all. And the Scriptures assure us that soon, during the Millennium, He will take His great power and rule the world with an iron rule of justice, backed by the heart which so loved men that He gave Himself as their sin-sacrifice. His reign, it is declared, shall be glorious; and the poor and he that has no helper shall there find justice and help; and in His day all the righteous shall flourish and the meek shall inherit the earth, while the evil-doer shall be cut off. Times of refreshing and restitution shall then begin on earth, and will eventuate in the blessing of every creature with a full knowledge of God and with a full opportunity for an everlasting life of happiness.

The end of His reign will witness the fullest subjection of all things to the will and plan of God. "He must reign, till he hath put *all enemies* under his feet." (1 Corinthians 15:25) This will include physical evils, such as sickness, pain and death; and all things inharmonious with perfection, as well as mental imperfections and moral evil, sin. And the destruction of moral evil not only will include such causes of sin as weaknesses and ignorance, but eventually, as all are freed from these blemishes, the destruction under His feet will include Satan and all who have his spirit of wilful insubordination to God's beneficent laws. Thus will our prayer be fully realized: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth *as it is in heaven!*" Amen! So let it be!

Thus, even a hasty glance at the questions involved shows Scripturally and logically that Mr. Ingersoll has erred in respect to the first and third of his charges, while he is right and Doctor Buckley is in error respecting the second charge.

In respect to the latter point, however, it is but just to remember that the term "Christianity" stands for and represents all who are *nominally* Christians, the vast majority of whom now and at all times have misconceived the spirit as well as misunderstood the letter of God's Word. The *true* church of God, not only at the first but ever since, has been a "little flock" and a "peculiar people." The world has never recognized the *true* church, but has always mistaken the mass—the nominal church. And in writing church history the real church of God, the true saints, the little flock, has gone unnoticed, while the nominal mass has been given the sacred name of Christianity and credited with all the good influences (to which really the little flock contributed chiefly), while it properly stands charged with all the horrible list of crimes of the "dark ages" done in the name of Christianity, but contrary to the Word of God and opposed by the hearts and heads of the true church of Christ—His "little flock."

Pulpit Infidelity of Today

WHILST Colonel Ingersoll is thundering against the Bible and its inconsistencies —because he misinterprets it in the light of the conflicting creeds of Christendom—professed Bible expounders in some of the leading pulpits are exerting a tenfold greater influence toward infidelity. They are handing stones and serpents to those who look to them for food. Under the name of The Findings of the Higher Criticism, they assure their confiding supporters that the Bible is not reliable; that, for instance, the finding of shells upon the tops of mountains was probably the origin of the story of the Deluge in Noah's day, and that now these are known to have resulted from the upheaval of the mountains; that it has been discovered that although a whale has an enormous mouth it has a small throat, and that consequently the story of Jonah must be a fable. They proceed to deny that God created man in His own likeness; and that man fell into sin and thereby lost almost all of that likeness; they insist that this and other accounts of Genesis are wholly unreliable and contrary to *reason*. They then claim that reason teaches evolution; that only a beginning of man's creation took place in Eden; and that, so far from falling from divine favor into sin and degradation, man has gradually been growing into God's likeness and favor for the past six thousand years.

They proceed to say that *"higher criticism"* shows that the canon of the Old Testament Scriptures was not completed until after the return of Israel from the Babylonian captivity, and that in that compilation serious errors were made; for instance, that the collection of Psalms was merely a collection of Hebrew poetry and ascribed to David because he had written a few of them, and because of his reputation; and that the other psalms were written by various parties and are therefore to be considered as uninspired. Similar claims are made regarding others of the Old Testament books; for instance, that not more than the first twenty-eight chapters of Isaiah are really the writings of that Prophet, that the remainder of the book bearing his name has distinctive peculiarities indicating that it was written by two or three parties other than those who wrote the first twenty-eight chapters.

We reply to this "higher criticism" that it is altogether *too high;* that it takes the standpoint of unbelief and therefore not the standpoint proper for the child of God, who reasonably expects that his heavenly Father has given a revelation, and who, finding in the Bible that which commends it to his heart and head as being that revelation, *seeks to prove* rather than to disprove its authenticity and its truthfulness. Higher worldly wisdom ignores God's supervision of His Book; but the higher heavenly wisdom recognizes that supervision, and therefore studies it reverently and expectantly.

The *truly* higher criticism would reason that as the olden-time prophets generally used scribes, to whom they dictated, so probably did Isaiah; and that as Isaiah's prophecy covered a number of years, he probably had several scribes; and while each scribe may have had his own peculiarities, the same God who was able and willing to give a revelation of his will through His prophet Isaiah was willing and able to overrule the scribes provided, so that the revelation should reach His people as He designed to give it.

The *truly* higher criticism, instead of being surprised that all the psalms of the Book of Psalms were not indited by King David, should remember that the book does not claim to be a Book of *David's* Psalms, but a Book of Psalms. It should notice, too, that whilst a majority of the psalms particularly claim that David was their author, some do not name their authors. One at least (Psalm 90) claims Moses as its writer. And although twelve are credited to Asaph, a Levite whom King David made musical director in the services of the sanctuary, it is by no means certain that their dedication should not read as some scholars claim: "A Psalm *for* Asaph"—*to set to music.*

But no matter; suppose it could be proved conclusively that one-fourth or one-half or all of the Psalms had been written by some one else than David, would that invalidate their divine censorship? It is nowhere stated that David alone of all the prophets was permitted to put his messages into poetic form. The Jews recognized the Book of Psalms as a whole as sacred scripture, as a holy or inspired writing. And our Lord and the apostles (the highest possible critics, in the estimation of God's people) made no objection to that popular thought of their day; but, on the contrary, they quoted

directly or by allusion from sixty-one of the psalms, some of them repeatedly. Our Lord Himself quoted from nineteen of them. And these quotations embrace not only some of those definitely ascribed to David but equally those whose authorship is not definitely stated. And in one case (John 10:34, 35) our Lord, quoting from Psalm 82:6 ("A Psalm of Asaph") distinctly terms it a part of the "Scriptures" which "cannot be broken." This, the highest possible criticism, makes the Book of Psalms entirely satisfactory to God's humble "little ones," whether or not it be hid from the wise and prudent according to the course of this world, whom the god of this world hath blinded with the brilliancy of their own earthly learning and with their love of honor of men.—Compare Matthew 11:25-30; 1 Corinthians 1:19-31; 2 Corinthians 4:4.

The arguments against the story of Jonah and the whale and against the story of the Flood are fully met by the reminder that the Scriptures do not say that a whale swallowed Jonah, but that the Lord specially *prepared* a great fish for the purpose, and that our Lord and the apostles refer to both of these narratives without in any degree modifying or correcting them. If they were deceived upon such points we could place no reliance upon their superior guidance and inspiration upon other points. The "meek" will recognize that there is much more likelihood that the error lies with the modern critics.—See Isaiah 29:10-14.

But these worldly-wise teachers who put light for darkness and darkness for light go farther and farther into the "outer darkness" in their efforts to justify their theories and still be logical. They openly claim that the apostles were not inspired; that their belief in the inspiration of the prophets misled them; and that, although they were good-intentioned men, their writings are very misleading. Indeed, one of these preachers has attempted to prove from their own words that the New Testament writers did not claim infallibility, or a divine supervision of their writing. He quotes the preface to the Gospel according to Luke, saying, "No Biblical writer shows any consciousness of such supernatural influences upon him in his work as insured infallibility." We answer that it should not require a special inspiration to enable an honest man to set forth in historical form *facts* known to himself or testified to by his honorable friends who had been eyewitnesses of the facts recorded. The first five books of the New Testament are merely histories—good histories, reliable histories, histories written by men who gave their lives in devotion to the matters concerning which they here bear witness. The only superhuman influence that could be desired in this would be that the Lord should facilitate their work by bringing important matters clearly and forcefully to the attention of these historians, and guarding them against misunderstandings. This our Lord promised to do (John 14:26); and this we have every reason to believe He has done. But this "higher critic" declares that the apostle Paul, the greatest of the New Testament writers, *did not claim* divine direction or more than ordinary knowledge or authority for his teachings. In proof of this statement he cites us to 1 Corinthians 7:10, 12, 25, 40. He argues from these citations that the Apostle was quite uncertain about his own teaching. We reason, contrariwise, that the man who thus carefully marked off his own judgment or opinion and clearly specified that these particular items were *his*, and not of divine inspiration, not only implies that the remainder of his teachings are of divine authorization, and very positively so, but that his candid admission that some things here taught were without divine authorization proves that if his teachings had all been merely his own judgment he had the courage which would have told the truth—the honesty which love of human approbation could not affect.

Let us hear what the Apostle has to say relative to the divine authority for his teachings aside from what is implied and stated in the citations already mentioned.

He declares that "God hath *set*" first or chief in the church the apostles, as rulers and teachers of all. (And that the early church so recognized the apostles is very evident.) He declares that he is *one* of the apostles; points to the evidences of his apostleship, how the Lord used him not only in imparting to others through him a knowledge of the truth but also in communicating the *gifts* of the spirit, which at that time outwardly witnessed the acceptance of all true believers and also witnessed who were apostles, since only apostles could impart those gifts.—1 Corinthians 12:28; 9:1, 2; 15:8-10.

Every time, therefore, that Paul announced himself an apostle, he declared (to those who appreciate the meaning of that office) that he was one of those specially commissioned of God and recognized of the church as God's representatives, through whom He would promulgate and establish in the world the truths concerning the new covenant sealed with the precious blood [sacrificial death] of Christ. Every time he referred to his apostleship he announced himself one of those specially commissioned *"by the holy spirit sent down from heaven"* to preach and to establish the gospel.—See 1 Peter 1:12.

His writings are toned not only with meekness but also with that authority which should mark one who *knows* what he teaches to be the truth; unlike the uncertain "scribes." Not only so, but he affirms: "I have not shunned to declare unto you [not my own opinions but] *all the counsel of God.*"—Acts 20:27.

Hear the Apostle: "I certify unto you, brethren, that the gospel which was preached by me is not after man. For I neither received it of man, neither was I taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ." "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel . . . than that which *we* have preached unto you, let him be accursed." (Galatians 1:8, 11, 12) "For our gospel [message of good tidings] came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the holy spirit, and in much assurance." "As we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak; not as pleasing men, but God." "We preached unto you the *gospel of God,*" exhorting "that ye would walk worthy of God, who hath called you unto his kingdom and glory"; and we thank God that "when ye received the *word of God* WHICH YE HEARD OF US, ye received it not as the word of men, but, *as it is in truth,* the word of God." (1 Thessalonians 1:5; 2:4, 9, 12, 13) "God hath . . . chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the spirit and belief of the truth: whereunto *he called you* by our gospel." —2 Thessalonians 2:13, 14.

But the most forcible element of this attack upon the Bible is that which claims that there are discrepancies of statements between the books of Chronicles and the books of Kings, and that the Old Testament contains narratives too indecent for promiscuous reading. The argument is that the former prove the Bible to be uninspired and unreliable, and that the latter is a reason for believing it to have been written by men of impure minds, and gives the Book an impure influence, and hence proves that it is not of God and is unfit for use by the pure-minded and the young.

We answer that the Old Testament Scriptures comprise three classes of writings, *viz.:* History, Prophecy, and Law. The history neither needed nor claimed any special inspiration, though we believe that God's supervision of the historical writings was exerted to the extent of seeing that such items were recorded by the historians as would be of special value in connection with the revelation of the divine plan of the ages. And so also we believe that God's supervision has to some extent been over modern history, by means of which we are enabled to read, upon reliable authority, the fulfilments of many ancient prophecies.

The errors or chronological differences between the books of Kings and Chronicles are, therefore, not to be considered errors of inspiration, but merely such slight discrepancies as we might expect to find in any history, and which God permitted for a purpose, while He supplied this deficiency in the Old Testament chronology by a fuller record on these obscure points in the New Testament. Thus we are assured of His supervision of the historical features of the Bible as a whole. At the same time, the Lord thus hid the exact chronology of events, and hence the knowledge of His times and seasons, both from Israel and from "the wise and prudent" of today, whose pride in human philosophies impels them more toward adverse criticism of the Bible than toward a reverent study of its hidden treasures of truth and grace.

We claim and have shown (STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, Volume II, pages 44-49) that upon those very points where, by the historian's error or our misunderstanding, our faith in the chronology would be influenced, God has supplied the needed evidence through the apostles; thus cultivating the confidence of "the meek" in His supervision of the entire matter, and emphasizing His special use of the apostles.

In His eternal purpose God had designed not only the sending of His Son to be man's Redeemer and Deliverer, but also that when made

flesh it should be in the line of the seed of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and David. He designed also that every item of His plan should be accomplished "in due time," "in the fulness of the times appointed," and he desired that His reverent children should in due time know of His good purposes and their times and seasons. For these reasons it was expedient that records be clearly kept, including family genealogies. And it is in keeping a clear record of these necessary genealogies, the showing of who was the father and who the mother, that most of the unchaste narratives are introduced, none of which cases are approved, but many of them reproved.

The reasons for mentioning these features of history are not always apparent without study. For instance, the narrative of King David's relations with Bath-sheba were necessary because her son Solomon succeeded to the throne, and his title to it depended on his relationship to David. Then the account of Absalom's estrangement from his father David made necessary the statement of his relationship to Tamar; and the account of Absalom's conduct toward his father's concubines was necessary as an item of history to prove that the Lord's penalty against David for his injustice toward Uriah was fulfilled. Another account of base wickedness in detail is made necessary as an item of Jewish history to account for the almost complete annihilation of the tribe of Benjamin. And so with other cases. If the reason for the account is not on the surface, let us look deeper, assured that in every instance there is a good reason.

Furthermore, the fact that our Lord's ancestors according to the flesh were far from perfect beings proves that His perfection did not result from *evolution*, but, as the Scriptures declare, from His divine origin and His miraculous conception and birth. But even its enemies must concede that these unchaste elements of Bible history are told briefly and evidently without desire to awaken morbid sentiments or to do more than the historian's simple duty of keeping the lines of history free from obscurity. This was specially needful because the line of our Lord's descent was to be traced and because for a part of the course that was Israel's royal line, or family. And it seems to have been a peculiarity of the Jewish historian to tell the story fearlessly, regardless of whether it related to king or peasant.

All familiar with ancient history know that the Jewish social system was much purer than that of other nations, and few are not aware that today the history of any large city of the world for one week, if written as boldly as Scripture history, would record more unchastity than the Bible account of an entire nation covering centuries.

We do not urge a promiscuous reading of these unchaste portions of ancient history (from either the Bible or other works) before the family or to the young. The Bible is not a child's book, but a book for "believers."

And while the New Testament might be freely given into the hands of children, only selections from the Old Testament should be read to those of immature mind. Such was the custom in the days of the apostles; selections from the Law or from the prophets were read to the people by the scribes, and the historical books were open for reference to any who had use for them.

As for persons of matured minds, the unchaste elements of Bible history can work no injury: the morbid and impure mind can find, alas! far more attractive tales upon the counter of every book store and upon the shelves of every public library. The true Christian can trust himself to read and get a lesson from every department of God's Book—and it is for such only, and not for the worldly nor for children; "that the *man of God* may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

While exposing the infidelity which these "great teachers" are publishing from pulpits dedicated to God, we are far from accusing them of any desire to do evil. On the contrary, we believe them to be conscientious, but so misled by their own and other men's supposed wisdom that they can now see *nothing* of God in the Bible, and have therefore come to reverence it merely as an ancient and curious document, a relic of the remote past upon which these, its critics, could improve amazingly. They tolerate it as a book of texts from which to preach sermons (generally in direct opposition to the contexts) merely because the common people still reverence it and can as yet be better appealed to thus than in any other way. They tolerate the Bible only because of what they believe is the *superstitious* reverence of

the people for it. And they are seeking quietly and skilfully to remove that superstition.

Of course it is true that some superstitions do attach to the popular reverence for the Bible, as for all sacred things. For instance, some keep a family Bible upon the table, unused, as a sort of "charm," just as some hang an old horseshoe above their door. Others use it as an "oracle"; and after prayer upon any perplexing point open their Bible and accept the verse upon which the eye first lights as an inspired answer to their petition, often torturing the words out of all proper sense and connection to obtain the desired answer. And some ignorantly presume that the English and some that the German translation is the original Bible, and that every word in these imperfect, uninspired translations is inspired. For this much of ignorance and superstition the Protestant ministers of the world are responsible; for they should have *taught the people* by expounding God's Word, instead of tickling their ears with pleasing essays upon other topics. And it is upon this degree of superstition which they helped to inculcate that these "wise men" are now placing their levers and exerting the whole weight of their influence and learning to overthrow entirely the faith of many, their own faith having first perished in their culpable negligence of the prayerful study of God's Word and their pride in human philosophies and speculations.

As a further element of this discussion the reader is referred to Chapters II, III, and X of STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, Volume I. And thus we rest our argument for the present, urging all who have laid hold upon the hope set before us in the gospel to hold fast the confidence of their rejoicing firm unto the end —to hold fast to the Book. And how much easier it is and will be for those who have learned the real plan of God and seen its beauty to stand firm upon the Bible than for others. To many, alas! as at present misunderstood, it is a jumbled mass of doctrinal contradictions, while really it is the announcement of a clear, definite, grand plan of the ages. So grandly clear and symmetrical is the wonderful plan that all who see it are convinced that only God could have been its Author, and that the Book whose teachings it harmonizes must indeed be God's revelation.

The King in Thorns

By John Jordan Douglass

I saw Him where the court of Pilate stands,
Calm of manner and with folded hands,
In His mild eyes the light of love's deep sea—
Jesus of Galilee.

He did not heed the rabble's bitter jeers,
He who had come to dry the sad world's tears;
Upon His brow I saw a crown of thorn—
King of the Virgin born!

Not for Thee the throne of Cæsar great,
No pomp, no pageantry of court and state;
For Thee no home, save in the hearts of them
Crowned with the crimson diadem.

And yet the gold of all the earth was Thine,
Thine, who couldst smile its water into wine;
The gems of all the hills would glitter there
In the golden nimbus on Thy shining hair.

The pearls of all the seas would shine for Thee,
Ere yet death's ruby shone on Calvary;
To Thee the minstrel winds would bear the balm of breath,
From the blue hills of vine-clad Nazareth.

I saw Thee when Thou cravedst naught of these,
When on Golgotha broke those bitter seas;
And it was then, O Pilot of my soul,
I saw all of heaven, watched its splendors roll.

Cloud on cloud athwart the crimson sky,
The day grew dim; the watch of death drew nigh;
A sword of blood lay low against the west,
And day drooped faint upon the night's dark breast.

Gray crept the morn along the mist-crowned hill.
The King was dead. The streets were hushed and still.
In that strange silence no man ever saw
A woman sobbed; she knew no other law.

All these are gone, long since, long since—
Cæsar, Attila, proud Bonaparte and Charlemagne.
From far Chalons to death-heaped Tamerlane,
They came, they conquered; but they owned death's sway,
The feet of all their gods were formed of clay.

And yet they come, earth kings with empired might,
From the blue Baltic to the gray Isle of Wight,
Emperors and kings, grim lords who will not pray
To Him in thorns who tore death's mask away.

The world grows old, the fires of hate flame yet;
A thousand fields with scarlet dew are wet;
But out of mist and dust and death He riseth still,
The King in thorns on red Golgotha's hill.

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

[275]Jesus was put to death in the flesh and was resurrected a divine being. (1 Peter 3:18) God had promised to grant unto him the divine nature, giving him the power and authority to have inherent life. Only divine beings have life within themselves and need nothing to sustain life. Jesus said: "For as the Father hath life in himself; so that he given to the Son to have life in himself." (John 5:26) When on earth he was a man. When he arose from the dead He was the express image of Jehovah God. Begotten to the divine nature at the time of His baptism in the Jordan, He was born on the divine plane to the divine nature at His resurrection. When He arose from the dead He was both Lord and Christ. (Acts 2:36) Lord means one who owns; one who has power and authority, and one whom his followers acknowledge as Master and Lord. Christ means the anointed one, the one appointed by Jehovah to carry out His great plan. So now being raised from the dead He is both owner of all things and endowed with power and authority to carry out Jehovah's plan. The name Jesus means Savior of the people. That was His earthly name. It is more particularly associated with Him as the sin-bearer, or one who made His soul an offering for sin, who suffered for us and who bore our sins—the one whom the Prophet describes as "the man of sorrows."

[276]When Jesus arose from the dead God highly exalted Him and gave Him a name above all other names. He was once a man of sorrows, acquainted with grief. Now, resurrected from the dead, He is the exalted one; hence the Apostle declares: "Being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name; that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."—Philippians 2:8-11.

[277]God has decreed that since the earth was the scene of Jesus' suffering it shall be the scene of His glory, that all creatures shall bow at the name of Jesus, and that every creature shall confess that Jesus is Christ and is the Lord.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What does it mean to have inherent life? ¶ 275.

To what nature was Jesus Christ resurrected? ¶ 275.

What did Jesus say about the Father giving Him His favor? ¶ 275.

When the Lord arose from the dead, was He made lower or higher than the angels? ¶ 275.

When was He begotten and when born to the divine nature? ¶ 275.

What is the meaning of the terms Lord and Christ? ¶ 275.

What power and authority has the Lord possessed since His resurrection? ¶ 275.

What is the meaning of the name Jesus? ¶ 275.

State what the Scriptures say of our Lord's exaltation at the resurrection. ¶ 276.

Has God decreed how the creatures of earth shall ultimately honor the Lord Jesus? ¶ 277.

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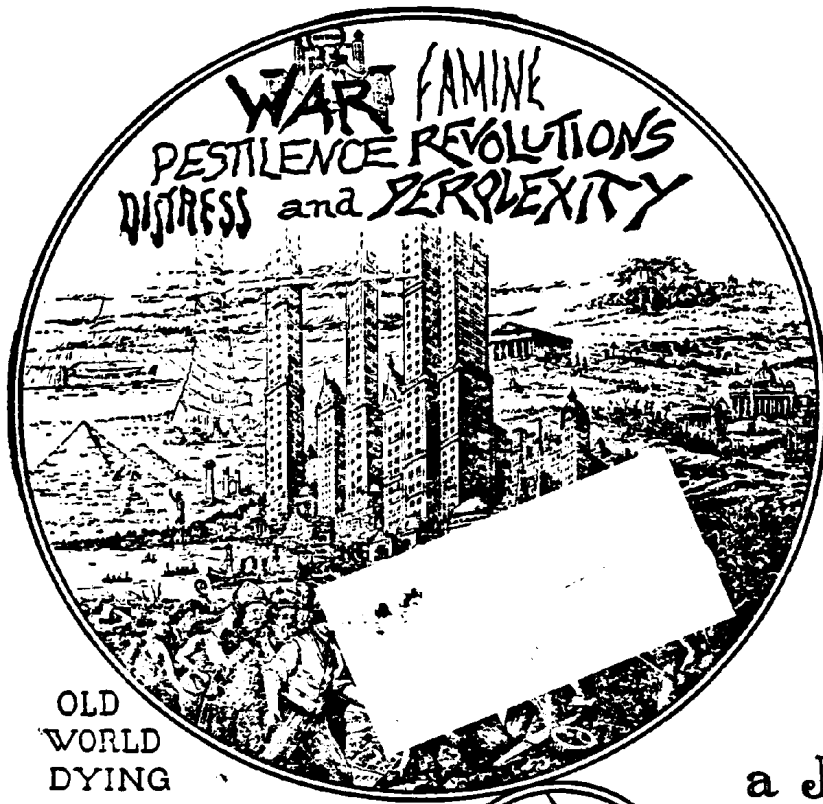
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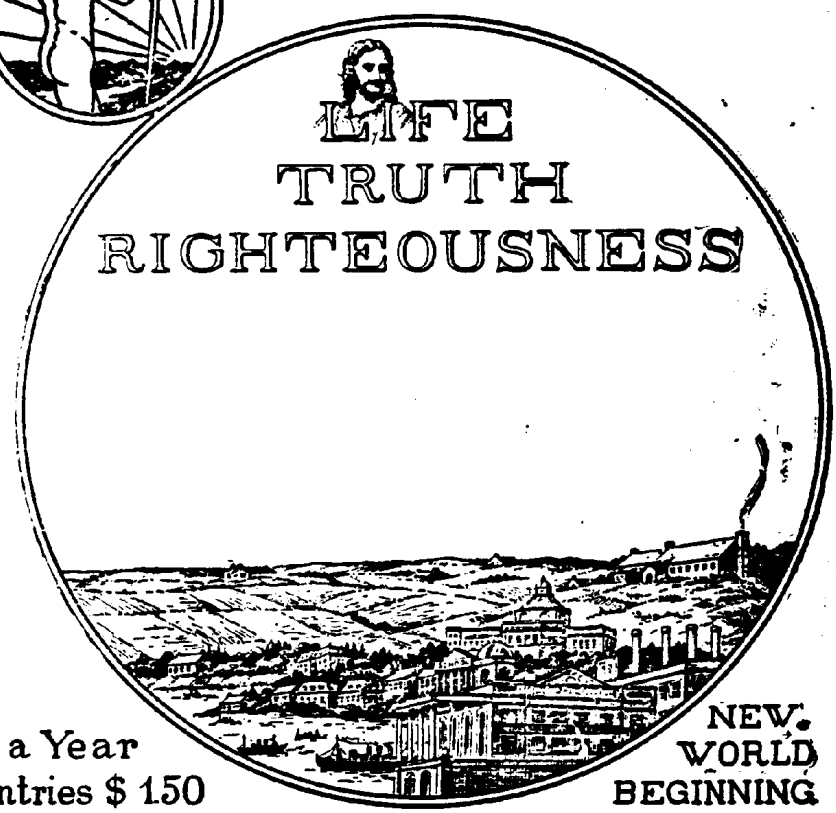
The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. V Bi-Weekly No. 119

April 9, 1924





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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Labor and Economics

Poisoning the Fountains 431

Political—Domestic and Foreign

The Mainstays of Christendom 432
Free Socks for Thirty-five Cents 433
The Dilemma of Heaven 433
The "Christianity" at the Church 434

Travel and Miscellany

A Glimpse at Australasia 419
Australia's Railway Problem 421
Australia's Industrial Conditions 422
Population and Immigration 422
The Australian Government 423
Australia and Japan 424
Australia and Britain 424
Australian Militant Labor 425
Other Australian Labor Notes 425
Tasmania and New Zealand 426
The People of New Zealand 427
The Island of New Guinea 427
Signs of Eden 428
Facts about Miracle Wheat 429
Pastor Russell Had No Wheat 429
The Yield from One Pound 430
Wheat Testimony in Court 430
Miracle Wheat of Superior Quality 430
Tahiti the Beautiful 435

Religion and Philosophy

The Creation of Man 436
Bible Account of Creation 438
Man a Soul 438
Who Is Immortal? 439
Luther's Ninety-five Theses 440
Luther's Protestation against the Sale of Indulgences 443
Studies in "The Harp of God" 447

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A Glimpse at Australasia

THE word Australasia means South Asia, and refers to that considerable section of the world which has the continent of Australia as its center, and includes the island of Tasmania on the south, the islands of New Zealand on the east, and the island of Papua or New Guinea on the north. These islands include an area of 3,740,000 English square miles, and have a population of 6,406,000.

The word Australia is a Latin word meaning Southern. If the map of Australia were superimposed upon the map of the United States, with Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, placed upon Jacksonville, Florida, then Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, 500 miles to the northeast, would rest upon Norfolk, Virginia; Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, 900 miles to the northeast, would rest upon New York city; Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, 400 miles to the west, would rest upon New Orleans; Perth, the capital of Western Australia, 1,750 miles to the west, would rest upon Phoenix, Arizona; and Darwin, the capital of the Northern Territory, would rest upon a point four hundred miles north of Winnipeg. The Northwest Cape, 2,300 miles distant, would rest upon San Francisco. Cape Sandy would rest upon Boston.

The area of Australia, 2,972,573 square miles, is only slightly less than that of the United States; the population in 1921 was a little less than that of New York city. A coral reef, the Great Barrier, follows the northeastern coast for 1,000 miles, leaving a channel ten to thirty miles wide.

Australia stretches over such a vast area that one may not speak of its climate too definitely; yet, as a whole, it may be said that the climate is generally hot and dry, but very healthful. The summer is hot, excessively so, as it comes at the time when the earth is nearest the sun. In midwinter, June, July and August, snow storms are common in the mountainous and more temperate parts.

Queensland and Northern Australia touch, in their northern parts, a latitude of but ten degrees from the equator. White men, in order to live and rear properly strong families in such a climate, need to pay close attention to their mode of living.

The rainfall is irregular, some districts having as much as forty-two inches one year, with only an eighth of an inch the next year. This makes an agricultural problem that is difficult of solution. A full half of Australia has no rivers at all. Most of this area is covered with sand ridges, where little permanent fodder grows. As in America, improved methods of dry farming, and the use of subsurface water, are gradually extending the crop areas and pushing back the borders of the desert.

The pride of all Australians is their beautiful Sydney Harbor. Upon entering the port of Sydney one is struck with the beauty of this natural anchorage, in which the largest ships can find safe shelter. The harbor is skirted by a series of inlets, or fiords, some of which extend many miles inland, and all of which are banked with natural rock formations interspersed with wooded glens. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful as well as useful gift from nature than is found in Sydney Harbor.

Australia has animals that are peculiar to itself. It has a crocodile thirty feet long, and lizards up to eight feet in length. There are forty varieties of frogs, one of which has blue legs and a golden back. There are 110 varieties of pouched animals, ranging from the 200-pound kangaroo down to flying fruit-eaters, smaller than a mouse. With the exception of the opossum, an American animal, pouched animals are unknown elsewhere.

Among the birds are the black swan, the emu, related to the ostrich, and the lyre bird, with its

tail feathers spread in the shape of a lyre. Domestic animals, including rabbits, have been imported from England and do well. The rabbits, indeed, have become a pest. New South Wales has built 17,000 miles of rabbit-proof fence in an endeavor to exclude these from the farming districts.

The continent of Australia was first discovered by the Dutch, about fifty years after the discovery of America. But the Dutch had their hands full elsewhere; and it was more than a century later, or in 1664, that they even gave the continent a name, when they called it New Holland. Prior to that time, however, a considerable portion of the coast line had been charted by Dutch navigators.

In the year 1770 Cook carefully surveyed the east coast, named a number of the localities, and took possession of the country for Great Britain. Seventeen years later, in 1787, a fleet of eleven sailing vessels, under command of Governor Phillip, sailed from England with 1,044 young prisoners from the agricultural districts who, for some reason or other, had displeased the nobility.

After an eight-months journey the party landed safely at Sydney, fourteen having died enroute. During the next sixty years 140,000 men and women were exiled from Great Britain to this far distant land, and to the island of Tasmania, which lies to the south of it. The last convict ship to West Australia arrived there in 1868.

It is generally admitted that these exiles, guilty of being republicans, dissenters and social-reformers, brought to Australia some of the best blood, brains and character of Britain. It might have been better for Britain if the nobility had been sent to Australia, but it would have been worse for Australia. As it was, these men and women were just the kind of people best calculated to be pioneers in a new world. America had much the same kind of start.

The climate of Australia has made its development much more slowly than has that of America, although both countries have had a vast desert area to conquer. The first railway line to traverse the American desert from east to west was the Union Pacific Railway, in 1867; the Australian desert was first traversed by a railway line from east to west some time since 1912.

As late as 1860 the government offered a bonus of $50,000 to any one who would force his way from the south coast to the north coast, and return again with authentic information about the interior. John M'Douall Stuart succeeded in accomplishing this in 1862. A telegraph line over the same route was built a few years later. Many explorers have lost their lives in the effort to lay bare the secrets of the Australian continent.

Australia has many curiosities in the way of vegetation. There are upwards of 150 varieties of gum trees, many of which are of great value. Specimens of the peppermint measure as much as 500 feet in height. Certain native lilies, tulips, honeysuckles, ferns, and grasses grow to be trees. The forests produce fine sandalwood, cedar, pine, and hard woods. The agricultural products are as varied as they are in the United States. There is a hard, coarse, spiny plant called porcupine grass which covers large areas in the arid regions and which renders traveling difficult, wounds the feet of horses, and which has no uses yet discovered. Nearly all the trees of Australia hold their leaves the year around; some of them grow with their roots in the air.

On account of the irregularity of the rainfall the rivers of Australia present some strange phenomena. The principal river, the Murray, rising in New South Wales, and forming the boundary between that State and Victoria, is usually a great stream, but in a dry year is sometimes merely a series of pools. When the rains are heavy the stream overflows its banks, and upon this overflow the fertility of the adjacent region depends. This overflow at times reaches for twenty miles on either side of the bed of the stream.

Engineers are figuring on a way of steadying the flow of the Murray, and have devised twenty-six locks and weirs in the Murray itself, and nine in one of its tributaries, besides two great reservoirs, holding respectively a million and a half million cubic feet of water. These works will cost about $50,000,000, and will render about 2,200 square miles available for irrigation.

Another great river, the Barcoo, rises within a few miles of the seaport of Adelaide, and flows toward the interior five hundred miles, where it empties into Lake Eyre, which has no outlet. Most rivers elsewhere rise in the interior and flow the other way. In some of the

Australian streams there are fishes which have feathers and are able to fly.

The interior of Australia presents great possibilities for sheep raising. Three hundred million pounds of wool is the normal annual shipment to England. Australia has been making a desperate effort to use this wool at home, and has only recently resumed wool shipments to the mother country.

Wheat, grape juice, hides, horns, bone-dust, frozen, preserved and salted meats, tallow, oysters, turtles and pearls are among Australia's valuable products, besides all the agricultural products which are common to Europe and America.

The Australian People

THERE is not much to be said about the aborigines of Australia. They are of Negro stock, and as black as the Negroes of Africa; the hair is curly, not woolly; the nose is like that of Europeans. They are inoffensive and are rapidly dying out, largely due to astonishing efficiency in the practice of birth control. It is estimated that there are not more than 60,000 survivors on the entire continent.

Ninety percent of the whites of Australia are of British stock, making it the only continent peopled by one race. The men are unusually tall, well educated and polite.

Constant effort is made by both the men and the women to prevent the country from falling into the hands of the banking fraternity. A recent example was the act of the women of Victoria in forming the Housewives Association. This Association collects a fee of twenty-four cents per year per member and works on a volunteer basis, without profit, between producer and consumer. The membership is 100,000. As a result of their work, they have forced the price of milk down from sixteen cents to ten cents, with proportionate reductions in cream and sugar.

The men are as independent and aggressive as the women. A recent illustration was the situation which developed at Darwin, the capital and outlet of Australia's hardest problem, the Northern territory. This great district is tropical, yields little, is remote, partly unexplored, and is cursed with white ants and other insect pests. Darwin itself is the port of Australia which is nearest to the mainland of Asia. It is hot, dirty, always in a ferment, and is an abiding place of the most mixed population imaginable—Hindus, Malays, South Sea Islanders, Chinese, Japanese, Greeks, Italians, and government officials.

It happened that on a certain occasion the administrator of the territory was told that he must resign. Upon his removal the Government decided to govern the territory by an Advisory Council. The Darwinians demanded representation on the Council. The Government sent three men to confer with them about the matter. They held a town meeting, under direction of the mayor, and notified the three men to leave town on the next boat, whereupon the Government was obliged to send a cruiser to the town in order to obtain a respectful hearing.

Australia's Railway Problem

THE thing that has done more than any other to retard Australia's development is the unfortunate fact that every state on the continent has its own separate gauge railway, which necessitates the constant rehandling of freight and the transfer of passengers.

In Canada, one may board a train at Montreal on the Canadian Pacific and enjoy without interruption every possible comfort from 10:15 Sunday night until 9:30 the following Friday evening when he alights at Seattle, Washington, 3,050 miles distant, on the Pacific Coast.

In the United States, one may board a train at Washington, on the Southern Railway, and also enjoy without interruption every comfort from 9:50 Sunday night until 1:00 p. m., the following Friday, when he alights at San Francisco, 3,622 miles distant; and with but one change of cars, *i. e.*, the one at Chicago, which may frequently be made in the same station, one may go from almost any point on the North American continent to any other.

In Australia, in going from Brisbane on the east coast, to Perth, on the west coast, the gauges vary, and one must change cars at Wallangarra, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Wallaroo, Port Augusta, and Kalgoorlie in making the journey of 3,000 miles. The trains do not connect with one another, and one must remain over night at transfer points. Freight is subjected to the same transfers and even greater delays.

Australia has 25,729 miles of railroads, of which 23,150 are owned by the Commonwealth. A royal commission has estimated that to

change all these railways to a standard gauge, as in America and Canada, will cost in the neighborhood of $300,000,000. As soon as financial conditions permit, Australia wishes to go ahead with the change.

Another unfortunate thing is that instead of building railways in every direction, north, south, east and west, as was done in America, and letting the railways develop the country, in Australia the attempt has been made to develop the country first and bring in the railways afterward, after their financial success was assured. Both the people and the railways have been disadvantaged by this course.

Australia is now quite awake to her railway problem. Plans are under consideration for linking up Northern and Southern Australia by two routes, either one of which would open immense areas of pastoral, farming and mining land. There is even some consideration of the London to Australia railway originally proposed in The Golden Age No. 9. There is no reason why it could not be done. Train ferries would at first be necessary for part of the way through the East Indian islands.

The city of Sydney, population 1,100,000, the New York of Australia, is planning to build a municipal railway, partly underground and partly overhead, which will cost approximately $40,000,000. The custom prevails in Australia as in Britain of selling platform tickets for a small sum to those who wish to see their friends off by train.

Australian Industrial Conditions

THE chief occupations of Australians are stock raising, farming and mining, although there is a considerable population employed in manufactures. Australia is the greatest wool-producing country in the world; and as wool is scarce, and in great demand, it is commanding very high prices. The production of gold, once very important, has considerably decreased. Over $2,000,000,000 in gold have been taken out of Australia since its discovery there in 1851.

The chief of Australia's cattle men is Sidney Kidman, who owns or controls 48,000 square miles, an area almost equal to that of the state of New York. This man is said to be a rough but unassuming man, who probably owns more of the earth than any other one man.

Australia's need is the need of every country and of every enterprise under the sun—markets. Conditions have been favorable in recent years for great crops and hence for great exports, but the bottom has fallen out of the overseas markets. The real situation in Europe is that the people are so busy paying interest on the war bonds that they can barely buy the things they need to eat and to wear.

Under a protective tariff, adopted in 1921, Australia has been much benefited in the development of manufacturing industries. This has helped to solve the problem of unemployment, though it has made England's problem difficult. With the protective tariff, as in America, have come large profits to some of the manufacturing companies, with consequent stock watering in order to conceal the profits from the public.

Population and Immigration

THE continent of Australia has but a small population, only 5,500,000; but it has a most efficient and interesting method of taking the census. Several days before a given Sunday the postmen deliver to each resident a sufficient number of census blanks to cover those at his home. On the stated Sunday night the census is taken for every home, every hotel and every train in the Commonwealth. On Monday morning the postmen collect the papers, as filled out. The same method is used for registration of voters and distribution of ballots.

Since the World War Australia is feeling keenly the need of more people to help carry the load of debt, $4,210,000,000, which she is compelled to bear. The country is large enough, fertile enough, and has, in the aggregate, water enough to sustain a population many times greater. Yet its irrigation schemes are undeveloped, and the transportation system is inadequate, and both these matters need to be rectified before any great numbers come.

Lying as it does off the coast of Asia, Australia is a natural depot for Asiatic immigrants, and it would seem as though only a vigorous European immigration policy would prevent the continent from being overrun with Asiatics. The Australians see this, and desire immigrants, and yet dread to see them come, for fear they will not readily find employment, and will add to Australia's own already heavy burdens.

Several thousand British immigrants reach Australia every month. Some of them report

that they are made none too welcome on their arrival unless they have plenty of money. In every land there are real-estate agents who are very much pleased to form the acquaintance of anybody who has money, no matter where he hails from. One of these sums the matter up in a letter to the London *Daily Herald:*

"To have even a chance in Australia a man needs to be young, and to have not less than a thousand pounds sterling when he lands. No other place I know has so little sympathy with the emigrant; nowhere does he meet with such a cool reception, unless he has money to burn; then the land-agents suck him dry, and he has no remedy. Fully ninety percent are out of regular employment. What I say to all workers in England is, Don't be lured by those highly colored posters setting out Australia as the promised land; it is a land of heartbreak. To be sure there are certain ways of getting on here, the ways of influence and cliqueism; but if you are of no clique and have no influence, your case is well-nigh hopeless."

There is an agreement between the Director of Migration of Australia, Mr. Hunter, and the British government whereby selected migrants are sent from Britain at the rate of 100,000 a year, the transportation of the selected migrants to be paid by the two governments. There is also an agreement between the Italian and British governments, sanctioned by the Australian government, providing for the extensive migration of Italian labor to Australia. This is an abandonment of the one-time policy of Australia to limit new arrivals to Anglo-Saxon stock, but it is not an abandonment of the policy to exclude Asiatics. The *Llano Colonist* seems to think that the reasons why some of the immigrants selected in Britain are sent to Australia at governmental expense do not reflect very much credit upon either government when it says:

"The South Australian government is introducing boy immigrants into that state for labor on farms. These boys are being ruthlessly exploited because of the conditions allowed by the Government. They are paid a wage of $2.50 a week, for which they have to work from daylight to dark, learning the art of farming. Of this amount only one dollar is paid weekly to the boys, the other $1.50 being retained by the Government and handed to the boys in a lump sum at the end of the engagements. Out of this sum, so retained, however, all expenses incurred in bringing the boys from England are deducted. The dollar a week which the boy receives amounts to fifty-two dollars a year, out of which he must provide himself with clothes, one suit and a pair of boots, which would run away with the lot, leaving nothing for recreation or a holiday. Labor members in the South Australian Legislature oppose the scheme on the ground that it is dishonest, victimization of the worst kind, and a form of cheap white slavery."

The Australian Government

ON JANUARY 1, 1901, one year after the opening of the twentieth century, the Commonwealth of Australia was organized out of what had once been the Australian colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, and the island of Tasmania. The temporary capital is Melbourne.

Each of the six states making up the Commonwealth has six senators chosen for six years; these make up the national senate. There is a national house of representatives composed of seventy-two members, elected on the basis of population. The House continues in office three years unless sooner dismissed.

Unlike the American Constitution, and much superior to it in this respect, the Australian Constitution defines the power of its Supreme Court; and while the Court provides a check upon the legislature, yet the legislature may remove any individual judge from the bench without stating any reason whatever. In practice this works splendidly, and should be adopted in America.

Besides the national government, each of the six original states has its own local senate and house of representatives. The members of the New South Wales and Queensland senates are appointed for life by the British crown. The proposition is afoot to abolish all the state senates, as being useless expense.

In a governmental sense Australia is believed by critics to be overmanned. The Commonwealth employs 43,043 persons, drawing annual salaries amounting to $31,742,045, while the state governments have in addition 193,049 employés, drawing salaries of $133,620,010. All this is used for the government of 5,500,000 persons. In other words, one person in every twenty-four is a government employé. In the United States it is said to be one in forty, which is bad enough in all conscience. Women are eligible to most Australian offices, but in Victoria they may not sit in either house. The American national House of Representatives, 441 members, is found too large for efficient

service; the Australian House, seventy-two members, is found to be just about the right size.

Australia and Japan

AUSTRALIA has a population of less than six millions on a continent of nearly three million square miles, or two persons to each square mile. Japan has a population of 57,000,000 and an area of 261,000 square miles, or considerably more than 200 persons to each square mile. Japan has more people than she knows what to do with; Australia has room for many millions, and is, indeed, the largest empty area in the world. This makes a bad combination for Australia.

Australia is determined to remain a white man's country: First, because she wants only one race and one general class of society; second, because she does not want an influx of Asiatics to bring down the wage level; third, because whites and Asiatics do not intermarry, or if they do the unions do not work out well; and fourth, because she was there first, and proposes to profit by it.

If Japan should ever go on the war-path against Britain it might go hard with Australia. But Britain always has Australia in mind, knowing that the British navy is her natural defense, and is careful not to alienate the friendship of Japan. When the World War loot was divided Britain took for herself everything south of the equator and let the islands north of the equator go to Japan. Uncle Sam got nothing, not even Yap, for which alone he asked. But he got a nice little debt of $30,000,000,000—his share. Lord Kitchener claimed that 80,000 men can defend Australia against invasion. If that statement is true it affords room for thought for those 100% American morons who swallowed the bait that the German nation could invade a land that is able promptly to put 4,000,000 soldiers in the field. Their mutual Asiatic exclusion policy makes Australia and America natural friends. But there are many other ties binding them together.

Australia and Britain

AUSTRALIA covets and enjoys all the liberties that go with the word Commonwealth, which she selected as more appropriate than either Dominion or Colony. But she does not seek a separation from the British Empire, and, except for a minority of not more than twenty-five percent, would not consent to it.

This minority believes that Australia is able to go it alone, and even declares that the government of India by its own people would be entirely satisfactory to them and, in their judgment, would not affect Australia's interests in the least. But the majority think otherwise.

Australians do not want to be dragged into another war; and yet they realize that as long as they are a part of the British Empire they must do their part when the Empire is in danger. Australia especially feels this, realizing that she has a 12,000-mile coast-line and that British naval forces alone could keep them clear. Moreover, all of Australia's large cities are on the coast.

Australia is too loyal to Britain, and realizes her dependence upon the British fleet too keenly, to consider having a separate foreign policy, and for that reason does not have an independent minister at Washington. In Australia it is claimed that the four British nationalities, English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish, are well blended into one homogeneous people. There is some antagonism to the Irish, but not more than in America. John McCormack, the great singer, was virtually chased out of Australia on the ground that he was a Sinn Feiner.

The *Daily Herald*, London, commenting on the present unwillingness of labor in Australia, as everywhere, to fight and die in wars that have been arranged by financiers, politicians and clerics, cites an instance of how Australia serves as a more or less helpful check upon the war-makers:

> "When Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Birkenhead wanted to embark on a 'one day's war' with the Turks, cables were sent to each Dominion asking for support. The result of that was happily discouraging to the war-mongers, and discouraging generally to all who hoped that it would be easy for British Ministers to rush the Dominions into war whenever they liked. The Dominions have had some! They are going to be less sentimental in the future; they are going to look before they leap. We are very glad of it. We are glad to see Australian Labour declining to be committed to the disastrous results 'of carefully prepared policies and secret treaties which work with a fiendish certainty towards definite objectives'."

Australian labor men who voted for conscription during the war were expelled from the labor unions, which have declared, by formal

resolutions, that any individuals who hereafter plunge the organized workers into a capitalistic war will be held personally responsible for the death or mutilation of any of their members. We do not know just what this means, but it is what the resolutions said.

Australian Militant Labor

NINETY percent of the workers of Australia are in the labor unions. This great body of well organized men, 700,000 in number, controls wages, as a matter of course; controls the political situation in some of the provinces, and for several years controlled the federal government itself. The Labor Prime Minister, Hughes, was unhorsed a year ago when the Country party, with fourteen members in the National House of Representatives, and the Nationalist party, with twenty-six members, formed a coalition against the thirty-two members of the Labor party. If the Labor party had been able to muster five more votes it would have remained in power; but the party was weakened through disaffection with Mr. Hughes on account of his war enthusiasm. Mr. Bruce is now Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs.

It is claimed for Australia that the condition of the workers there is better than in any other place in the world. The Government builds homes for them, at cost, and gives them twenty-five years in which to pay for the same. It pays a bonus of $25 for each child born, and has paid out $30,000,000 on this account since the law went into operation.

The Labor Government in 1913 established the Commonwealth Bank, which is now one of the largest banking institutions in the world. Although the bank is only ten years old its profits are larger than those of any other bank in Australia, yet it has conferred untold benefits upon the workers. This shows what the capitalistic banks could do if they would.

There is an Arbitration Court, with power to enforce a minimum wage and prevent sweating. Sports and amusements are organized on a public basis. The national woolen mills, also established by the Labor Government, made and sold to the people at $1.50 per yard the same grade of woolen cloth as is sold at $5 per yard by independent makers.

The coalition against the Labor Government was largely financed by the independent woolen cloth-makers. As a natural consequence the anti-Labor Government had not been in power a month before it closed the woolen mills, although the government had made $15,000,000 in profits since the mills were opened. Now these profits, besides the nice little margin of $3.50 per yard difference in price, may go to the "regular" financiers instead of to the people.

This shows why "business men" are in terror everywhere lest the common people should have the running of things, and why there is such a hue and cry constantly in all the papers against Socialism; for, be it known, the running of those cloth mills at cost, by the people and for the people, was Socialism pure and simple.

Other Australian Labor Notes

PRACTICALLY all the workers of Queensland, New South Wales, and New Zealand are now working a forty-four-hour week; and in Queensland at least, there is an act to provide workers against unemployment. But with all these favorable conditions it must not be supposed that the ideal has been reached. This is shown by the unequal distribution of wealth, which in 1922 was returned as follows:

359,724	persons possessed	nothing
925,461	persons averaged	$ 150
314,514	persons averaged	800
374,108	persons averaged	2,500
203,125	persons averaged	13,035
13,718	persons averaged	92,465
997	persons averaged	338,575
466	persons averaged	988,465

From this it will be seen that four percent of the people possess sixty percent of the wealth, and ninety-six percent possess the remaining forty percent, while fifteen percent have nothing at all but the wages they earn from week to week.

Emulating Boston's example of four years ago, Melbourne has had a police strike, not at all a nice thing for any city; and yet, after all, police must live, and if not properly paid or propery treated are not immune from acting the same as other human beings. The strike, as in Boston, was made the occasion for hoodlums to run wild. A correspondent in Australia writes us regarding the affair:

"Melbourne has just gone through the most serious time in its history. In a police strike, seventy of the

leading shops were looted by mobs. All the plate-glass windows were smashed to atoms, the goods were thrown into the street, and the crowds carried them off. Men put on two or three suits and marched out of the shops with them on. The city was as if it had been bombarded with bombs. The Government was powerless until it could get assistance from the military and from thousands of citizens impressed into service as special constables. Several persons were killed and about 100 taken to the hospital."

Queensland has had eleven successive years of Labor government, and appears to like it. The Premier, Theodore, insists that in Queensland there is a fairer distribution of prosperity and happiness among men and women than elsewhere on earth. State enterprises in various directions have cheapened the cost of living, and shifted the burdens of taxation to the shoulders of those best able to bear them.

Queensland Laborites have their own newspapers, not being able at all to trust the others, which never hesitate to hold the Labor party up to contempt, no matter how much good it accomplishes. In 1922 two representatives of the "regular" press offered a bribe of $17,500 to one man whom they mistakenly thought they could "reach." If this man, Frank Brennan, had heeded, it so happened that at that time his vote would have thrown the Labor Party out of power. This is more proof that the "regular" business men find it advantageous to have a hand in running things. The Queensland Labor Party is making an effort to abolish its senate, which, according to custom, is appointed for life by the British crown. It has already passed a bill to this end as the first step.

Queensland, the immense district on the northeastern sector of Australia, contains vast areas which are suited to stock raising, and this despite the tropical climate, which is not so generally well suited to stock-growing purposes.

Tasmania and New Zealand

TASMANIA, the Switzerland of the South, is the size of Scotland, and lies 140 miles south of Australia. Being in a colder climate than Australia, it serves as an excellent Australian resort during hot weather, and is visited by about 100,000 Australians each summer. The island is noted for the grandest of scenery—mountain lakes, forests, waterfalls, peaks, glens, and plateaus, all combining to make an excellent playground. The roads are superb, and automobiling is popular. The native Tasmanians are extinct. Tasmania has a permanent population of 180,000, largely engaged in mining. It is one of the six original states of the Australian Commonwealth.

In many respects New Zealand resembles Italy, yet there are differences. Italy is 600 miles long; New Zealand is 1,000 miles long. Italy is seventy miles across at the ankle; New Zealand has a strait at that point. The toe of Italy points southwest and the heel southeast; the toe of New Zealand points northwest and the heel northeast. Italy is from 37° to 47° north latitude; New Zealand is from 34° to 47° south latitude. Italy has 110,660 square miles (about the size of New York and Pennsylvania combined); New Zealand has 104,751 square miles. Italy has 35,000,000 population; New Zealand has in excess of 1,000,000.

Stretching in south latitude from that which corresponds to Savannah, Georgia, to northern Maine, the climate of New Zealand is varied, but is generally very healthful. Sudden shifting of the winds cause rapid changes which are somewhat trying to new arrivals. The winters are so mild that barns are not needed for the shelter of cattle. Rains are frequent and well distributed; drouths are of rare occurrence. New Zealand lies 1,200 miles to the southeast of Australia, and is a veritable wonderland of volcanoes and geysers.

The Fox, Tasman, and Franz Josef glaciers are more imposing than any in Europe. The peaks of these mountains, 12,000 feet high, are only five miles from the sea; and the glaciers come down to within 600 feet of sea level. At the foot of these glaciers, literally between the sea and the ice, there are natural hot springs. As late as 1886 there was a violent eruption of Mount Tarawera, in the Hot Lake district, during which the celebrated Pink and White Terraces, of world-wide fame as natural wonders, disappeared.

New Zealand is a country which, when discovered, had almost no animals. There was the moa (a sort of fox-dog, now extinct), a rat and two species of bats; and that was all. However, it is a natural paradise for animals; and since the whites have invaded the land their pigs, cats and rabbits have run wild, the latter so much so that they have become a pest. The coast waters teem with fish, and seals are still

numerous. There are no snakes in New Zealand, there are but few lizards, and only one kind of frog. There are four species of wingless birds. While Australia is thirty times greater in area than New Zealand, it carries only four times the number of cattle and less than four times the number of sheep.

The soil and climate of New Zealand produce in perfection every American and European grain, grass, fruit and vegetable, and many others besides. Ferns grow thirty feet high, and are remarkable for the elegance of their forms. Flowers and natural fruits are scarce. A number of forest trees furnish valuable timber. Flax is widely grown.

New Zealand is rich in mineral deposits. Gold was discovered in 1853; during the next fifty years the output was over $289,000,000. Wool, frozen meat, grain, and gold form the staple exports. New Zealand properly keeps a sharp eye on the meat and grain markets of the world, and will not sell its products to everybody. It wants to know in advance where and how they will be used; it has found from experience that this inquiry pays.

The People of New Zealand

THE natives of New Zealand, called Maoris, are believed to be Caucasians, and are admitted to be the most superior native people of any lands occupied subsequently by whites. They still own considerable of their land, and have their own representatives in both legislative chambers. When first known they tattooed their faces and bodies in striking manner. There are still about 40,000 of them; they adapt themselves to European ways readily. They are kind, self-respecting and respectable people.

Tasman, the Dutch navigator who discovered Tasmania, was also the discoverer of New Zealand, in 1642; but little was known of the country until it was visited by Captain Cook, in 1769. In 1840 British statesmen got the native chiefs to sign away their rights; and since the war of 1860-1866 they have quietly submitted to the inevitable filling up of their country with the victorious whites.

Even the New York *Times*, that mosaic of the moneybags, admits that the Government of New Zealand is the most progressive in the world. The king of England appoints the governor; he also appoints for life the forty-eight members of the senate. The house of representatives, elected by the people, consists of seventy-four members and serves for three years. New Zealand had the opportunity to enter the Australian Commonwealth, but was unwilling to do so, preferring to be a separate principality.

The rate of infant mortality in New Zealand is less than anywhere else in the world. New Zealand loses in the first year but 48 babies out of each 1,000 born; France loses 78, England 83, United States 87. New Zealand is a land of bachelors; only two-thirds of the men of the marriageable age have entered the bonds of wedlock. One-third of the marriages are childless, owing to the general practice of birth control.

The people of New Zealand have a widespread reputation for being moral, intelligent, industrious and enterprising people, possessing vigorous minds and healthy bodies. They are extremely devoted to the mother country. This led to cruelty to conscientious objectors during the World War, and to some fine examples of moral courage on the part of those who are willing to undergo any possible experiences rather than slay their fellow men, of which we will have more to say at another time.

The Island of New Guinea

NEW GUINEA, as its name implies, is the shape of an immense guinea fowl, with its head to the west and its body stretching out along the equator fifteen hundred miles to the east, one-sixteenth of the way around the globe. New Guinea, next to Australia, is the largest island in the world; and it may safely be said that there is no other tract on the earth's surface of equal size of which there is so little known, if we except the polar regions.

New Guinea, or Papua, has an area of over 300,000 square miles, and is 430 miles wide at the widest part. There are enormous mountain ranges rising to a reputed height of 20,000 feet, with torrential rivers broken by hundreds of rapids and waterfalls. The total population is reckoned at only about half a million.

New Guinea was discovered by the Portuguese, annexed by the Spanish, and subsequently partitioned among the Dutch, who took the western half, the Germans, who took the northeastern quarter, and the British, who took the

southeastern quarter and subsequently surrendered it to Australian control. After the World War the British seized all the German possessions, including the land of the settlers. When these settlers asked for compensation for their lands they were calmly told that their possessions were being seized as a set-off against the German indemnity. The settlers themselves were deported to Germany.

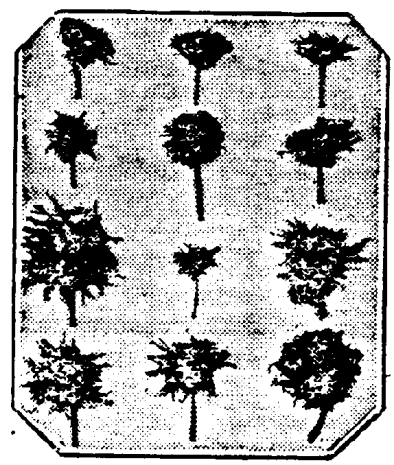
Australia has handled New Guinea better than it was handled by England in the crown colony days; but the land is still the Dark Island, untameable and unknown. There is doubtless gold to be found; and for that metal the white man will do anything, even risk the fevers of New Guinea. There are great forests which have not been penetrated and which cannot be penetrated by any animal except man. The New York *Times* says of this land:

"Year by year the Australian Government has been pushing back savagery, wiping out cannibalism, bringing wild tribe after wild tribe under control. Thirty years ago you had a very fair chance of being knocked on the head and eaten, anywhere a little behind the coast. Twenty years ago the greater part of the country was unsafe. Ten years ago much of the western coast and the deltas of the great rivers were places where you could in one afternoon leap from comparative civilization to utter savagery. Today, if you want to meet the untamed cannibal in his home, you must fit out a small expedition to reach him."

Signs of Eden

WITH the glories of Eden pictured to our minds, and knowing the desolation of the wilderness condition which has prevailed since the flood of Noah's day, when we read the promises of God to restore the world to Edenic conditions, it is natural for us to seek to catch the faintest foregleams of the coming "times of restitution."

The gradual change to warmer weather in the north is noted from time to time in The Golden Age. This last Fall and up to New Year's day, it was exceptionally warm; and this unseasonal weather extended far into the north. But old Boreas got busy with wintry blast and snow, making twenty to thirty-five degrees below zero weather common in some of the northern states, pushing Jack Frost well into the Southland.



Dandelions Selected During a Year

Mr. James A. Snedeker of Fort Wayne, Indiana, has sent us the accompanying cut, a reproduction of a photograph of twelve dandelions arrayed in various degrees of glorious splendor, each one being gathered in the state of Indiana in a different month of the year. The picture, therefore, represents the perpetual summertime of the Hoosier state.

Mr. Snedeker writes:

"As a foretaste of the Golden Age, so soon to begin, the golden dandelions are blooming on our lawns all the year. In Isaiah 35:1, 2 we read: 'And the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly.'"

The location and date of picking is as follows:

December 1st, 1922, Converse; January 31st, 1923, Greenfield; February 12th, 1923, Greenwood; March 29th, 1923, North Anderson; April 6th, 1923, Anderson; May 1st, 1923, Alexander; June 1st, 1923, Gas City; July 5th, 1923, Elkhart; August 2nd, 1923, Kendallville; September 5th, 1923, Milford; October 5th, 1923, Rochester; November 2nd, 1923, Montpelier.

If the above should appear as though Mr. Snedeker was scouring the state for dandelions, it is explained that he is a traveling salesman, and therefore had ample opportunity to select his specimens from various places.

"Upon a showery night and still,
Without a sound of warning,
A trooper band surprised the hill,
And held it in the morning.

"We were not waked by bugle notes,
No cheer our dreams invaded,
And yet at dawn their yellow coats
On the green slopes paraded."

Facts about Miracle Wheat *By J. A. Bohnet*

MUCH has been said and written about Miracle Wheat and its superiority over the more common strains of wheat; and people in general were thought to be quite well informed on the subject.

It seems, however, that some ministers are not informed and are given to misleading utterances to their congregations instead of adhering to the delivery of the gospel message. And not only are they neglecting to preach the gospel, but they are engaging in evil speaking.

It has come to our notice that some of the preachers could not meet the forceful and logical presentations of Judge Rutherford concerning the "Battle of Armageddon" and "Millions Now Living Will Never Die," and therefore they have undertaken to throw dust into the eyes of their hearers by attempting to belittle the character and work of the departed Pastor Russell. One of these preachers accused Pastor Russell of selling Miracle Wheat at $20.00 a bushel and buying it back at $4.00 per bushel, a most absurd statement on its very face.

In view of this I think well to present some of the Miracle Wheat facts as I know them to be.

Pastor Russell Had No Wheat

IN THE first place, Pastor Russell never sold a pound of Miracle Wheat, and never even had a pound of it to sell. Here are the exact facts:

Pastor Russell learned that Mr. Stoner of Fincastle, Virginia, had some Miracle Wheat, that the original stool had 214 stalks, and that Mr. Stoner was raising this strain of wheat with a view to selling it for $1.00 per pound. Pastor Russell therefore made mention of the matter in his journal, *The Watch Tower*. When some time later the agent of Mr. Stoner out of courtesy for the *Watch Tower* article, called upon Pastor Russell and showed him a sample of the wheat, two grains of the wheat fell upon the carpet of Pastor Russell's study. These grains were picked up by him and on request were handed to the writer.

I planted the two grains in my garden, and raised from them 1,312 grains of wheat. These I planted in turn, and raised five and one-third pounds. I in turn planted the same and raised eight and one-half bushels. Then I wrote to Pastor Russell, telling him that I wanted interested *Watch Tower* readers to have each a pound of this wheat for their planting, and suggested that $1.00 per pound should be charged for it, and that every *Watch Tower* reader who had ground space would gladly pay this price to get a start. "For," said I, "they will send in a dollar or more, anyhow, for the spread of the gospel; and thus the wheat will be broadcast fairly well; and whatever money may be received for these eight and one-half bushels of wheat I want placed in the general fund of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society for the spread of the truth."

Editorial Note

THE preachers of the various denominational churches have vilified and slandered the character of Pastor Russell for over thirty years. Judge Rutherford's lectures so irritate the preachers that they continue to pour forth their spleen of hatred at Pastor Russell, because Mr. Rutherford happens to be successor to Mr. Russell as president of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society.

Besides many other lies these preachers roll under their tongues is the "Miracle Wheat" lie. The weakness of the preachers' position is seen in resorting to such ungentlemanly means to befoul men's characters whose arguments they cannot meet with logic and reason. For hypocritical subterfuge, for false piety, and for deceiving the people who put confidence in them, the preachers are in a class by themselves. When the people get sufficiently awake to the enormity of the robbery to which they have been subjected by the clergy, both of money and of the true doctrines of Christianity; and when they get acquainted with the facts enabling them to discern between "wolves in sheep's clothing" and the true ministers of the Word, the preacher business will become a very poor vocation.

The "acid" test, of course, is his theology; but the test which anybody can apply to his own satisfaction is whether the minister preaches for hire. Preaching for money is not prompted by the truth-producing motive. Anybody may apply that test; and if he finds himself assisting in the support of a system which takes up collections and begs for money, let him know that he is an abettor of a system founded upon lies, kept alive by lies, with a band of liars carrying the torches at the head of the procession.

We are reminded here of the words of St. Jude (14-16): "Behold the Lord cometh with ten thousands of his saints, to execute judgment upon all; and to convince all that are ungodly among them of all their ungodly deeds which they have ungodly committed, and of all their hard speeches [harsh (untruthful) words, *Diaglott*] which ungodly sinners have spoken against him. [See Matthew 23:40, 45] These are murmurers, complainers, walking after their own lusts; and their mouth speaketh great swelling [untruthful] words, having men's persons [opinions] in admiration because of advantage."

To this Pastor Russell readily agreed, and placed in his journal a notice of Miracle Wheat securable at $1.00 per pound. The wheat was *mine;* I, J. A. Bohnet, set the price at $1.00 per pound; Pastor Russell had nothing to do with the price-making, nor with the sale of the wheat, except at my suggestion to make mention of it in his journal.

I then purchased a peck of this wheat myself and planted it for other sales which I made; and I paid $1.00 per pound. So I was not charging others any more than I myself was willing to pay.

The Yield from One Pound

THE lowest yield from one pound sown that was reported to me was eighty pounds, and the highest reported was two hundred and twenty pounds from one pound sown. Therefore the wheat was *miracle* sure enough.

Wheat Testimony in Court

WHEN nine of the thirty Miracle Wheat growers at the court trial had given testimony in favor of this wheat, the presiding judge stated in substance that the superiority of Miracle Wheat over all other strains of wheat had been so thoroughly demonstrated that any further testimony in favor of Miracle Wheat would be superfluous. The other twenty-one Miracle Wheat growers were therefore not called upon to give testimony.

People do not like the name "Miracle." Therefore in various parts of the country this same wheat goes by the name of the man who introduced it there; as for instance, in Tennessee it is called "Hobbs wheat"; in Maryland, "Weber wheat"; and in some places "Stoner wheat." Nobody has called it "Russell wheat" that I know of; nor has it been called "Bohnet wheat." But the preachers delight in slapping at Pastor Russell about Miracle Wheat, when in reality he had no connection whatever therewith.

The preachers cannot meet Pastor Russell's arguments on Biblical exegesis, even as 1,900 years ago the preachers could not meet the arguments of the meek and lowly Man of Galilee. History repeats itself. The Pastor was too much for the preachers of a nominal Christianity. They gnash on him with their teeth—like dogs.

Pastor Russell Preached the Gospel

PASTOR RUSSELL preached persistently on the Bible, and took up no collections. Those who had confidence in him, and who knew him so well as one of the highest character and as one who loved the Lord, freely sent money to him, wholly unsolicited, to aid him in his ministerial work. Pastor Russell believed that the shepherd should feed the sheep, and not the sheep feed the shepherd. Hence he made no charge, and took no pay for preaching the gospel. All that he had was used in the spread of the truth as he found it set forth in God's Holy Word. And for his labor of love and Godly devotion he has been shamefully traduced by many of the clergy, even as was Jesus 1,900 years ago.

Why do ministers assail Pastor Russell, who has years ago gone to his reward? Why do they not attack his teachings? The answer to the latter question is simple: They cannot. He had the Bible to prove his every assertion.

The Clergy Do Not Preach the Gospel

THE clergy of today have generally left the Bible, and have gone into thunderings on science, astronomy, music, art, history, lives of men, noted generals, literature, temperance, moral reform, suffrage, war, conscription, Red Cross, Liberty Bonds—anything and everything save Jesus Christ and Him crucified, of which latter thing they seem to be woefully and wilfully ignorant. Their floundering in the pulpit is truly pitiful. But they do not forget the "Offertory." God says to *them:* "Freely ye have received, *freely give!*"

Miracle Wheat of Superior Quality

WHEREVER Miracle Wheat has been shown in competition with other strains of wheat at the state and county fairs, it has always taken first prize and the sweepstake prize. The Webers of Maryland hold the silver cup of three successive years of prize winnings with this wheat over all other wheats.

The chief difficulty with Miracle Wheat growing is that the farmer sows it too thick. In this case it will not stool. The wheat must be sown very sparsely. When rightly sown, it stools out wonderfully. I have frequently found thirty straws from one grain sown. I have found often fifty straws, all of good heading, from a single

grain. I have seen as many as ninety stalks from one grain, and the same six feet tall.

Mr. McKnight, the wheat expert, who traversed every wheat district in Europe, testified under oath that in all his life he had never seen as many as four stalks from one sown grain of wheat, excepting Miracle Wheat. This testimoney the writer personally heard in the court room.

Miracle Wheat is all that Pastor Russell proclaimed it to be. If anyone is at fault for charging $1.00 per pound for the Miracle Wheat, it is the writer. Those who paid a dollar for one pound never made a "kick"; they paid it gladly.

Then why should the ministers do any "kicking"? Buying seed wheat at $1.00 a pound did not lessen the contributions of the clergy; for the purchasers of Miracle Wheat would not put one penny into the contribution plate of the nominal ministry. They know better. In what part of the Bible do we find a charge that the sheep shall feed the shepherd?

Take away the contribution plate, and how many preachers would stay on the job?

Poisoning the Fountains

WE HAVE before us a letter signed by Earl Constantine, Assistant to the President of the National Association of Manufacturers, 50 Church Street, New York. With his letter Mr. Constantine enclosed another letter from J. C. Edgerton, President of the Association, remarking that "the enclosed letter has aroused more than the usual interest and brought us such favorable expression of opinion from the majority of our more than five thousand members that I believe you will welcome the opportunity of reviewing the material therein presented."

To be sure, neither Mr. Constantine nor Mr. Edgerton ever expected that either of these letters would come into our hands, much less that we would review them publicly. But we are in favor of shouting from the housetops every hookup of big business with the clergy; for we think that the people have a right to know who are their friends and who are their enemies. We cannot quote the whole of Mr. Edgerton's letter to the members of his Association, but we will give extracts from it:

"The National Association of Manufacturers specifically declared for the Open Shop in 1903, and has consistently advocated it ever since that time. In the summer of 1920 President Mason appointed an Open Shop Committee and in October of that year the Open Shop Department was organized.

"Our efforts may be broadly defined as 'educational.' They have been chiefly centered upon two branches of the general public—the *schools and clergy*. This has, of course, involved speeches, researches, newspaper publicity, pamphlets, etc.

"Many periodicals and open shop associations have reprinted matter issued by the Department. Over 1,500 debaters have been given assistance by mail in advocating the open shop. *At least twelve universities* now distribute our open shop literature throughout their states in 'Package Loan Libraries.' Practically all of the college and university teachers of sociology, government and economics receive our publications."

"The Department upheld the coal operators of West Virginia in their refusal to deal with the United Mine Workers. Our position in this matter brought entirely unsolicited letters of appreciation from every operators' association in West Virginia and from many of the larger operators."

"Among the activities of the Department between February 14, 1923, and September 30, 1923, the following may be noted:

"(1) Personal help to debaters of New York University. [Roman Catholic.—Ed.]

"(2) Addresses before
Central New York Foundrymen's Association.
Union Theological Seminary classes. [Protestant. —Ed.]
University of Pennsylvania classes.
Lynbrook (New York) High School.

"(3) Special articles for
American Industries.
Denver Labor Bulletin 'Open Forum' edition.
Literary Digest.
New York Herald.
'Constructor' (organ of Associated General Contractors).
'Manufacturers News' (Chicago).
Pennsylvania Manufacturers Journal.

"(4) Securing removal of union label from several publications."

"(8) *Special letters on the Open Shop to Methodist and Catholic clergy.*"

"(10) Publicity:

For the quarter April-June inclusive the activities of the National Association of Manufacturers (including the convention) received 1,413 columns in news stories and 321 in the editorial columns. The open shop accounted for 209 columns and 30 columns respectively. This was 14% of the combined total of all publicity."

"*Our work with the clergy has been distinctly valuable.* We are glad to report some modification of its pro-closed shop attitude by the Federal Council of Churches, with which we have kept in contact for nearly three years. For example, the 1923 Labor Sunday message of the Federal Council contained the following:

"'Possessed of the right peaceably to persuade workmen to affiliate with the labor movement, may not the representatives of organized labor abandon aggressive attempts where they are now practiced, to enforce union membership through the instrument of the closed shop? The labor movement aims fundamentally to give the worker greater security of status, freedom of expression, and a juster share in the product of his labor. It can hardly be maintained that this ideal is consistent with the use of compulsion, either upon a fellow-worker or upon an employer, in the matter of membership in a labor union.'"

"Among the matters upon which we have within the last few weeks answered such inquiries are the following:

"(a) Whereabouts of Jack O'Brien, head of the Constitutional Defense League.

"(b) Percentage of workers in labor unions.

"(c) Robert Bruere and the Bureau of Economic Research.

"(d) Significance of change of management of New York *Call*.

"(e) Methodist Social Service Federation and Dr. Harry Ward.

"(f) Bonus system of paying employés.

"(g) Name of Jewish pro-closed shop body similar to National Catholic Welfare Council."

The Mainstays of Christendom *By J. Bogard*

LOOKING back a few years we can see quite clearly the mainstays of Christendom. I am referring to the days of the World War, when the war fever was at its height.

In the year 1915 I was living near the little town of Waceca, in Saskatchewan, Canada. Everyone in the neighborhood was looking for the other one to enlist to fight for King and Country, as they called it; and everyone could see where the other fellow was more fit than himself.

In this little community to which I refer the preacher one Sunday told his congregation that if there were nine in the congregation who would enlist, he would be the tenth. He knew that there were not nine physically fit; so he was perfectly safe in making the offer. Very spiritual, very edifying, I am sure, to encourage members of his congregation to engage in killing their fellow men.

Then they made what they called an Honor Roll, which remains to this day in many of the churches of Canada. It is hard to see the consistency of having an Honor Roll in a church. The preacher gets up every Sunday and goes through the lip service, "Thou shalt not kill"; and on the wall within ten feet of him is a board saying, "We have so many killers in our church, and we are proud that we helped to get them there." However, on February 7, 1916, they put my name on one of the honor rolls, and I enlisted with the Canadian Engineers.

We went to Ottawa first to go through some training. I was there less than a month when we were ordered overseas; and as it was in Saskatchewan so it was in Ottawa: The preachers were busy. They watched very closely when any troops were ordered overseas, and informed us that we should not go without having partaken of the Lord's Supper, or Holy Communion, as they called it, forgetting the Scripture statement that "he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body."—1 Corinthians 11:27.

Pastor Russell likened the preachers acting as recruiting agents to a trained bull which they have at the Chicago stock yards. This bull acts as a leader and decoy for the cattle about to be slaughtered. He meets the bewildered herd and ingratiates himself into their favor; and with a toss of his head and a pompous air he becomes their leader up the chute to the slaughtering pen. There he has a little niche into which he slides and is safe, while the other cattle push and crowd each other on to the slaughter. I think the illustration is a good one. I never heard of a preacher being killed or

wounded by German bullets. There is also a goat at another place which performs a similar service for the sheep. It is said that this goat chews tobacco.

On March 17, 1916, we left Ottawa for England. There we ran into some more mock religion. We were in camp at Shorecliff, England. On Sunday, soon after landing, they had what they called a mass meeting on St. Martin's plain. The Holy Altar they had was a good-sized soap box with the Union Jack wrapped around it. The boys were compelled to attend the church service. Some knew that it was all mockery, but they were taken there for discipline and to be informed that it was God's will for them to blow their fellow men to bloody shreds. The troops were marched around the soap box, where the minister stood. They were kept at a distance of at least one hundred feet from the minister's stand, and were scattered over the field to the distance of half a mile away.

Then the ceremony started. No one could hear what was said except those who happened to be closest. Perhaps they did not want the men to hear. It was apparently all done to give the business a religious coloring and to impress upon the troops that in fighting for England they were fighting for the Lord and His cause. I could not hear a word of the service, but I suppose it was the usual: "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be: world without end. Ah-a-me-en." Some of the troops were seated on the grass, some were standing, others were talking to one another, some were asleep, some were tossing pennies to see who would pay for the beer as soon as the canteen was opened, while still others were angry because they had been brought there.

Free Socks for 35 Cents

IN THE Fall of 1916 the Engineers got orders to move to Crowboro, in Kent; and everyone who has been there will agree that it is some hole. As in other camps the Y. M. C. A. had a large establishment there. They were supposed to be giving their services free for the benefit of the soldiers, but if you got anything from them you had to pay a good price for it.

A pair of socks cost one shilling and six pence, or about thirty-five cents; and often when you put them on you would find in the toe a note from some lady in Canada who had knit the socks and given them free with the thought that the soldier would get them without cost. Perhaps she would give her name and address, asking the soldier that received the socks to write to her.

All of the work about the place was done by soldiers or English civilians. Often a detachment of men would be sent to scrub the floor or otherwise clean up the "Y" hut; and yet those in charge received a good profit for all that they sold. Among other things they sold cigarettes and chewing tobacco.

They had a large hall that would hold about 5,000 troops; and they would have concerts, boxing matches, etc., the performers giving their services free while the "Y" made money selling their stuff to the boys at a good profit. I said that the performers gave their services free; but there was an exception in the case of the boxing matches. The winner would get a medal so that he could show, when he got home, how much he had loved his fellow man during the war. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the noted spiritist, lived near there and would often referee the bouts.

The emblem of the Y. M. C. A. is a triangle; and we were led to wonder if the three points of the triangle represented the three specially prominent characteristics, spiritism, boxing-matches, and money-making. We wonder what the name Christian has to do with boxing matches anyway.

The Dilemma of Heaven

HOW do the promoters of the Y. M. C. A. harmonize some of these things with their professed belief in the hereafter? When they pass the Pearly Gates do they expect to see the ex-doughboy seated on a white cloud thrumming his golden harp and smoking a Chesterfield cigarette? Do they expect to see a pair of ex-service men lay aside the golden crowns which they received for valorous service on the battlefield, and put on a pair of mitts and go at each other for fifteen or twenty rounds?

After leaving Crowboro we were moved to Seaforth, Sussex. It was while we were there that the Union government came into power in Canada. The Canadian boys who were overseas were entitled to vote. At that time Colonel Andersen was in charge of headquarters of the Canadian Engineers. There was not supposed to be any campaigning for votes in the army,

and we thought that we could go in and vote the same as in private life; but to our surprise it was different.

Only a few were let in at a time and were given ballots. As soon as the ballot was marked it was taken from the hand of the voter, and given to Colonel Andersen or other officers who were present, who looked at it carefully and asked the town from which the voter came, all of which was in violation of the law guaranteeing the right to vote privately and unmolestedly. Those not voting for the Union government soon disappeared from headquarters, and were on their way to the front line.

The Union government was a union of the various parties agreeing to cease contending with one another for the duration of the war, and to center all power in the government so that laws could be made without passing through the ordinary channels of parliamentary procedure. It was generally understood that if the Union government came into power conscription would go into effect.

Opposing this was Sir Wilfred Laurier, who contended that the liberties of the people should not be taken away and that the power of government should continue, as it had been, in the hands of the people's representatives; and that there should be no conscription. The Union government went into power with a large majority; and Sir Wilfred Laurier, Canada's greatest statesman, and the real friend of the people, died later in grief and disappointment.

The "Christianity" at the Church

THERE is a little church between the camp at Seaforth and the railway station. I went there one Sunday evening to hear a sermon. It was not long until I discovered that the preacher knew that the Canadian got a dollar and ten cents a day. He had a little advertising sermon in riddle form, with which he entertained the boys and hoped to get a big collection. The principal part of the sermon was that "Sherlock Holmes" was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's masterpiece.

Instead of preaching Christ and Him crucified, the preacher was trying to make detectives out of the boys. Instead of saying to the widows and mothers who had lost their loved ones —and there were many of them in England— "Refrain thy voice from weeping, and thine eyes from tears: . . . they shall come again from the land of the enemy" (Jeremiah 31:16), he was merely trying to be entertaining.

He might have taken as his text Micah 4:3: "They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." But he did not. He might have called attention to Isaiah 11:9: "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." But that was not his theme.

The army chaplain with us held the rank of Major. It would be expected that he would be an example to the young men whom he was supposed to instruct. Instead of this, he used to go about the camp drunk most of the time, and in an intoxicated condition used to play poker with the boys.

The morning after the Armistice was signed he conducted a mass meeting in the Arena, thanking God for the victory and for killing so many fellow creatures; and with a breath so strong that it would almost knock a dog down, he droned out the chant, "We give thee thanks, Lord God Almighty." And they have the nerve to call this Christianity! It is enough to make a graven image laugh. We must at least admit that the present order of things is a failure.

After the Armistice was signed the Canadian troops acted like wild men let out of a cage. In some camps they broke into the canteens, carried away the beer, and engaged in drunken fights among themselves. At Rill, Seaforth, Bramshot, and other places occupied by Canadians, there were riots among the troops in which quite a number was killed. Several officers who tried to control them were also killed. At some places they tore up camps, buildings, etc.

At the entrance to Camp Whitly there was a large number of small shops and stands for the purpose of selling small articles to the soldiers. The place was called Tin-town. The soldiers in their riots tore up these shops, carried away goods, and destroyed everything in sight. The British Government had to pay the shopkeepers for their losses, and in turn sent the bill to the Canadian Government. It amounted to quite a large sum. The English civilian population were in terror during the rioting, not knowing at what time the troops might decide to destroy the entire town.

The World War was a grand example of brotherly love, and the clergy had a noble part teaching the precepts of Christ and exemplifying the same in their own lives. They are the mainstays of Christendom, and wisdom shall die with them!—Job 12:2.

Tahiti the Beautiful

By C. C. Campbell (Tahiti)

I HAVE been a reader of THE GOLDEN AGE for about two years, and have been so much interested in it that I take pains to see that several friends of mine also read it. Several of my friends, however, have called my attention to your article in the issue of September 26, 1923, entitled "A Trip to the Thousand Islands." All of us are very much surprised at the slight you have given Tahiti.

We note that you give a nice little write-up to many islands of much less importance throughout the south seas; but the BEST AND MOST IMPORTANT of all the South Sea islands, with the exception of New Zealand and Australia, you have slighted to the extent of giving it only forty words, while the Galapagos, an entirely unimportant island, has been given a nice little article of two hundred words.

Easter Island, which is also of much less importance, in an article such as yours, contains 135 words. Samoa, another very interesting and important island, had a write-up of only fifty-seven words. Even Lavuka had a write-up of 102 words, and certainly it cannot in any way be compared to either Samoa or Tahiti when considering its worth for a write-up. New Caledonia, which is certainly worthy of a splendid write-up, you have dismissed with only sixteen words, while the little island of Nauru has a splendid write-up of 146 words.

The Society group, or Friendly Islands as they are called, you pass up with the following remark: "The only reason we stop is that it is the cross roads of the South Pacific, a convenient port of call between Panama and Australia or New Zealand points," conveying the idea that Tahiti and all the Society group are not worth mentioning.

We who are reading your magazine who have lived here for years, who know all about the Society group, and who are well posted on all the Islands of the Pacific, feel deeply the slight you have given us because we are aware of the fact that without doubt there are no islands in the Pacific deserving of a larger or better write-up than ours, except New Zealand, Australia, The Sandwich Islands, and possibly the Philippines.

In Tahiti we are proud of the fact that we have without doubt the most intelligent and the most friendly natives that are to be found throughout any of the South Sea islands. Point Venus, on the island of Tahiti, where Captain Cook first landed in 1769 and which has at this time a monument in his honor, is certainly of sufficient interest to at least mention. Cook's Bay, just across from Tahiti on the island of Moorea, is also of sufficient interest to be noted, and many other spots too numerous to be mentioned here.

We who live here, and who have been watching the growth of Tahiti, have seen the wonderful changes taking place from year to year, and feel that they are deserving of more than a slight. For instance, up to the year 1910 there had been no progress to speak of in these islands. But during 1910 the spirit of progress on its rounds throughout the world hit Tahiti; and, while the World War to some extent retarded us, we have after all made wonderful progress.

For instance, formerly we had no wharf here, and steamers had to unload their freight on lighters to be taken ashore. We now have a first-class wharf owned by the government, upon which there has been wonderful improvement since your visit here. We had no warehouses suitable for storing freight. We now have five very nice ones.

We had no shed on the waterfront to receive the freight as it was unloaded from ships, while now we have an immense one which has gone through wonderful improvements since your visit here. In 1910 we had no paved streets, while now we have very good ones. We had no electric lights, but now we have as good as any city.

Tahiti Has Many Modern Improvements

OUR roads around the island were bad, and had no bridges crossing the rivers; now we have beautiful automobile roads nearly everywhere and good bridges crossing the rivers. We had no automobiles in 1910; now we have about three hundred. We had no wireless in 1910. Now we have one as good as any other place, situated on the island of Tahiti; and we are commencing to install the wireless on other islands belonging to the group.

Our exports are constantly on the increase. In 1910 our yearly export of copra (dried cocoanut) was only 12,000 tons; now it is in excess of 20,000 tons, with thousands of young cocoanut trees planted not yet in bearing, and thousands more being planted every year. Our vanilla exports are large and constantly on the increase. Our avocado pear shipments were constantly on the increase until the United States put an embargo on their being shipped to America, which, by the way, we expect will be removed in due time.

Our climate cannot be beaten throughout the world. The thermometer varies from 60° to 65° in the morning, and runs to from 75° to 95° according to the season. It is never hotter than 95°. We can boast of the most even temperature of any place in the world. Without doubt we have the most liberal government that can be found throughout the world.

Therefore, with good people, good government, good roads, good hotels, good restaurants, good stores, good doctors, good water, good fruit, good theaters and good everything, we cannot understand the reason for the slight you have given us, and would appreciate seeing it corrected in the columns of your magazine.

You are generally so fair in your articles that it hurts when you remark that "the only reason you called was because you practically had to." Thousands come here on purpose to see TAHITI, THE BEAUTIFUL; and some remain and establish splendid homes here. We trust that the slight will prove to be more of an oversight than intentional, and believe that you will be willing to give Tahiti its just dues.

The Creation of Man

(Broadcast February 28 from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 244 meters, by Judge Rutherford)

ALL thinking persons are interested in the creation of man. Recent controversies between Modernists and Fundamentalists have intensified this interest with many.

The theories of men, unsupported by reliable and competent evidence, are of little value in the consideration and determination of this proposition. Theories are often nothing more than mere opinion. Such evidence is of little or no value.

I shall prove my contention concerning man's creation from testimony of the Bible. It is, therefore, important that we determine first whether the Bible is from man or from God. If it is from Jehovah, the Infinite One, then its testimony imparts absolute verity.

In the courts of our land the Bible would be admitted as competent testimony under at least two well-known rules of evidence: (1) That it is an ancient document coming from the proper source or custody; (2) that the subscribing witnesses thereto have certified that it is God's revealed Word, written by men at the direction of Jehovah.

Holy spirit means the invisible power of Jehovah. This power operated upon the minds of devout men, causing them to write the Scripture as directed; hence it is God's Word. In no other way could it have been possible for man to write the record of his own creation.

As to the first rule just mentioned, the original manuscript of the Bible came from the Israelites, God's chosen people. It is the oldest book in existence, which makes it an ancient document. Nothing short of miraculous power could have preserved it from the storms that have beaten against it for thousands of years. Time was when the laws of some countries made it a crime, punishable by death, to have this Book in possession. God gave courage to men to possess it still. Many of them suffered torture and death because of having and teaching this Book. Every possible effort of man was made to efface it from the earth, and all failed.

As to the second rule, the subscribing witnesses thereto have certified that it is God's Word, written by man at the dictation of God. That these witnesses lived on earth we have abundant proof aside from the Bible. That they were competent and truthful witnesses is borne out by the undisputed facts.

The testimony of some of the witnesses follows:

David, one of the witnesses, said: "The spirit of the Lord spake by me, and his word was in my tongue."—2 Samuel 23:2.

Another witness testified: God "spake by the mouth of his holy prophets, which have been since the world began."—Luke 1:70.

Still another: "No prophecy of the scripture is of any private interpretation. For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the holy spirit."—2 Peter 1:20, 21.

Still another subscribing witness writes: "All scripture is given by inspiration of God."—2 Timothy 3:16, 17.

The circumstantial evidence is, if anything, even stronger than that of the direct testimony. Circumstantial evidence may be properly declared as physical facts. Physical facts do not stultify themselves.

In my address on Sunday evening last I cited a number of prophetic utterances, foretelling the great inventions of modern times, about which no man could have known except by the direction of Jehovah. To this I now add other prophetic utterances, to wit:

God, through His prophets, recorded in the Bible long centuries in advance, foretelling that there would come into the world a mighty man, specifying the place where He would be born (Micah 5:2); that He would come to His own people and they would not receive Him; that He would be despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief (Isaiah 53:1-3); that He would ride into Jerusalem upon an ass, the foal of a like animal, and offer Himself as king to the Jews (Zechariah 9:9); that He would be rejected by the Jews (Isaiah 53:3); that He would be betrayed for thirty pieces of silver (Zechariah 11:12); that there would be no just cause for His death (Isaiah 53:8, 9, 11); that nevertheless He would be numbered among the transgressors (Isaiah 53:12); that He would die a violent death, yet not a bone of His body should be broken (Psalm 34:20); that His flesh would not corrupt, and that He would arise from the dead (Psalm 16:10)—all of which and many more similar prophecies were completely fulfilled by Jesus of Nazareth, the great Teacher who lived about and died at Jerusalem. The fulfilment of these prophetic utterances prove the competency of the witnesses and the truthfulness of their testimony.

The Bible record of man's creation is entirely consistent with the course of man as recorded in history for thousands of years past, as will be seen before we conclude this series.

Man

WHAT is man and how created? The Orthodox theory, expressed by the Fundamentalists, briefly is:

That man is the product of special creation; that he consists of body, spirit and soul; that the first body was created; that since then the body is born, and at the time of birth God interposes and implants in that body a spirit and soul which are immortal.

The Modernist's answer to the question is:

That man is the product of evolution. By this is meant that inanimate matter began to evolve by what is known as the natural law of things, and after millions of years this inanimate matter developed into a living creature of the very lowest order, and by a future long-continued process of evolution that creature of a low order evolved to a higher, and still on, until now we observe man and call him the result of evolution.

Both of the above theories are wrong because both contradict the Bible.

Both Fundamentalists and Modernists admit the existence of God. The Fundamentalist says: "The Bible *is* the word of God." The Modernist says: "The Bible *contains* the word of God." They both admit the existence of God and of His Word. They are therefore both estopped from denying His Word.

If we take the Bible as proof then we must discard the theories of men conflicting therewith, regardless of honesty and good intent. The position taken must stand or fall by the testimony of the Bible. I stand squarely by the Bible testimony.

Bible Account of Creation

THE Bible statement of creation is: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." (Genesis 1:1) This was long centuries before the creation of man. The Genesis account states that thereafter God caused the earth to bring forth grass and herbs yielding seed. Then in the course of time He created the fish of the sea and the birds of the air. Centuries more passed and He created the cattle of the field and everything that creepeth upon the earth.

Why had God created the earth and the vegetation thereon? Jehovah answers: "For thus saith the Lord that created the heavens; God himself that formed the earth and made it; he hath established it, he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited; . . . I have made the earth, and created man upon it."—Isa. 45:18, 12.

Thus the positive proof is that long centuries were employed in the formation of the earth and preparing it for man. If Jehovah, the great Creator, occupied so much time and put forth so much energy in the preparation for man, the most intelligent creature on earth, would it not seem strange that the creature evolved from protoplasm into a monkey and from a monkey into a man, rather than that God should exercise His wisdom and power to create man? We are not left to conjecture; for Jehovah plainly tells how man was created: "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul."—Genesis 2:7.

If the evolutionists are correct then our forefathers were at one time monkeys. But the Lord's Word clearly disproves that conclusion. It reads: "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; . . . so God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him."—Genesis 1:26, 27.

This does not mean that man was created in the form of God but in His character image, possessing the attributes similar to those which God possesses. The four divine attributes are wisdom, justice, love, and power. The first man, therefore, was created with a sense of justice, and he possessed some wisdom; he possessed the attribute of love, and exercised power over the other creation of earth. He was given dominion over all things of the earth.

If these Scripture statements are true then the theory that man is the product of evolution cannot possibly be true. Evolution is based upon theory unsupported by reason or by the Scriptures. The creation of man, as described in the Bible, is based upon the Word of God, which is reasonable and in complete harmony with the history of man for 6,000 years past.

To say that man, by process of evolution, can extricate himself from present difficulties and raise himself to a higher plane is just as unreasonable as to say that a man can stand on the pavement of the street and by his own boot straps lift himself to the top of the building.

When we fully appreciate God's Word of truth concerning man's creation and understand why man sickens and dies, then we can understand more clearly why evolution could never release man from his present condition of suffering and distress.

Man a Soul

THE scriptures cited show that man is composed of two elements; namely, body and spirit of life or breath of life. These two united make the soul of man. The word soul means a breathing, sentient being. The term body applies only to the physical organism. Neither body nor soul relates to the life which animates the body, only to the sentient being, which is the result of animation. A body is not a man, although there could be no man without a body. The spirit of life is not the man, although there could be no man without the spirit of life. The word *spirit* primarily signifies breath; hence we have the expression "breath of life" or "spirit of life," both meaning the same thing. God has so arranged that man can transmit the spark of life to his offspring.

It will be observed that the Scripture does not say that God made man and gave him a soul. It does say that He formed man of the dust of the earth. That is to say, man's organism was formed from the dust of the earth. God then breathed into him the breath of lives; and there resulted a moving, sentient being, which in our English we call a soul. Every man is a soul. No man possesses a soul.

Every creature that breathes is a soul. It will not be contended that a cow possesses a soul. When God created the lower animals, long prior to man's creation, He designated them souls. (See Genesis 1:20, 30, margin) Thereafter, in giving directions with reference to

numbering the people, God said: "And levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war which went out to battle: one soul of five hundred, both of the persons, and of the beeves, and of the asses, and of the sheep." (Numbers 31:28) The reason why the lower animals are designated as souls is that they are breathing creatures. Man is of the animal order, the highest. Man did not evolve from the monkey, although a great many men make monkeys of themselves.

Immortality

NOW as to the proposition that God, at the time of creating the body, planted within man a divine spark, which is immortal, and that the same thing has been implanted in each one born since; that hence the soul is immortal: Such a conclusion is not warranted by the Scriptures nor by the well-known facts. Besides, this conclusion has led millions to a misunderstanding of God's plan. An immortal being is one that cannot die. If God created man an immortal soul, or gave him an immortal soul, and he should be wicked, then it would mean that he would be consciously, eternally alienated from his Creator. The God-dishonoring doctrine of eternal torment rests entirely upon the proposition of the inherent immortality of the soul of man.

There is but one statement in the Bible to the effect that man is immortal. The advocates of inherent immortality may say that one statement is sufficient to prove inherent immortality. But I reply, No; for the statement was made by the devil in contradiction of Jehovah, and concerning this statement Jesus said that it was the first lie ever told.

The record is this: Jehovah said to Adam, the first man: 'If you violate my law by partaking of certain fruits you shall die.' Satan said to Eve: 'Why do you not eat of this fruit in the midst of Eden?' to which she replied: 'Because God has declared that for us to eat of this will cause us to die.' To this Satan replied, in substance: 'God is deceiving you; for when you eat of that fruit you will become as wise as God. Ye shall surely *not* die.'

The fact that Jehovah told man that death would be the result is conclusive proof that man was not and is not inherently immortal. The doctrine of inherent immortality is a contradiction of every part of the divine plan and has been the one great error upon which numbers of students of the Bible have stumbled and have been blinded to the love of God in the making and executing of His plan for man's blessing.

Who is Immortal?

ST. PAUL, in discussing man and the resurrection from the dead, advises those who are Christians to seek immortality. A man does not seek for that which he already possesses. If he had a thing why should he seek for it? Again St. Paul, speaking to those who are Christians, said concerning the resurrection that the dead shall be raised incorruptible; "for this mortal must put on immortality."—1 Corinthians 15:53.

It must be manifest to every reasonable mind that if man possessed inherent immortality this statement of St. Paul could not be true. If a man has on a coat he does not say, I must put on my coat. If a man inherently has immortality how could it be said that this mortal must put on immortality? Immortality is offered as a great reward to those who are faithful followers of the Lord, as we shall subsequently show. Jesus said to His Church: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." (Revelation 2:10) This crown of life means the highest degree of life, the state of immortality.

Who then is immortal inherently? The apostle Paul answers in 1 Timothy 6:16 that God only hath immortality. Jehovah is the self-existing One, from everlasting to everlasting. He, therefore, has always been and always will be immortal. Both Jesus and the Apostle show that immortality was granted to the Lord Jesus at His resurrection. Jesus, when on earth, said: "As the Father hath life in himself, so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself." (John 5:26) After He had risen from the dead He said: "I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore."—Rev. 1:18.

Satan is of the angelic order. He is a spirit being. He is not immortal. The Scriptures plainly state that in due time the Lord will destroy the devil. (Hebrews 2:14) The angels are not immortal. They are spirit beings. The contention that man is inherently immortal, then, if true, would mean that he possessed something far above the angels.

Concerning man, David, the prophet of Jehovah, under inspiration wrote: "What is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of

man, that thou visitest him? For thou hast made him *a little lower than the angels*, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet: all sheep and oxen, yea, and the beasts of the field; the fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea, and whatsoever passeth through the paths of the seas." (Psalm 8:4-8) Here the statement plainly reads that man is made lower than the angels, therefore not immortal. The same Prophet under inspiration writes: Man "is fearfully and wonderfully made."—Psa. 139:14.

Now I submit that since both Fundamentalists and Modernists admit their belief in God (the Fundamentalists admitting that the Bible is God's Word, and the Modernists that it contains God's word), both must stand or fall upon the testimony set forth in the Scriptures, and that any conclusion reached in contradiction of the divine testimony cannot be accepted.

Upon all the evidence, then, from the Bible as well as from extraneous facts, man is an animal, a creature of the highest order, not divine, therefore not immortal inherently. He is the most wonderful creature that God has created on this earth. With all the wisdom and inventive genius that man has been able to display he cannot produce, or begin to produce, a machine that even approximates the wonderful, harmonious arrangement of human organism. To say that this wonderfully made creature evolved from protoplasm, and from protoplasm to monkey, and from monkey to man, does violence to reason and dishonor to God. To say that man is created inherently immortal means that he cannot die; and therefore such statement dishonors God and disputes His plan.

It is a well-known fact that men have been dying for centuries. The question then may be asked: Did God create man in a dying condition? The answer from the Bible is, No, God created the first man perfect. He declares in His Word: 'All the works of Jehovah are perfect.' Then the question: Why have men become sick, and why have they been suffering and dying for many centuries past, and why do they yet die? These questions I will answer in a lecture next Sunday evening at 8:30 o'clock. It shall be my purpose, step by step in a course of lectures, to cover the outline of the divine plan; and I feel confident that those who follow carefully from the beginning to the end, at the conclusion will better understand that Jehovah is the great God of the universe; and that His plan, when completed towards man, will magnify His name and His Word and prove to all that He is a God of justice, wisdom, love, and power.

Luther's Ninety-five Theses

WE HAVE been favored with the loan of a book which we greatly prize. It is entitled "First Principles of the Reformation," and contains the Ninety-Five Theses and the three primary works of Martin Luther. The book was published in London in 1883, by John Murray, of Albemarle Street, and consists of translations from the Erlangen or Frankfort Edition of Luther's works, made by C. A. Buchheim, Ph. D., Professor of the German language and literature in King's College, London.

We publish herewith the ninety-five theses, and invite attention to Theses 13 and 27, as throwing light upon the claim of one of our contributors, some years ago, that Luther did not believe in the inherent immortality of man. We omit comments of English Doctors of Divinity who presume to tell us four hundred years after Luther's time just what he believed. We prefer to let his words speak for themselves.

"In the desire and with the purpose of elucidating the truth, a disputation will be held on the underwritten propositions at Wittemberg, under the presidency of the Reverend Father Martin Luther, Monk of the Order of St. Augustine, Master of Arts and of Sacred Theology, and ordinary Reader of the same in that place. He therefore asks those who cannot be present and discuss the subject with us orally, to do so by letter in their absence. In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

"1. Our Lord and Master Jesus Christ in saying: 'Repent ye,' etc., intended that the whole life of believers should be penitence.

"2. This word cannot be understood of sacramental penance; that is, of the confession and satisfaction which are performed under the ministry of priests.

"3. It does not, however, refer solely to inward penitence; nay, such inward penitence is naught, unless it outwardly produces various mortifications of the flesh.

"4. The penalty thus continues as long as the hatred of self—that is, true inward penitence—continues; namely, till our entrance into the kingdom of heaven.

"5. The Pope has neither the will nor the power to remit any penalties, except those which he has imposed by his own authority, or by that of the canons.

"6. The Pope has no power to remit any guilt, except by declaring and warranting it to have been remitted by God; or at most by remitting cases reserved for himself; in which cases, if his power were despised, guilt would certainly remain.

"7. God never remits any man's guilt, without at the same time subjecting him, humbled in all things, to the authority of his representative the priest.

"8. The penitential canons are imposed only on the living, and no burden ought to be imposed on the dying, according to them.

"9. Hence the Holy Spirit acting in the Pope does well for us, in that, in his decrees, he always makes exception of the article of death and of necessity.

"10. Those priests act wrongly and unlearnedly, who, in the case of the dying, reserve the canonical penances for purgatory.

"11. Those tares about changing of the canonical penalty into the penalty of purgatory seem surely to have been sown while the bishops were asleep.

"12. Formerly the canonical penalties were imposed not after, but before absolution, as tests of true contrition.

"13. The dying pay all penalties by death, and are already dead to the canon laws, and are by right relieved from them.

"14. The imperfect soundness or charity of a dying person necessarily brings with it great fear, and the less it is, the greater the fear it brings.

"15. This fear and horror is sufficient by itself, to say nothing of other things, to constitute the pains of purgatory, since it is very near to the horror of despair.

"16. Hell, purgatory, and heaven appear to differ as despair, almost despair, and the peace of mind differ.

"17. With souls in purgatory it seems that it must needs be that, as horror diminishes, so charity increases.

"18. Nor does it seem to be proved by any reasoning or any scriptures, that they are outside of the state of merit or of the increase of charity

"19. Nor does this appear to be proved, that they are sure and confident of their own blessedness, at least all of them, though we may be very sure of it.

"20. Therefore the Pope, when he speaks of the plenary remission of all penalties, does not mean simply of all, but only of those imposed by himself.

"21. Thus those preachers of indulgences are in error who say that, by the indulgences of the Pope, a man is loosed and saved from all punishment.

"22. For in fact he remits to souls in purgatory no penalty which they would have had to pay in this life according to the canons.

"23. If any entire remission of all penalties can be granted to any one, it is certain that it is granted to none but the most perfect, that is, to very few.

"24. Hence the greater part of the people must needs be deceived by this indiscriminate and high-sounding promise of release from penalties.

"25. Such power as the Pope has over purgatory in general, such has every bishop in his own diocese, and every curate in his own parish, in particular.

"26. The Pope acts most rightly in granting remission to souls, not by the power of the keys (which is of no avail in this case) but by the way of suffrage.

"27. They preach man, who say that the soul flies out of purgatory as soon as the money thrown into the chest rattles.

"28. It is certain that, when the money rattles in the chest, avarice and gain may be increased, but the suffrage of the Church depends on the will of God alone.

[Who among our readers can tell us whether the contention is true that the original 27th thesis was omitted, and the 28th split to make an extra number?—Ed.]

"29. Who knows whether all the souls in purgatory desire to be redeemed from it, according to the story told of Saints Severinus and Paschal.

"30. No man is sure of the reality of his own contrition, much less of the attainment of plenary remission.

"31. Rare as is a true penitent, so rare is one who truly buys indulgences—that is to say, most rare.

"32. Those who believe that, through letters of pardon, they are made sure of their own salvation, will be eternally damned along with their teachers.

"33. We must especially beware of those who say that these pardons from the Pope are that inestimable gift of God by which man is reconciled to God.

"34. For the grace conveyed by these pardons has respect only to the penalties of sacramental satisfaction, which are of human appointment.

"35. They preach no Christian doctrine, who teach that contrition is not necessary for those who buy souls out of purgatory or buy confessional licences.

"36. Every Christian who feels true compunction has of right plenary remission of pain and guilt, even without letters of pardon.

"37. Every true Christian, whether living or dead, has a share in all the benefits of Christ and of the Church, given him by God, even without letters of pardon.

"38. The remission, however, imparted by the Pope is by no means to be despised, since it is, as I have said, a declaration of the Divine remission.

"39. It is a most difficult thing, even for the most learned theologians, to exalt at the same time in the eyes of the people the ample effect of pardons and the necessity of true contrition.

"40. True contrition seeks and loves punishments, while the ampleness of pardons relaxes it, and causes

men to hate it, or at least gives occasion for them to do so.

"41. Apostolical pardons ought to be proclaimed with caution, lest the people should falsely suppose that they are placed before other good works of charity.

"42. Christians should be taught that it not the mind of the Pope that the buying of pardons is to be in any way compared to works of mercy.

"43. Christians should be taught that he who gives to a poor man, or lends to a needy man, does better than if he bought pardons.

"44. Because, by a work of charity, charity increases, and the man becomes better; while, by means of pardons, he does not become better, but only freer from punishment.

"45. Christians should be taught that he who sees any one in need, and, passing him by, gives money for pardons, is not purchasing for himself the indulgences of the Pope, but the anger of God.

"46. Christians should be taught that, unless they have superfluous wealth, they are bound to keep what is necessary for the use of their own households, and by no means to lavish it on pardons.

"47. Christians should be taught that, while they are free to buy pardons, they are not commanded to do so.

"48. Christians should be taught that the Pope, in granting pardons, has both more need and more desire that devout prayer should be made for him, than that money should be readily paid.

"49. Christians should be taught that the Pope's pardons are useful, if they do not put their trust in them, but most hurtful, if through them they lose the fear of God.

"50. Christians should be taught that, if the Pope were acquainted with the exactions of the preachers of pardons, he would prefer that the Basilica of St. Peter should be burnt to ashes, than that it should be built up with the skin, flesh, and bones of his sheep.

"51. Christians should be taught that, as it would be the duty, so it would be the wish of the Pope, even to sell, if necessary, the Basilica of St. Peter, and to give of his own money to very many of those from whom the preachers of pardons extract money.

"52. Vain is the hope of salvation through letters of pardon, even if a commissary—nay, the Pope himself—were to pledge his own soul for them.

"53. They are enemies of Christ and of the Pope, who, in order that pardons may be preached, condemn the word of God to utter silence in other churches.

"54. Wrong is done to the word of God when, in the same sermon, an equal or longer time is spent on pardons than on it.

"55. The mind of the Pope necessarily is that, if pardons, which are a very small matter, are celebrated with single bells, single processions, and single ceremonies, the Gospel, which is a very great matter, should be preached with a hundred bells, a hundred processions, and a hundred ceremonies.

"56. The treasures of the Church, whence the Pope grants indulgences, are neither sufficiently named nor known among the people of Christ.

"57. It is clear that they are at least not temporal treasures; for these are not so readily lavished, but only accumulated by many of the preachers.

"58. Nor are they the merits of Christ and of the saints; for these, independently of the Pope, are always working grace to the inner man, and the cross, death, and hell to the outer man.

"59. St. Lawrence said that the treasures of the Church are the poor of the Church, but he spoke according to the use of the word in his time.

"60. We are not speaking rashly when we say that the keys of the Church, bestowed through the merits of Christ, are that treasure.

"61. For it is clear that the power of the Pope is alone sufficient for the remission of penalties and of reserved cases.

"62. The true treasure of the Church is the Holy Gospel of the glory and grace of God.

"63. This treasure, however, is deservedly most hateful, because it makes the first to be last.

"64. While the treasure of indulgences is deservedly most acceptable, because it makes the last to be first.

"65. Hence the treasures of the Gospel are nets, wherewith of old they fished for the men of riches.

"66. The treasures of indulgences are nets, wherewith they now fish for the riches of men.

"67. Those indulgences, which the preachers loudly proclaim to be the greatest graces, are seen to be truly such as regards the promotion of gain.

"68. Yet they are in reality in no degree to be compared to the grace of God and the piety of the cross.

"69. Bishops and curates are bound to receive the commissaries of apostolical pardons with all reverence.

"70. But they are still more bound to see to it with all their eyes, and take heed with all their ears, that these men do not preach their own dreams in place of the Pope's commission.

"71. He who speaks against the truth of apostolical pardons, let him be anathema and accursed.

"72. But he, on the other hand, who exerts himself against the wantonness and licence of speech of the preachers of pardons, let him be blessed.

"73. As the Pope justly thunders against those who use any kind of contrivance to the injury of the traffic in pardons.

"74. Much more is it his intention to thunder against those who, under the pretext of pardons, use contrivances to the injury of holy charity and of truth.

"75. To think that Papal pardons have such power that they could absolve a man even if—by an impossibility—he had violated the Mother of God, is madness.

"76. We affirm on the contrary that Papal pardons

cannot take away even the least of venial sins, as regards its guilt.

"77. The saying that, even if St. Peter were now Pope, he could grant no greater graces, is blasphemy against St. Peter and the Pope.

"78. We affirm on the contrary that both he and any other Pope has greater graces to grant, namely, the Gospel, powers, gifts of healing, etc. (1 Corinthians 12:9)

"79. To say that the cross set up among the insignia of the Papal arms is of equal power with the cross of Christ, is blasphemy.

"80. Those bishops, curates, and theologians who allow such discourses to have currency among the people, will have to render an account.

"81. This licence in the preaching of pardons makes it no easy thing, even for learned men, to protect the reverence due to the Pope against the calumnies, or, at all events, the keen questionings of the laity.

"82. As for instance: Why does not the Pope empty purgatory for the sake of the most holy charity and of the supreme necessity of souls—this being the most just *of all reasons*— if he *redeems* an infinite number of souls for the sake of that most fatal thing money, to be spent on building a basilica—this being a very slight reason?

"83. Again: Why do funeral masses and anniversary masses for the deceased continue, and why does not the Pope return, or permit the withdrawal of the funds bequeathed for this purpose, since it is a wrong to pray for those who are already redeemed?

"84. Again: What is this new kindness of God and the Pope, in that, for money's sake, they permit an *impious* man and an *enemy of God* to redeem a pious soul which loves God, and yet do not redeem that same pious and beloved soul, out of free charity, on account of its own need?

"85. Again: Why is it that the penitential canons, long since abrogated and dead in themselves in very fact and not only by usage, are yet still redeemed with money, through the granting of indulgences, as if they were full of life?

"86. Again: Why does not the Pope, whose riches are at this day more ample than those of the wealthiest *of the wealthy*, build the one Basilica *of St. Peter* with his own money, rather than with that of poor believers?

"87. Again: What does the Pope remit or impart to those who, through perfect contrition, have a right to plenary remission and participation?

"88. Again: What greater good would the Church receive if the Pope, instead of once, as he does now, were to bestow these remissions and participations a hundred times a day on any one of the faithful?

"89. Since it is the salvation of souls, rather than money, that the Pope seeks by his pardons, why does he suspend the letters and pardons granted *long ago*, since they are equally efficacious?

"90. To repress these scruples and arguments of the laity by force alone, and not to solve them by giving reasons, is to expose the Church and the Pope to the ridicule of their enemies, and to make Christian men unhappy.

"91. If then pardons were preached according to the spirit and mind of the Pope, all these questions would be resolved with ease; nay, would not exist.

"92. Away then with all those prophets who say to the people of Christ: 'Peace, peace'; and there is no peace.

"93. Blessed be all those prophets who say to the people of Christ: 'The cross, the cross'; and there *is* no cross.

"94. Christians should be exhorted to strive to follow Christ their head through pains, deaths, and hells.

"95. And thus *trust to enter* heaven through many tribulations, rather than in the security of peace.

PROTESTATION

"I, Martin Luther, Doctor, of the Order of Monks at Wittemberg, desire to testify publicly that certain propositions against pontifical indulgences, as they call them, have been put forth by me. Now although, up to the present time, neither this most celebrated and renowned school of ours, nor any civil or ecclesiastical power has condemned me, yet there are, as I hear, some men of headlong and audacious spirit, *who dare to pronounce* me a heretic, as though the matter had been thoroughly looked into and studied. But on my part, as I have often done before, so now too I implore all men, by the faith of Christ, either to point out to me a better way, if such a way has been divinely revealed to any, or at least to submit their opinion to the judgment of God and of the Church. For I am neither so rash as to wish that my sole opinion should be preferred to that of all other men, nor so senseless as to be willing that the word of God should be made to give place to fables, *devised* by human reason."

Besides the Theses, which we feel sure all our readers will enjoy, we append a few statements selected here and there from this evidently reliable work:

"Would it not be most unnatural, if a fire were to break out in a city, and everyone were to keep still and let it burn on and on, whatever might be burnt, simply because they had not the mayor's authority, or because the fire perhaps broke out at the mayor's house? Is not every citizen bound in this case to rouse and call in the rest? How much more should this be done in the spiritual city of Christ, if a fire of offence breaks out, either at the Pope's government or wherever it may! The like happens if an enemy attacks a town. The first to rouse up the rest *earns glory* and thanks. Why then should not he earn glory that announces the coming of our

enemies from hell, and rouses and summons all Christians?

"But as for their boasts of their authority, that no one must oppose it, this is idle talk. No one in Christendom has any authority to do harm, or to forbid others to prevent harm being done. There is no authority in the Church but for reformation. Therefore if the Pope wished to use his power to prevent the calling of a free council, so as to prevent the reformation of the Church, we must not respect him or his power; and if he should begin to excommunicate and fulminate, we must despise this as the ravings of a madman, and trusting in God, excommunicate and repel him, as best we may. For this his usurped power is nothing; he does not possess it, and he is at once overthrown by a text from the Scriptures. For St. Paul says to the Corinthians, 'That God has given us authority for edification and not for destruction.' (2 Corinthians 10:8) Who will set this text at naught? It is the power of the Devil and of Antichrist that prevents what would serve for the reformation of Christendom. Therefore we must not follow it, but oppose it with our body, our goods and all that we have. And even if a miracle were to happen in favour of the Pope, against the temporal power, or if some were to be stricken by a plague, as they sometimes boast has happened: all this is to be held as having been done by the Devil, for our want of faith in God, as was foretold by Christ: 'There shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall shew great signs and wonders; insomuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect' (Matthew 24:24); and St. Paul tells the Thessalonians that the coming of Antichrist shall be 'after the working of Satan, with all power and signs and lying wonders.' (2 Thessalonians 2:9)

"Therefore let us hold fast to this: that Christian power can do nothing against Christ, as St. Paul says: 'for we can do nothing against Christ, but for Christ.' (2 Corinthians 13:8) But, if it does anything against Christ, it is the power of Antichrist and the Devil, even if it rained and hailed wonders and plagues. Wonders and plagues prove nothing, especially in these latter evil days, of which false wonders are foretold in all the Scriptures. Therefore we must hold fast to the words of God with an assured faith; then the Devil will soon cease his wonders.

"And now I hope we have laid the false, lying spectre with which the Romanists have long terrified and stupefied our consciences. And we have shown that, like all the rest of us, they are subject to the temporal sword; that they have no authority to interpret the Scriptures by force without skill; and that they have no power to prevent a council, or to pledge it in accordance with their pleasure, or to bind it beforehand, and deprive it of its freedom; and that if they do this, they are verily of the fellowship of Antichrist and the Devil, and have nothing of Christ but the name."

"It is a distressing and terrible thing to see that the head of Christendom, who boasts of being the Vicar of Christ and the successor of St. Peter, lives in a worldly pomp that no king or emperor can equal: so that in him that calls himself most holy and most spiritual, there is more worldliness than in the world itself. He wears a triple crown, whereas the mightiest kings only wear one crown. If this resembles the poverty of Christ and St. Peter, it is a new sort of resemblance. They prate of its being heretical to object to this; nay, they will not even hear how unchristian and ungodly it is. But I think that if he should have to pray to God with tears, he would have to lay down his crowns; for God will not endure any arrogance. His office should be nothing else than to weep and pray constantly for Christendom, and to be an example of all humility.

"However this may be, this pomp is a stumbling-block, and the Pope, for the very salvation of his soul, ought to put it off; for St. Paul says: 'Abstain from all appearance of evil' (1 Thessalonians 5:22); and again: 'Provide things honest in the sight of all men.' (2 Corinthians 8:21) A simple mitre would be enough for the Pope: wisdom and sanctity should raise him above the rest; the crown of pride he should leave to Antichrist, as his predecessors did for some hundreds of years. They say: He is ruler of the world. This is false; for Christ, whose vice-gerent and vicar he claims to be, said to Pilate: 'My kingdom is not of this world.' (John 18:36) But no vice-gerent can have a wider dominion than his Lord. Nor is he a vice-gerent of Christ in his glory, but of Christ crucified, as St. Paul says: 'For I am determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified.' (1 Corinthians 2:2); and (Philippians 2:5,7): 'Let this mind be in you, which was also in Jesus Christ; . . . who made himself of no reputation, and took upon him-self the form of a servant.' Again (1 Corinthians 1:23): 'We preach Christ crucified.' Now they make the Pope a vice-gerent of Christ exalted in heaven, and some have let the Devil rule them so thoroughly, that they have maintained that the Pope is above the angels in heaven, and has power over them; which is precisely the true work of the true Antichrist."

"Whenever there is any pretence of fighting the Turks, they send out some commission for collecting money, and often send out indulgences under the same pretext of fighting the Turks. They think we Germans will always remain such great and inveterate fools, that we will go on giving money to satisfy their unspeakable greed, though we see plainly that neither *annates* nor absolution money, nor any other—not one farthing—goes against the Turks, but all goes into the bottomless sack. They lie and deceive, form and make covenants with us of which they do not mean to keep one jot. And all this is done in the holy name of Christ and St. Peter.

"This being so, the German nation, the bishops and

princes, should remember that they are Christians, and should defend the people, who are committed to their government and protection in temporal and spiritual affairs, from these ravenous wolves in sheep's clothing, that profess to be shepherds and rulers; and since the *annates* are so shamefully abused, and the covenants concerning them not carried out, they should not suffer their lands and people to be so piteously and unrighteously flayed and ruined; but by an imperial or a national law they should either retain the *annates* in the country, or abolish them altogether. For since they do not keep to the covenants, they have no right to the *annates;* therefore bishops and princes are bound to punish this thievery and robbery, or prevent it, as justice demands. And herein should we assist and strengthen the Pope, who is perchance too weak to prevent this scandal by himself; or, if he wishes to protect or support it, restrain and oppose him as a wolf and tyrant; for he has no authority to do evil or to protect evil-doers. Even if it were proposed to collect any such treasure for use against the Turks, we should be wise in future, and remember that the German nation is more fitted to take charge of it than the Pope, seeing that the German nation by itself is able to provide men enough, if the money is forthcoming. This matter of the *annates* is like many other Romish pretexts."

"I have still to give a farewell greeting. These treasures, that would have satisfied three mighty kings, were not enough for this unspeakable greed, and so they have made over and sold their traffic to Fugger [the wealthiest man in Europe] at Augsburg, so that the lending and buying and selling sees and benefices, and all this traffic in ecclesiastical property, has in the end come into the right hands, and spiritual and temporal matters have now become one business. Now I should like to know what the most cunning would devise for Romish greed to do that it has not done; except that Fugger might sell or pledge his two trades that have now become one. I think they must have come to the end of their devices. For what they have stolen and yet steal in all countries by Bulls of Indulgences, Letters of Confession, Letters of Dispensation and other *confessionalia,* all this I think mere bungling work, and much like playing toss with a devil in hell. Not that they produce little, for a mighty king could support himself by them; but they are as nothing compared to the other streams of revenue mentioned above. I will not now consider what has become of that indulgence money; I shall enquire into this another time; for *Campofiore* and *Belvedere* [parts of the Vatican] and some other places probably know something about it.

"Meanwhile since this devilish state of things is not only an open robbery, deceit and tyranny of the gates of hell, but also destroys Christianity, body and soul, we are bound to use all our diligence to prevent this misery and destruction of Christendom. If we wish to fight the Turks, let us begin here, where they are worst. If we justly hang thieves and behead robbers, why do we leave the greed of Rome so unpunished, who is the greatest thief and robber that has appeared or can appear on earth, and does all this in the holy name of Christ and St. Peter? Who can suffer this and be silent about it? Almost everything that he possesses has been stolen, or got by robbery, as we learn from all histories. Why, the Pope never bought those great possessions, so as to be able to raise wellnigh ten hundred thousand ducats from his ecclesiastical offices, without counting his gold mines described above, and his land. He did not inherit it from Christ and St. Peter; no one gave it or lent it him, he has not acquired it by prescription. Tell me, where can he have got it? You can learn from this, what their object is, when they sent out legates to collect money to be used against the Turk."

"The Roman See must abolish the Papal offices, and diminish that crowd of crawling vermin at Rome, so that the Pope's servants may be supported out of the Pope's own pocket, and that his court may cease to surpass all royal courts in its pomp and extravagance; seeing that all this pomp has not only been of no service to the Christian faith, but has also kept them from study and prayer, so that they themselves know hardly anything concerning matters of faith; as they proved clumsily enough at the last Roman Council, where among many childlishly trifling matters, they decided 'that the soul is immortal,' and that a priest is bound to pray once every month on pain of losing his benefice. How are men to rule Christendom and to decide matters of faith, who, callous and blinded by their greed, wealth, and worldly pomp, have only just decided that the soul is immortal? It is no slight shame to all Christendom that they should deal thus scandalously with the faith at Rome. If they had less wealth and lived in less pomp, they might be better able to study and pray, that they might become able and worthy to treat matters of belief, as they were once, when they were content to be bishops and not kings of kings."

"First of all we should expel from all German lands the Pope's legates with their faculties, which they sell to us for much money, though it is all knavery; as, for instance, their taking money for making goods unlawfully acquired to be good, for freeing from oaths, vows, and bonds, thus destroying and teaching others to destroy truth and faith mutually pledged; saying the Pope has authority to do so. It is the Evil Spirit that bids them talk thus, and so they sell us the Devil's teaching, and take money for teaching us sins and leading us to hell.

"If there were nothing else to show that the Pope is Antichrist, this would be enough. Dost thou hear this, O Pope! not the most holy, but the most sinful? Would that God would hurl thy Chair headlong from heaven, and cast it down into the abyss of hell! Who gave you the power to exalt yourself above your God? To break and to loose what He has commanded? To teach Chris-

tians, more especially Germans, who are of noble nature, and are famed in all histories for uprightness and truth, to be false, unfaithful, perjured, treacherous and wicked? God has commanded to keep faith and observe oaths even with enemies; you dare to cancel this command, laying it down in your heretical, antichristian decretals, that you have power to do so; and through your mouth and your pen Satan lies as he never lied before, teaching you to twist and pervert the Scriptures according to your own arbitrary will. O Lord Christ! look down upon this, let Thy day of judgment come and destroy the Devil's lair at Rome. Behold him of whom St. Paul spoke (2 Thessalonians 2:3, 4), that he should exalt himself above Thee and sit in Thy Church, showing himself as God—the man of sin, and the child of damnation. What else does the Pope's power do, but teach and strengthen sin and wickedness, leading souls to damnation in Thy name?

"The children of Israel in old times kept the oath that they had sworn, in ignorance and error, to the Gibeonites, their enemies. And King Zedekiah was destroyed utterly with his people, because he broke the oath that he had sworn to the King of Babylon. And among us, a hundred years ago, the noble King Ladislaus V of Poland and Hungary was slain by the Turk with so many of his people, because he allowed himself to be misled by Papal legates and cardinals, and broke the good and useful treaty that he had made with the Turk. The pious Emperor Sigismond had no good fortune after the Council of Constance, in which he allowed the knaves to violate the safe conduct that he had promised to John Huss and Jerome; from this has followed all the miserable strife between Bohemia and ourselves. And in our own time, God help us! how much Christian blood has been shed on account of the oath and bond which Pope Julius made and unmade between the Emperor Maximilian and King Lewis of France! How can I tell all the misery the Popes have caused by such devilish insolence, claiming the power of breaking oaths between great lords, causing a shameful scandal for the sake of money! I hope the day of judgment is at hand; things cannot and will not become worse than the dealings of the Roman Chair. The Pope treads God's commandments under foot and exalts his own; if this is not Antichrist I do not know what is. But of this and to more purpose another time."

"The Universities also require a good, sound Reformation. I must say this, let it vex whom it may. The fact is that whatever the Papacy has ordered or instituted is only designed for the propagation of sin and error. What are the Universities, as at present ordered, but as the Book of Maccabees says: 'Schools of Greek fashion' and 'heathenish manners' (2 Maccabees 4:12, 13); full of dissolute living, where very little is taught of the Holy Scriptures and of the Christian faith, and the blind heathen teacher, Aristotle, rules even further than Christ. Now my advice would be that the books of Aristotle, the 'Physics,' the 'Metaphysics,' 'Of the Soul,' 'Ethics,' which have hitherto been considered the best, be altogether abolished, with all others that profess to treat of nature, though nothing can be learned from them, either of natural or of spiritual things. Besides, no one has been able to understand his meaning, and much time has been wasted, and many noble souls vexed, with much useless labour, study, and expense. I venture to say that any potter has more knowledge of natural things than is to be found in these books. My heart is grieved to see how many of the best Christians this accursed, proud, knavish heathen has fooled and led astray with his false words. God sent him as a plague for our sins.

"Does not the wretched man in his best book, 'Of the Soul,' teach that the soul dies with the body; though many have tried to save him with vain words, as if we had not the Holy Scriptures to teach us fully of all things, of which Aristotle had not the slightest perception? Yet this dead heathen has conquered, and has hindered and almost suppressed the books of the living God; so that, when I see all this misery, I cannot but think that the evil spirit has introduced this study."

"Others however, far more shamelessly, arrogate to the Pope the power of making laws; arguing from the words: 'Whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.' (Matthew 16:19) Christ is speaking there of the binding and loosing of sins, not of bringing the whole Church into bondage and making laws to oppress it. Thus the papal tyranny acts in all things on its own false maxims; while it forcibly wrests and perverts the words of God. I admit indeed that Christians must endure this accursed tryanny, as they would any other violence inflicted on them by the world, according to the saying of Christ: 'Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.' (Matthew 5:39) But I complain of this, that wicked pontiffs boast that they have a rightful power to act thus, and pretend that in this Babylon of theirs they are providing for the interests of Christendom; an idea which they have persuaded all men to adopt. If they did these things in conscious and avowed impiety and tyranny, or if it were simple violence that we endured, we might meanwhile quietly reckon up the advantages thus afforded us for the mortification of this life and the fulfilment of Baptism, and should retain the full right of glorying in conscience at the wrong done us. As it is, they desire so to ensnare our consciences in the matter of liberty that we should believe all that they do to be well done, and should think it unlawful to blame or complain of their iniquitous actions. Being wolves, they wish to appear shepherds; being antichrists, they wish to be honoured like Christ."

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)



With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.



[278]On the day Jesus arose from the dead and on several occasions thereafter He appeared unto His disciples and others who specially loved Him. He did not appear to them in the same body which was crucified, nor with the same clothing in which He was buried. The Scriptural account is that the clothing and a napkin were folded up and laid aside in the tomb. Had He appeared in the same body that was crucified, those who were with Him for three and a half years would have readily recognized Him. Surely Mary would have known Him! He appeared to her as a gardener on one occasion, and only when He spoke her name in the tone so familiar to her did she recognize Him. The Scriptural account of His appearing to the disciples and other witnesses is briefly noted as follows:

[279]He appeared on Sunday morning, early in the day of His resurrection, to Mary Magdalene near the sepulchre at Jerusalem.—John 20: 11-18.

[280]On the same Sunday morning, to the women returning from the sepulchre.—Matthew 28: 9.

[281]On the same Sunday morning to Simon Peter alone near Jerusalem.—Luke 24: 34.

[282]On the same day to two disciples going to Emmaus, between Jerusalem and Emmaus.—Luke 24: 13-21.

[283]On the same Sunday evening to the apostles (except Thomas) at Jerusalem.—John 20:19-25.

[284]Thereafter He appeared again one week later (Sunday evening) to the apostles at Jerusalem, Thomas this time being present.—John 20: 26-29.

[285]Some days thereafter He appeared on the shores of Galilee to seven of His disciples who had gone back to fishing.—John 21: 1-13.

[286]A little later He appeared to the eleven disciples on a mountain near Galilee.—Matthew 28: 16-20.

[287]A short time thereafter He again appeared to a company of more than five hundred of His followers, gathered by appointment, in Galilee. —1 Corinthians 15: 6.

[288]He again appeared to the apostle James only.—1 Corinthians 15: 7.

[289]Then He appeared for the last time on the side of the Mount of Olives to His disciples at the time of His ascension.—Luke 24: 50, 51; Acts 1: 6-9.

[290]The question will arise in the minds of many, Did our Lord appear in a spirit body or a human body, and how did He get the body if it was not the one in which He was crucified? We may be sure that He did not arise from the dead with a human body; for on one of these occasions He appeared to the disciples when they were in a room with the doors fastened. (John 20: 19-26) The only answer is that now, as a divine being, He had the power to create a body and clothing and appear at any time and upon any occasion that He desired. Mary supposed Him to be a gardener; two of His disciples who walked with Him thought He was a stranger in the community. Again, none of the disciples recognized Him by His body on the sea of Galilee; likewise on other occasions when He appeared unto them. On all these occasions He was recognized by His actions, His words, and the familiar tone of His voice. It was hard to convince Thomas, who declared that he must have some more proof; therefore the Lord created a body having in it the marks of the nails in order that Thomas might be convinced. And when he was convinced, Jesus said to him: "Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."—John 20: 27-29.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

When was the first time Jesus appeared to His disciples after arising from the dead? ¶ 278.

With what body did He appear? ¶ 278.

Give the reasons why He did not appear in the body that was crucified. ¶ 278.

How did Mary recognize Him? ¶ 278.

State how many times Jesus appeared prior to His ascension on high, giving the Scriptural proof. ¶ 279-289.

Did our Lord appear in a spirit or a human body? and how did He get the body in which He appeared? ¶ 290.

How could He appear in the room in the presence of the disciples when the door was locked? ¶ 290.

How did the disciples recognize Him at the sea of Galilee and other places? ¶ 290.

"Why seek ye the living among the dead?
He is not here, but is risen."
—Luke 24:5,6.

These words mark a supernatural occurrence bespeaking the end of death.

Both Plato and Socrates taught the immortality of the soul, the fundamental error of modern creeds.

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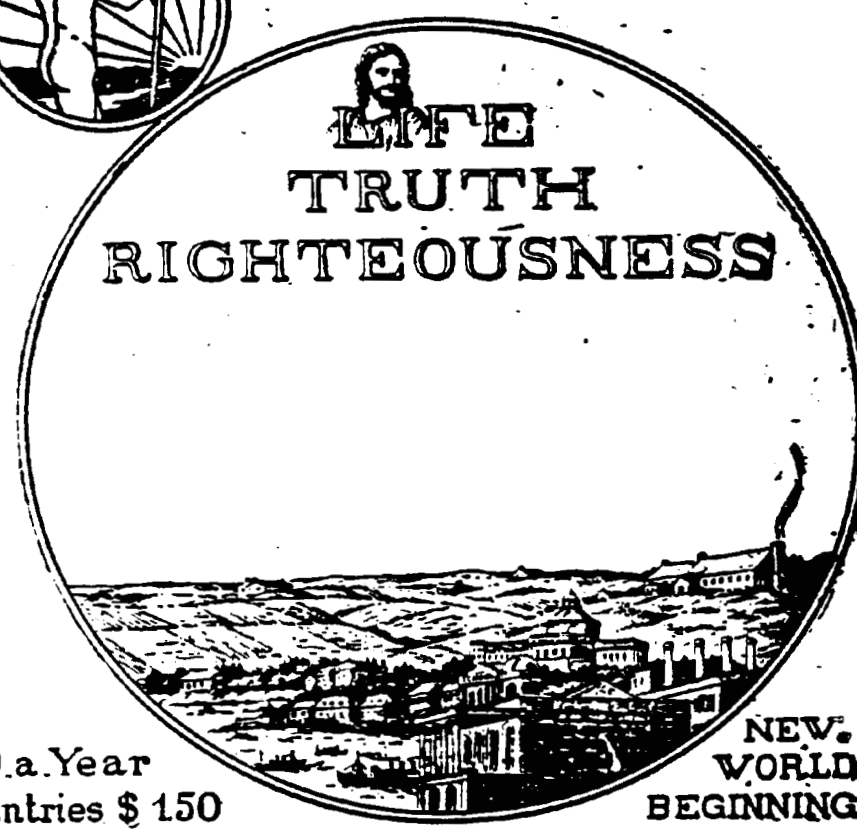
The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. V Bi-Weekly No. 120
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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Social and Educational

Should Welcome a Book Agent with Respect 469
Good Eyesight at 106 471

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

A Glimpse at the News of the World 451
Complaint in Restraint of Trade 452
Death Rate Low in 1923 453
Tobacco Deal in Mexican Loan 454

Political—Domestic and Foreign

Chaplain Flays Modern World 452
Exposures in High Places 453
Anglo-French Relations 455
Laborites and Royalty 455
Ireland, the Hebrides, Belgium 456
France, Germany, Reparation Possibilities 457
Hungary 458
Czecho-Slovakia, Spain, Italy 459
Poland, Russia 460
Greece, Turkey 461
Reports from Canada and Britain 463
Mr. Bok and His Peace Plan 467
How Wars Start 468
World War a Means to an End 470
Big Business in the Saddle 471
The Ideal (Poem) 471

Agriculture and Husbandry

Fruit-Growing in Okanagan Valley 461

Religion and Philosophy

Miss Pankhurst on Present-Day Conditions 451
The New Reformation 451
Martin Luther Said 462
Psychology versus Subconscious Mind and Immortality 472
Resurgam (Poem) 475
Why Man Grows Sick and Dies 476
Studies in "The Harp of God" 479

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A Glimpse at the News of the World

(Broadcast March 3 and 10 from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 244 meters, by the Editor)

IN THE First Baptist church of Minneapolis, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, famous woman suffrage leader in England, made the declaration that "the world is going to pieces." She does not profess to know how soon Christ is to come and establish His government upon the earth, but she thinks that He had better come right soon; for she cannot see how the present order of things can hold out much longer.

The World War, the Japanese earthquake, the Jews migrating to Palestine, and the huge preparations for the coming worst war ever known, are, according to Miss Pankhurst, distinct signs of the kingdom of peace under Christ. "The Bok peace plan," she says, "will never prevent war; there is no human way to do it." Her thought is that silly women and foolish men, in seeking truth in fancy religions, which have not the Bible for their foundation, are dancing the dance of death—playing with death, as it were.

In speaking of the morals of the day, Miss Pankhurst said: "It is hard to be a boy or a girl now; for they have a slippery slope to travel. The candle of Gentile civilization is burning down; there will be the last flare-up, and then shall come the end of the age."

The New Reformation

MR. GLENN FRANK, editor of *The Century Magazine*, recently before the Methodist Ministers' Association of New York, told that august body that the world needed a new reformation, that it was ripe for a new Martin Luther. He thought that Modernism had been an intellectual movement of negative criticism, but that it should become a positive movement and nail its theses to the doors of our churches as a challenge to the new reformation. In reading over Mr. Frank's "fourteen points" we are sure these would not bring the relief desired.

Our day has produced its Martin Luther in the person of Charles T. Russell; and not only the ninety-five theses, but the nine hundred and ninety-five theses have been distributed broadcast, into almost every home in the United States and into thousands of homes in nearly all other countries the world over.

The reformation of Martin Luther's day was designed to break the power of the Roman Church, and resulted in the springing up of many protesting denominations. The reformation then started, long ago lost its protest. The new reformation is not an appeal to Modernism but a "back to the Bible" movement, back to the teachings of Jesus and the apostles and prophets of the Bible, the very thing which Mr. Frank calls for in the third of his "fourteen points."

Because of the general apostasy, unbelief, and confusion in religious circles the Scriptures seem to point out that it would be impossible to renovate the systems. So nauseating have they become that Mr. Frank cries out against them, in his first "point," saying, "The substitution of the religion of Jesus for Christianity."

What he should rather have said is: 'Away with all make-believe Christianity! Let us get down to the bedrock of true Christianity.' The vision of some men discerns only Churchianity, not Christianity. Churchianity, which so many wish to save from annihilation, is in the throes of death pains; she is dying the death.

The Lord's kingdom is at the door, disrupting the present order preparatory to taking full possession of the affairs of the world. When it shall have fully dawned, true Christianity will have its first chance to rule in the hearts of men.

Mr. Frank's ninth "point" is: "The knowledge of God as the mind and the heart of the universe rather than its judge." Does he fail to discern that God is a being, recognizing Him

only to be mind, omnipresent? God is a person. No other conception of God can be right.

God is a spirit being, having a divine organism, immeasurably higher, greater, grander, and more sublime than man can conceive; but a person just the same. The cardinal attributes of God are wisdom, justice, love, and power; and these coördinate and harmonize within the being of a glorious character.

God must sit as a judge. The human family have violated His laws. But God's love provided redemption; His wisdom formulated the plan by which it could operate toward man and at the same time satisfy His justice; and His power is causing all things to work together for the accomplishment of His will.

Jesus is not Jehovah, never was, never will be; and Jesus, as God's vice-gerent, is carrying out His Father's plan to completion. When the various features of the redemptive plan are accomplished, God will receive the human family back into harmony with Himself; the race will then be received into covenant relationship, as Adam was before sin and rebellion came into the world.

These truths the churches are not teaching.

Chaplain Flays Modern World

REVEREND A. S. Kennedy, chaplain to King George of England and veteran of the World War, gave two talks recently in Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia, which provoked quite a little comment, for both their quaintness and near-truthfulness. "All of us," he said, "have two or three selves; and the purpose of the church is to save men from the conflict of these selves and to make them one."

Here we get the idea that man is fighting himself; that the good part, the bad part, and the indifferent part are waging a warfare to the death. It would seem, therefore, that when we pay our debts, and are kind and gentle to our families, and smile at the world, the good part is working.

If we ask two prices for a suit of clothes, raise the rent of our tenants, or tap the oil reserves of Uncle Sam, the bad part is working. If we allow our children to do as they please, go where they please, say what they please, without taking any interest in their welfare or that of their associates, the indifferent part is working. If the church is to save us from that condition, and if the present is a criterion of its progress, it would seem that we are fast sinking into the mire.

Rev. Mr. Kennedy claims that the world is a bad piece of patchwork, a sort of crazy quilt; that the world generally is dishonest; that America has St. Vitus' dance; and that the English have it, too, but not so violently. St. Vitus' dance seems to be caused by irreligion; for the advice is given that religion should teach us to stop and think. He further said:

"I am told not to talk about unemployment in England. The men and the women stand on the corners, and in their desperation refuse to believe in the church or in God. They tell us, 'Your talk is all fake and bunk and we do not wish to hear you preachers any more.' Yet I am supposed to be silent about unemployment. It's all cant, rotten cant. We cannot save souls in that condition. We are rotten at it. The church is rotten at it. The duty of the church is to create an army of men who have conquered in the conflict of selves, who will save the world. That's the job of the church, and it is not being done."

An honest confession is surely good for the soul. This man courageously takes his part of the blame, and we think that he is placing the blame where it belongs. We suggest that it would be wisdom on the part of the preachers to try keeping still for ten years and letting the common people have a chance to work out their own salvation; and the results, we feel sure, would be quite gratifying.

Complaint in Restraint of Trade

IT IS alleged by the Federal Trade Commission that the big dealers in manufactured farming implements—such as the International Harvester Company, Moline Plow Company, and others, which operate in the Middle West—and the retail dealers affiliated with the Eastern Federation Farm Dealers Association, are in a conspiracy in restraint of trade against coöperative enterprises that are backed by farmers.

It is said that this combine has fixed the prices of their products and the margin of profit in the sale of the implements, and are said to have "continuously assisted retail dealers' associations in carrying out their purposes, and to have contributed money for this purpose."

The farmers' coöperative stores are organized to supply farming implements at greatly reduced prices. The object of the combine,

which is accused of this restraint of trade, is said to be "maintaining a system of espionage." This endeavor is claimed to have been made over the entire industry to cut off the supply of implements not only from coöperative associations but from "irregular" dealers who would not maintain the price and profit levels of the organized members. Today this is done in every line of business. Retail prices are two to three times what they need be if real coöperation could be put into effect by purchasers.

Death Rate Low in 1923

A STATISTICAL bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for January shows some interesting figures in the decrease of the mortality rate. The figures cover 15,000,000 Metropolitan policyholders, most of whom live in thickly populated districts. According to the statistics the death rate for 1923 was 8.9 per thousand; the 1922 figures are 8.8; and 1921, said to be the record year, 6.7.

These are said to be the best three years in the history of the United States and Canada as compared with the three years previous, which run from 10.6 to 12.5 per thousand inhabitants. The epidemic of influenza in the early months of 1923 prevented it from being the banner year in health statistics.

The death rate for the last six months of 1923 was the lowest ever recorded for this period in any year. The death rate amongst the Negro policyholders was a little higher than that of the White policyholders.

Preacher Has Scheme for Peace

REFERRING to the Teapot Dome scandal, Rev. Henry Clay Risner of Hoboken, N. J., thinks that it is about time for the common people to get in command; for, he says, "they are the best on earth and are crucified on the altar of politics." So far as the news item disclosed Rev. Risner did not appeal to the people to accept Jesus as the Prince of Peace, but thought that great strides could be made towards the desired peace by the United States' remitting its indebtedness to every nation that would agree not to make war for one hundred years.

With few notable exceptions, when one of the common people is elevated to rulership he loses very little time in becoming "uncommon." And, as "you never can tell" where to repose your confidence, it is best to follow the Bible admonition: "Put not your trust in man." This should be taken to mean that we are not to expect too much. Of course, we need rulers, servants of the people; but we should be praying for and expecting the real Ruler who will bring justice, truth, happiness, and life to the poor groaning creation.

Rev. Risner thinks that Bolshevism in Russia has accomplished some good. He says that "it brought purification in the church by taking away the riches that had been accumulated; these riches never symbolized anything, but were partly used as propaganda in foreign lands."

We can see that the common people are being elevated, coming into their own; and that as a result the time is rapidly coming in which there will be no "uncommon" people—anywhere. The Lord will be King over all the earth in that day.

Exposures in High Places

ONE of the greatest scandals that has ever struck the American people is the Teapot Dome Oil steal, which has blown the lid off the teapot with such force that the sound has filled the circumambient air, and our ears as well, with the din of denials, cross charges, and wailings of those who have thus been brought into the limelight.

As a result of the exposure, Senator Walsh of Montana is being boomed by his friends as presidential timber. We hope that Mr. Walsh will continue his good work in this investigation, running down all the clues and assisting in bringing to justice every one who is guilty.

There seems to be also a revelation that the Department of the Interior had arranged to do with the naval coal reserves exactly what was done to the oil reserves. The Alaska coal reserves were taken from the Navy and transferred to the Interior Department to be peddled out to private individuals for their enrichment, depriving the country of the coal fields set aside for the use of the Pacific fleet and for emergency.

In order to make this transfer plausible to the suffering American citizens and to chloroform their senses to the enormity of the transaction, it was said that the Alaska coal was not good enough for our navy. Of course, none of

us would want our ships to burn inferior coal; and therefore the transfer was thought to be the height of wisdom. However, the Alaska coal is now said to be of a higher grade than the navy is actually using.

The press report from which we get our information makes the effort to minimize this wholesale thievery by telling us that there is nothing very serious for us to worry about. Pointing to the financiers who were personally interested in this graft, it refers to them as "little fools," implying that it is an easy matter to dispose of them on short notice.

And then in another effort to dull our senses it tells us that these "little fools" will soon lose their money anyhow, and that a little grafting on their part might be tolerated by us, for "it does not matter much when they lose it."

We are informed of the fact that property stolen from the Government can always be taken back, and that the wealth of the country is so great that a few billion dollars would not make any difference, for the reason that our national debt is but a little more than $300 per inhabitant. When our national wealth is fully developed, it is estimated that each inhabitant would be worth more than one million dollars.

We think that this is a very cheap and deliberately-planned method of making excuses for the ultra rich, who are setting bad examples for young Americans to emulate. It is such looseness of morals that is fast wrecking our civilization. We suppose that many of these thieves are ordinarily graded as 100 percent American; but a thief who steals from the Government is just as bad as any pickpocket that ever walked the streets.

Tobacco Deal in Mexican Loan

THE British-American Tobacco Company is said to have purchased the largest Mexican cigarette factory, and the second largest cigarette factory will pass into the hands of an American company. The price paid for the first factory was $7,500,000.

In order for the Mexican Government to pacify the minds of the Mexican people regarding this deal, it is arranged that they will obtain a loan of $25,000,000 from the tobacco interests of this country and Great Britain. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis is said to represent the tobacco interests.

It is said that this deal has been developing for four years; that the negotiations, which were far advanced, were cut short by the death of Carranza.

Magnifies Heart Beats

AT THE Medical congress of internal medicine in session at St. Louis during February, there was demonstrated a device perfected by Prof. R. B. Abbott of Purdue University. The instrument is called a microphone stethoscope. It is somewhat similar to the ordinary stethoscope, but has an amplifier attachment. Dr. Abbott, in his demonstration, attached the instrument to his person; and the beats of his heart were plainly heard at a distance of fifty feet.

Western Union Pays Bonus

EMPLOYES of the Western Union Telegraph Company recently were benefited by the distribution of excess earnings for the last six months of 1923. This excess will amount to about twenty-three percent of one month's salary for the majority of the employés. Messenger boys who have been in the employ of the company for a certain length of time also shared in this to the extent of $11.50 each.

Great Britain

THE former British ambassador to the United States, Sir Auckland Geddes, in a ringing speech in London, has declared that Britain must change her habit of jeering at American prohibition as ridiculous and of denouncing it as a pernicious attack upon liberty. He maintains that the only actual effect of the maintenance of the rum fleet off the coasts of New Jersey is to anger respectable American opinion against England.

A British judge has decided that when a British whisky concern and a British sea captain enter into an agreement to ship a cargo of whisky to rum row, the owner of the whisky cannot sue the captain for an accounting of what was done with the whisky. This just decision will cause many Americans to smile broadly.

The Central-Eastern portion of England has been subjected to an earthquake, which shook up the furniture of houses considerably and frightened many people, but which seems not to have done any damage.

Anglo-French Relations

A REFLECTION of the strained relations between Britain and France is seen in the fact that the British naval maneuvers this Spring will take place on the sea route between France and her African possessions. Moreover, the fleets which will gather for these naval maneuvers are the largest that have been brought together at any time within the last four years.

Premier MacDonald has written a letter to Premier Poincaré of France in which he says:

"It has come about that people in this country regard with anxiety what appears to them to be the determination of France to ruin Germany and to dominate the continent without consideration of our reasonable interests and of the future consequences to a European settlement; that they feel apprehensive of the large military and aerial establishments maintained not only in eastern but also in western France; that they are disturbed by the interest shown by your Government in the military organization of the new States in Central Europe; and, finally, that they question why all these activities should be financed by the French Government in disregard of the fact that the British taxpayer has to find upwards of £30,000,000 a year as interest upon loans raised in America, and that our taxpayers have also to find large sums to pay interest on the debt of France to us, to meet which France has herself as yet neither made nor propounded, so far as they can see, any sacrifice equivalent to their own."

In a speech in the House of Commons, Ex-Premier Lloyd George has said:

"The war cost us more than any other country—at least in cash. Our devastation was not so great as the devastation of France, but it cost us hundreds of millions of pounds; and the ruin to our business has been greater than that suffered by any other country. Therefore, I protest against the new spirit, which seems to proceed from the assumption that England is to pay, but when it comes to receiving, it must be some other country. Great Britain pays America; she is to receive nothing from France or from Italy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says Germany is in such a position that she cannot possibly pay No, she cannot pay us, but she is to pay France in full. She is to reimburse everything that is going to France, Italy and Belgium; but, forsooth, she can do nothing for Great Britain. We were equal in sacrifice; I think it is about time that Great Britain should stand up for her rights in this matter."

Among military men there is now the positive conviction that annihilation awaits any people attacked by the modern airplane. The military airplanes of today have engines as strong as four European locomotives. Military men speak of the air raids of six or seven years ago as "Lilliputian raids." It is estimated that in case of a war between France and Britain, France can put into use fifteen times as many of these terrible engines of death as can Great Britain. Just now there is a race on in which France and Britain are vying with each other in multiplying air armament, with France far in the lead.

Within the next year Britain will increase the personnel of her air fleet from 33,000 to 35,000 men, and expects by next April to have 200 airplanes available for home defense.

Laborites and Royalty

WITH the enjoyment of as full power in the control of the British Government as either of the two old British parties could enjoy in the same position, there are situations constantly developing which are amusing. Labor officials do not move in what may be called the highest-priced society. For instance, the Minister of Health and the Under-Secretary for Scotland were recently entertained at a home where circumstances made it necessary for them to help wash and wipe the dishes.

We do not know that this hurt them in any way. We know of no particular reason why any man should expect his wife to start working two hours before he does in the morning, and to continue working two hours after he finishes at night, without his doing something to give her a lift. Maybe she would enjoy a little rest as much as he would.

Another good joke is on the royalty They have been accustomed to passing titles around among those who for the time being happened to be in power. Now they have just made three of the Labor leaders into barons. This is the good old American idea. The royalty over here is composed of office men, stenographers, brick layers, carpenters, stevedores, coal heavers, railroad men, firemen, machinists, and other classes of royalty too numerous to mention. But in America they are more than baronets; they are lords of the realm.

The Labor Government of Britain is considering the abolition of the death penalty. Prominent officials in the Government have expressed the common sense opinion that the Treaty of

Versailles ought to be revised. The new government manifests sympathy for the poor. In one of the boroughs, the local officials expended $500,000 for the relief of the poor without any authority having been granted to them to do so. The previous government had decided to hold these officials responsible for this large sum of money, but the new government canceled the obligation, thus showing a real concern for starving men, women, and children, suffering because of unemployment.

The Labor Government has abandoned the effort to collect partial reparations from Germany which have hitherto been sought by a twenty-six percent tax on imports from that country. This tax has been reduced to five percent. The change shows how thoroughly the policy of free trade is imbedded in the minds of British workers.

Hothouse strawberries are said to be on observation in London at three shillings; that is to say, about seventy cents an ounce. These berries are hired out as table decorations, they are not supposed to be eaten. In New York, Florida berries have been on sale for two months, with the prices ranging very high—fifty cents to a dollar a box.

Ireland

IRELAND continues to be the isle of sorrows. Conditions in the west of Ireland are said to be worse at present than at any other period since the great famine of seventy-five years ago. This is not, however, because of any failure of crops, but wholly because of restricted trade with England, due to conditions in England itself.

We are coming more and more to see how dependent the people of one country are upon the people of another. It helps us to realize the force of the Apostle's statement that no man liveth unto himself nor dieth unto himself. It appears that every act of our life has its influence upon others, even as the acts of others influence our own careers.

Many of the most prominent, wealthy and influential citizens of America are of Irish ancestry, and always feel a keen interest in anything affecting the Emerald Isle. In view of the fact that Ireland has no coal deposits, and seemingly can therefore never become a great industrial community; and in view of the fact that it abounds with beautiful scenery, delightful people, and an ideal climate, projects are under way to make the Killarney Lake district a playground for British and American tourists. It seems to us that this is a good idea. There are multitudes of wealthy Americans who would enjoy spending a vacation on the old sod if they could be sure of the luxuries to which they are accustomed on this side of the water.

The Hebrides

FOR one whole year the people of the Hebrides Islands, off the west coast of Scotland, have had only two or three clear days. This has made the raising of crops impossible; and as the fishing has been unusually poor, the 30,000 inhabitants of the islands have been brought to the border-land of starvation. Moreover, everything in the islands, including the peat beds, is water-soaked, so that the usual source of fuel is unavailable. Crime is virtually unknown among the natives of the Hebrides. The people are all poor together, and show a sympathetic, friendly interest in each other's welfare that is refreshing.

Belgium

THE Belgian Government has been undergoing a crisis. The party which has been in power, and which favored the French policies in the Ruhr, has been compelled to resign. The change in public opinion in Belgium, which caused the majority of the deputies to express a vote of no confidence in the government, was brought about by conditions in the city of Antwerp. In that city there has been a long period of trade stagnation with gradually increasing discontent.

Europe is being stirred by its miseries to realize a great truth: It is slowly coming to discern that in the United States the twenty-five European nationalities live together and work together under almost ideal conditions. Thoughtful people in Europe are asking why it is that the twenty-five European nationalities can get along together in America, but cannot get along together on their native soil.

All can see that what is needed in Europe is a class of statesmen with large enough hearts and wise enough heads to plan for the welfare of the people of Europe as a whole instead of

for the selfish interests of some one little community.

France

THE franc continues to fall, and the French people are becoming more and more panicky as they see the same conditions overtaking them as have overtaken Germany. The franc is now worth only one-fourth of what it was before the war.

At the close of the month of February the French Government was obliged to add in one week a billion francs of paper money in order to pay bills due on March 1st. Experience everywhere has proven that this method of finance will not work except for a limited period; and it may be truthfully said that after debts have been paid by such a method, the condition of the one who thus pays is worse than before the debt was paid at all.

M. Briand, former premier of the French Government, has called attention to the fact that every time the French Government indicates a willingness to negotiate for an agreement with Germany along the lines of the experts' proposals, the downward rush of the franc ceases. When the expressions of the Government are less favorable, the fall of the franc is resumed. He thinks that the financial situation of France is such that war is no longer possible.

The French people are disturbed because British statesmanship seems to have nearly or fully gained control of all Moslem countries through the nomination of the King of Hedjaz (Mesopotamia) to be the Caliph, or spiritual ruler of the Mohammedan Church. King Hussein is a British appointee, and receives an annual grant of $2,000,000 from the British Government for holding Mesopotamia open to the development of British oil companies.

No doubt Mr. Hussein is worth at least $2,000,000 per year to the British oil interests, and will be worth still more to them if he can deliver to the British Government the loyalty of the Moslem peoples scattered in the form of a letter "X" all the way from Austria to Ceylon, and from the West African coast to the back door of China.

The French colonies are practically all among Moslem peoples. The French choice for the Caliphate, Abdul Medjid, is supposed to have been expelled from his former position largely through the influence of British statesmen. Just at this time he is enroute to France, but is stopping over in Switzerland, where he is none too welcome because he has with him two more wives than the Swiss Government approves.

Germany

THE British and French Governments seem to have thought that there are large supplies of arms and munitions in existence in Germany of which the German Government is unwilling to make any accounting. It would not surprise us if this statement is true.

The shocking figures have been made public that in the sections of Germany controlled by the French there are now behind French bars 2,335 German prisoners who are guilty of no personal act of wrong-doing. These men are political prisoners in the strictest sense of the word.

The Kaiser has been heard from again. He was heard from directly in his memoirs when he denied personal responsibility for sending the famous cablegram to Paul Kruger, head of the South African Republic, at the time of the capture of Dr. Jameson and his raiders.

Now he has been heard from again through the former head of the press department of the German Foreign Office, who comes forward with the declaration that Wilhelm has been fibbing; and that not only was he responsible for the despatch actually sent to Mr. Kruger, but he originally drafted a much more violent one, which would have stirred the British people still more than they were stirred by the one which he did send.

The trial of General Ludendorff for treason at Munich is said to have revealed from Ludendorff's own lips the fact that the only books he ever read were military books, and that except from the military point of view, he is lacking in the common sense of a moderately well-balanced youth. We can hardly wonder at this. What show of wisdom could we expect from any mind which rises no higher than that of how best to apply brute force to his fellow man?

Reparation Possibilities

THE tense situation which has existed for some time between the Central German Government and Bavaria is said to have been

greatly lessened; business is picking up, and there is a more hopeful feeling generally. In part this is evidently due to the determination of the British leaders to give the Germans a chance by letting their goods into England at only five percent duty, instead of twenty-six percent as heretofore.

Despatches indicate that the German Communist Party is steadily increasing both in size and in the mildness of its position. The Germans seem to have discovered that nothing is to be gained by violence or bloodshed. What is to be gained will be won by the representatives of the people in open congress.

In the plan for payment of the German reparations, effort is centering largely upon plans to take away from the German people the public ownership and operation of the railroads. The German railroad system has been decided by experts to be the best in the world, and it is the only railroad system without a debt, the fall of the mark having wiped out all its obligations.

A writer in the New York *American* sees such a menace to the German people in this seizure of Germany's railways that he says: "If Ramsay MacDonald and the British Labor leaders now in charge of the British Government permit the railroads to be taken away from the German people, then we shall cease to have faith in any men in public life."

The figures of the League of Nations' transportations exports show that by taking the control of the railroads away from the German people and boosting the tariffs as high as possible, an annual net profit of 800,000,000 gold marks can be obtained.

In an address in Berlin, Chancellor Marx has called attention to the fact that the future of Germany depends largely upon the intellectuals, and that neither German labor nor German capital is at this time rendering to these hard-pressed classes the assistance which they are able to render and which they ought to render.

Evidences of Stability

AFTER all that Germany has been through, it is claimed that she still has the most efficient industrial organization in the world, the smallest debt, and the lightest taxes. On the other side of the question, the fiscal situation is in chaos. The taxes are not properly distributed.

Hundreds of new factories have been erected in all parts of Germany during the last four years. In spite of all handicaps Germany has also made great progress in rebuilding a merchant marine. The bill for reparations constitutes Germany's only debt, on account of the fall of the mark. The German overseas trade measured in gold is now estimated at fifty-seven percent of what it was before the war.

Germany and England are again planning to compete desperately with each other for the trade of the world. England is making ready a great fair project which is to be many times greater and much more expensive than the San Francisco exposition; while Germany has already inaugurated at Leipsic a great fair in which 14,000 firms have their wares on exhibition.

This is nearly double the number of exhibitors at the same fair five years ago. Enormous buildings have been put up to house the exhibits. Among the nations represented at the fair are Russia, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, and Switzerland. American buyers at the fair are said to have found the prices much higher than they had expected.

Hungary

DESPATCHES from Hungary show that the present Hungarian Government is unable to shake off the control over it exercised by a body of men styled the Awakening Magyars. These men were used to overthrow the Hungarian Communist Government in 1919, and since then have distinguished themselves on at least two occasions by killing with bombs Liberals and Jews who were guilty of entertaining opinions different from their own. The despatches show that it is next to impossible to punish any of these men adequately, and therefore it is difficult to have a good government of the country. More than half of Hungary is owned by the 1,500 nobility and the eight bishops.

Of late there has been quite a feverish condition prevailing in the stock exchange at Budapest, occasioned by the rapid depreciation of the Hungarian crown. The Government undertook to stabilize the currency by announcing that it was its intention to adopt the foreign quotation of the crown to the lower figure at which the crown circulated at home.

Speculators took advantage of this announce-

ment by smuggling enormous quantities of inland crowns across the frontiers and throwing them on the markets of the adjacent countries, thereby wrecking foreign confidence in the Hungarian currency. The Finance Minister resigned in consequence.

Hungary is seeking an international loan; and the currency situation is not apt to be stabilized until after a sufficient amount has been received in order to conduct the business of the country properly, if it does even then.

In the recent panicky storms of Hungary there were not large fortunes made or lost, as is often the case in other European countries and in America. Starvation resulting in deaths was a frequent occurrence, and the distress among some classes was so great that many people were unable to afford one warm meal daily.

Sorry as we are for the difficulties which Hungary faces, we shall be still more sorry for her if the representatives of the international bankers appointed by the League of Nations to manage her fiscal affairs, do not manage those affairs better than they did the American Federal Reserve Board when they brought on the farmers' panic of 1921.

Czecho-Slovakia

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA has a Teapot Oil Dome of its own. It seems that about a year ago, the Standard Oil Company arranged to take over the production and distribution of oil and gasoline throughout Czecho-Slovakia. Not only is everything involved that looks like a gallon of oil or gasoline, but even wood alcohol as well.

It seems that in the excitement somebody passed out a certain amount of graft, although it appears that there was not enough to go around; and when the matter came to a showdown before the Parliament, one worthy representative of the people so far forgot himself as to throw a bottle of gasoline at the head of the Premier.

The Premier dodged the bottle and, referring to our Teapot Dome statesmen, declared that Czecho-Slovakia is not the only country from which all honesty and justice have disappeared since the war. The President of the Czecho-Slovakian Senate and several senators, deputies, and cabinet ministers are involved in the scandal.

It must be gratifying to those who regard America as a part of Christ's kingdom to see how aptly the people of Europe imitate us in all things.

Spain

SPAIN continues the war in Morocco which it has been waging for a decade. The Spaniards seem never to be able to get anywhere in this war. As soon as the tribesmen have been dispersed at one point they concentrate at another, in apparently undiminished numbers. Just now Morocco is having a series of extremely severe storms, making military operations difficult. So vigilant are the Moorish tribesmen that after dusk it is always dangerous for a Spanish soldier to shift his position even by a few yards. The tribesmen are commanded by a man, Kaid Ali Benamor, who lived for some years in America.

The Dictator of Spain, General Primo Rivera, has forbidden criticism of the Government by college professors, and has declared that he will close any institution which violates this rule.

Italy

TODAY'S papers say that the Pope admires America. It is no doubt true that more real money comes from America for the maintenance of the Papal establishment than from all the rest of the world put together.

The press report says that he has blessed the whole of America. This need not necessarily alarm anybody. It is true that in 1898 the Pope who was then in power blessed the fleet of Spain shortly before it was sent to the bottom of the ocean. We are not sure that the blessing of the fleet had anything to do with its speedy destruction. It does not necessarily follow, therefore, that the blessing of America by the present Pope would bring us any immediate bad luck.

Mussolini retains his iron grip upon Italy. He is actually the Dictator; but nominally he is only Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior, Minister of National Defense, President of the Council, Chief of the Commission on Aviation, and Chairman of the Fascisti Party. He is largely admired throughout Italy, in spite of the fact that Premier Nitti and other lovers of liberty accuse him of remaining in power by violence and intimidation, and denounce him for abolishing liberty.

Students of politics see a possible union of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, owing to their general community of interests as supporters of the Papal system.

The financiers of Italy are congratulating themselves that the lira appears to be almost the only European currency that has been able to hold its own with so powerful a nation as England. The credit for this stability of currency is given to the present policy of the Government under the Fascisti leader, who has brought about an iron rule of "economic discipline."

But the Fascisti Party is by no means having things its own way. About 138 parties will figure in the campaign of the coming election, April 6th; and 1,354 candidates will compete for 535 seats in parliament. The press reports state that the great number of parties in the field constitutes a serious danger for the Fascisti; the leaders of the minority parties may engage in political combinations which will make the coming election hazardous for the element now in power.

Poland

THAT some one is particularly interested in the Fascisti movement is evident. Leading military men, supported by many "spiritual" leaders of the Roman hierarchy, are desirous of having it spread abroad and encompass the world. The Polish Government has arrested a number of priests who are reported to have been in a conspiracy to fasten the Facisti on the Polish people. This movement has been active for more than a year, and was under the patronage of a number of highly-placed Polish 100 percenters.

Russia

THE Russian Government established a chain of communist schools shortly after the overthrow of the Czar's régime. Millions of dollars have been expended by Catholics to establish and maintain schools which are opposing the communist schools. Sometime ago the Soviet Government issued an edict abolishing the Catholic parochial schools.

Several items concerning the arresting of Roman Catholic priests for treason have filtered through the daily press, but there is a tendency to cover up and hide such news. We believe that we are doing a service for the world in publishing such news, when we have reason to believe it is authentic. We regard Roman Catholicism as organized, systematized anarchy.

A new tribe of people inhabiting a region along a Siberian river within the arctic circle has been discovered. According to the Petrograd scientist, Gorodkov, these strange people live near the Pacific Ocean, speak a distinct language, live in the most primitive communities, and have never heard of the Russian Revolution or of the World War.

While there was a tendency in Russia under the rulership of Lenin to follow peaceful pursuits and trust to the leadership of the Dictator, since his death the political waters are beginning to boil. It is reported that there are secret treaties between France and Russia, a prospective war between England and Russia over the Afghanistan situation, and a row in the Communist party in Russia. This latter, so the papers say, centers about Trotsky's ambition to become Lenin's successor.

It is hardly likely that Russia has settled down to universal peace; and we may expect there, as in other countries, more or less dissatisfaction and turmoil amongst the laboring classes. Possibly the death of Lenin was the turning point in her tranquility.

Russian financiers have had a medium of exchange which is termed "solid money"; but it now has a tendency to follow its predecessor into the abyss of uncertainty. Only recently silver coinage was issued for the first time under the Soviet Government, with the hope that it would materially stabilize money conditions.

The Department of Internal Trade has ordered a prominent display of price lists in all stores, Government and private; and the Council of Labor Defense has announced that prices throughout the country shall be expressly stated in line with the limitations which the council has put upon commodities, endeavoring thereby to maintain an equilibrium of business.

The silver money first made its appearance in Moscow, and of course will gradually find its way into the rest of Russia's vast domain. About $50,000,000 in silver and copper coinage are being put into circulation. In order to keep the peasants from hoarding the silver, the denominational pieces are for much greater value than the intrinsic worth of the metal. The old czarist silver is being rapidly withdrawn from circulation.

Greece

LAST week the Republican deputies in the Greek Parliament withdrew in a body as a protest against the Government's refusal to pass the resolution abolishing the ruling dynasty. Considerable excitement prevailed for a time, and fears were expressed that it might be the signal for difficulties which would imperil the domestic peace of the country. A measure was introduced implying that the people have ceased to believe in the divine right of kings, and that there is no foreign obstacle to the establishment of a republic.

Turkey

SINCE the adoption of a constitution in 1918, woman suffrage has been the burning question; and the social problem is one of prominence as well as the political question. Social forces are manifesting themselves in the present national regeneration of Turkey, and one of the most far-reaching of the movements is that in connection with the emancipation of the Turkish women. Several hundred representative women of the nation recently held a convention in Constantinople.

Recently there was introduced into the Turkish National Assembly a bill to compel young Turks to marry more than one wife. As showing the liberal leanings of the Turkish Parliament, the measure was defeated. Gradually for the last twenty years, polygamy has been coming into disrepute, and the Bible idea of no more than one wife is taking its place. It is claimed that the practice of polygamy antedates Mohammedanism, and was condoned only because of custom and tradition.

We are glad that our day is freighted with an increase of knowledge and is pulsating with justice, not only for the emancipation of woman, but for the emancipation of all mankind. The reign of Messiah's kingdom now being introduced, will bring liberty, happiness, and life privileges to all the families of the earth.

Fruit-Growing in Okanagan Valley, B.C. *By Fruit Grower*

"AND they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them." (Isaiah 65:21) The fulfilment of this prophecy of Isaiah would bring peace and happiness to thousands of homes in the beautiful, fertile, fruit-growing Okanagan Valley.

For years others have been eating the fruit. Transportation companies, brokers, wholesalers, packing and shipping houses, etc., absorb most of the fruit, and the growers themselves get what is left. The troubles of the fruit grower are not production troubles but distributing troubles.

Numerous experiments have been made for the better marketing of the fruit, trying to devise some system whereby the grower will receive a fair return for his labor and his investment.

The work of the fruit grower is never done. In early Spring, while the mercury is still registering frost, he gets out with his knife and saw to prune the trees. This work, to be rightly done, requires years of experience.

The work of grafting is another art with which the grower must always keep in touch; for fashions in fruit are like ladies' dress fashions—they change from time to time. The farmer must keep cutting out the discarded grades and graft on the new selections. Spraying is another tedious job; for pests and the blight are numerous and have to be carefully guarded against.

Plowing, cultivating, irrigating, etc., are some of the many jobs that keep the grower going from early morning till late at night.

After the fruit is formed and has taken good shape—such as apples, peaches, apricots—it must be thinned out to various distances, according to the class of fruit. This is a long, tedious job; but it is very necessary to insure average crops each year.

Picking season starts at the end of June. Cherries are the first to ripen. From then till the last apple is off, this being at the end of October and sometimes into November, there is never a let-up.

The Fruit Growers' Real Problem

SO FAR the grower has done his best to insure a crop of No. 1 fruit; but what confronts him now is really the beginning of his troubles.

In 1914 there was organized what was called the "Okanagan Fruit-Growers Union." This organization claimed to have over fifty percent of the growers on its membership roll. Through this medium the fruit grown by its members was to be packed and shipped to various marketable points.

Other growers shipped through private packing and shipping companies, or sold direct to jobbing houses, or retailers.

The returns received by the grower, after all charges were deducted, were next to nothing. Only in the peak-price years of the war did the grower get a fair return for his labor and goods.

The years 1921-1923 were three disastrous ones for the fruit grower.

In 1922 the "Okanagan Fruit-Growers Union" went bankrupt; and in its place there was formed a product of the famous coöperative organizer, Aaron Sapiro, which received the name of "The Coöperative Fruit-Growers of B. C." This organization claims to have eighty percent of the fruit tonnage signed up to pass through its packing houses. The other twenty percent are shipping, as before, to private houses, or selling direct to retailers, etc.

The returns for the 1923 crop finally came; and it is now seen that "the last state of that man is worse than the first." The coöperative returns, so far, do not even pay for picking.

The private houses are giving a better price, but not enough to clear all production costs.

The grower who has a round of retail stores to which he can ship gets the best prices. As it will be readily seen, in the latter method the fruit goes through fewer hands, which means fewer to get a profit out of the grower's labor and produce.

It had been the hope of all the people here that the new Coöperative would solve the marketing problems; but conditions are worse than ever before. Land and water taxes have to go unpaid; and in many cases it is hard for the fruit grower and his family to get the bare necessities of life.

The fruit grower like other producers is in the grip of a colossal economic monster that is disheartening—a Satanic system which enriches one class at the expense of the other, wherein the large concerns in control live well off the produce of the land and the labor of the farmer, and give as little as possible in return.

The only remedy is the setting up of Christ's kingdom, "wherein dwelleth righteousness." Then "they shall not plant, and another eat. . . . They shall not labor in vain, nor bring forth for trouble."—Isaiah 65:22, 23.

It will be a glorious day when, under Christ's reign of equity and justice, the fruit grower will dress and keep the trees as did our father Adam six thousand years ago in the Garden of Eden. (Genesis 2:15) Until that time, we who have named the name of Christ do well to exercise ourselves in patience and manifest the spirit of our Master, that we may not add to the troubles of an already burdened people.

Good Eyesight at 106

MR. V. A. Wilson of Red Oak, Iowa, was 106 years of age, March 15th, 1924, according to the court records. He is a subscriber to THE GOLDEN AGE, and reads it without the aid of glasses. He takes care of a horse, some chickens, and does general work on a five-acre truck farm for Grandma Woolsey, who herself is past her eighty-fifth year. One peculiar thing is: He cares for chickens, lives on a farm and therefore knows some of the good things to eat, but has never tasted fowl meat. May he live forever, and never have to wear spectacles!

Martin Luther Said

"The Church, however, kept the right faith for more than twelve centuries, nor did the holy Fathers ever or anywhere make mention of this transubstantiation (a portentous word and dream indeed), until the counterfeit Aristotelian philosophy began to make its inroads on the Church within these last three hundred years, during which many other erroneous conclusions have also been arrived at, such as:—that the Divine essence is neither generated nor generates; that the soul is the substantial form of the human body; and other like assertions, which are made absolutely without reason or cause, as the Cardinal of Cambray himself confesses."

Reports from Foreign Correspondents

FROM CANADA

IF ANY sane creature in this fair Dominion can find comfort in events as they occur, and particularly as they have occurred in this country during the past month, he is, forsooth, living in a fool's paradise.

Your correspondent will be regarded as a pessimist by the unthinking, unobserving reader; but I desire to assure him that if it were not for our dear Lord's promise to the poor groaning creation I would long ago have given up all hope. True it is that looking through blue goggles one sees only gloom in prospect; our eyes, however, see also behind the gloom the silver lining which is hid to none who is honest with himself and with his fellow men.

Canada, we are told by those who fain would whistle to keep up their courage, is a land of golden opportunity. I do not deny the assertion. Truly God has blessed Canada with opportunities, with an endowment such as no other country can boast of today; but they are misspent opportunities; it is a squandered endowment.

Look where one may, from east to west, from the rock-bound fishing coasts of Louisburg to the lumber-laden shores of Vancouver, the month of February has not placed before one's view a glimpse of what one may call hope. And if the events of February, in Canada, be any criterion, if they be portends for 1924, if they be shadows cast before coming events, then we may feel certain that the fulfilment of God's promise to His people, that after a total collapse the blessings will come, is not in the far-distant future.

Politically, financially, industrially, ecclesiastically, Canada is a seething melting pot; and Satan must grin with malignant satisfaction as he proceeds to stir up the stew.

An Orgy of Extravagance

THE outstanding event in Canada during February was the exposé by *Maclean's Magazine* of the orgy of extravagance at Ottawa. To the watcher on Mount Zion the wonder is not that these things have been brought to light, for this squander mania is not of today, it has been going on for years; but there is a great deal of significance in the fact that it remained for our day to see these damnable outrages exposed.

Canada, with some semblance of an excuse during the war, had in 1917 a debt of $1,382,003,268. Since the close of the war the debt has increased and increased out of all proportion, until today the gross public debt has reached no less than $3,219,183,550, or $366 for every man woman and child in Canada.

To meet this debt the Government has added tax upon tax, until now Canadians are burdened at the rate of $1,000,000 a day, or more than $40,000 every hour that we breathe. Space at my disposal precludes my going into this matter in detail; suffice it to say that from February 28, 1922, until the same date this year, the net debt has increased by $54,000,000.

This money is squandered with the profligacy of the proverbial drunken sailor, and with as little regard for the future. The salaries paid civil servants prior to the war amounted to ten million dollars; at the close of the war the civil servants were bleeding the country to the extent of fifteen millions—this increase of five millions being due, presumably, to the extra staffs required to win the war.

But the war having ceased, and the dove of peace having returned to Parliament Hill, we look up statistics to find how far the civil service costs have been reduced; and we are astounded to find that this country is now paying its servants fifty millions of dollars a year, or five times the amount expended prior to the war, and an increase of thirty-five millions since the armistice was signed.

Trebling the Expenditures

AGAIN, the population of this country is less than nine millions; that of the United States, 108 millions. The United States employs nine Cabinet ministers to run the affairs of 108 millions at a cost of $108,000, or at the rate of one dollar for every 1,000 citizens. Canada, to govern nine millions, has sixteen Cabinet ministers, who receive indemnities amounting to $229,000, or one dollar for every thirty-nine persons living in this country.

Financially, Canada is doomed; there can be no come back. It would require 1,000 years of human effort, by the best-intentioned Finance Minister, to put Canada on her feet financially. The same is true of the provinces. Taken as a whole, expenditures of Provincial Governments have trebled in the last fifteen years.

Ordinary expenditures were $21,169,868 in 1906, or $3.43 per head. In ten years ordinary expenditures had risen to $53,826,219, or $6.71 per head. In 1921 this had grown to $102,569,517, or $11.69 per head, an increase of 100 percent in five years, between 1916 and 1921, while the population increased by less than ten percent.

But by 1922 the total expenditures had increased to the staggering figure of $133,000,000; the increase alone in this one year from 1921 to 1922 being fifty percent greater than the total expenditures in 1906.

A Carnival of Graft

TO GO into this more intimately let us look at financial conditions in Quebec. Here we find that in 1918 the net debt was $43,000,000. In five years, up to 1923, the debt increased to $87,000,000, or more than doubled. Even the booze business is used to save Quebec; and the booze business is her only salvation. Money is spent as fast as received, and more money is borrowed to enable the bar-room keepers to carry on.

Another avenue of escape for millions of her citizens' money was the gift made by the Quebec Government to the Banque d'Hochelaga. The Banque Nationale, a Catholic institution, finding itself in the same predicament as that other Catholic affair, the now defunct Home Bank, appealed to the Hochelaga Bank, which agreed to take over the National's assets, provided the Government would come across with $15,000,000.

The Premier of Quebec, Barkis-like, was "willin'." The depositors comprised a long list of Catholic bishops, priests, and church corporations. The bonds of the province representing fifteen millions were handed over to the Hochelaga Bank; and the poor, suffering taxpayer is left, without pity, without sentiment, to pay the piper. These are mere samples of the methods employed by politicians from one end of Canada to the other.

At present a former British Columbia Premier is facing a charge of having received $50,000 of graft. The Toronto Government has unearthed thefts in certain departments. Tax collectors, and other officials in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have been sent to jail, or are now under arrest, for having stolen public funds. These things have been going on for years. Only today are they coming to light.

A Cabinet minister at Ottawa has taken advantage of his official position. Having learned that the Home Bank was to go under, he withdrew his deposits. He saved his own neck, while he left the masses to drown. The same minister is a professed labor leader! Is it any wonder that there are "Reds"? The wonder is that the masses are not more restless.

Capitalism Has "Blind Staggers"

THAT conditions have not improved is shown by the persistent rumors in financial circles that three prominent banks are to amalgamate. This move requires Government sanction; but to get that will not be a difficult undertaking.

Capitalists are working day and night to oust those now in power and to establish a dictatorship in Canada. An Ottawa Senator, addressing a business men's club, advised them to take the reins of power, and to ignore the masses, who were not competent to govern.

The Premier of Ontario was invited to Montreal by these people. Whether he will be the dictator or not is a question; but he has shown that he has the desire as well as the ability to establish an autocracy.

He has repudiated the second largest group in the House of Parliament (the Progressive Party), refused to recognize them as a party; and when charged with high-handedness he replied: "It is true. What are you going to do about it?" Again, when queried in the House as to what was being done about the thefts in Government departments he replied, in effect: "It is none of your business."

The Pit Just Ahead

INDUSTRIALISTS are crying aloud for immigrants, and are blaming the high taxes for loss of trade. On the other hand here is a glimpse of actual conditions in Canada.

The total yearly consumption of cement is seven million barrels. The plants are able to turn out fourteen million barrels.

Railway building plants are capable of turning out twice as many cars as can be used. Some of these plants are idle, while the plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, at Fort William, which represents an investment of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, has scarcely been used since it was built.

Many shoe factories are without orders because the capacity of the plants is in excess of the shoe-wearing capacity of our citizens, and this altogether apart from importations from Great Britain and the United States.

Canada has big rail mills that have given employment to thousands of workers. These mills are rusting. In the steel and iron industry there are numerous other plants that cannot find business sufficient to keep their machines going. The railways in Canada are overextended, and the cities are overbuilt. But the industrialists cry out for immigrants!

Doukhobors were brought here in thousands, and persecuted because they would not become British subjects, because they would not send their children to the schools where, the Doukhobor leader said, they would learn how to hate one another.

Mennonites were brought here, and promised that their religious convictions would be respected. They were obliged to leave Canada because of persecution. Hebrideans were brought here; they, too, complained of having been deceived.

During the harvest, 25,000 Britishers were *lured* to Canada, and left to drift. Five hundred of them landed in Toronto, where they suffered cold and hunger until the charitable institutions took them in. There was no work for them; there is now no work for them.

Another Labor Squeeze Coming

THOUSANDS of natives are out of work. But the industrialists want immigrants! Why? Any student of the Adam Smith school of economy knows the answer. In spite of these conditions labor elements are practically quiet.

In British Columbia there is a strike in the lumber camps. The Government at Ottawa, however, has again gone into the strike-breaking business, and has placed several of the labor leaders under arrest.

McLachlin, the Nova Scotian coal miner, is still rusting in the penitentiary, where he must serve two years because he objected to the treatment meted out to strikers by Government agents. Conditions in the Cape Breton mines are quiet at present; but trouble will again break out there as soon as the cold weather has passed.

In Calgary the stage is being set for a fight between the miners and the operators. The latter will appeal to public opinion on the ground that the cost of coal is now too high to the poor citizen, and that the miners are now overpaid. It is claimed that Calgary miners are higher paid than those in Cape Breton. This is another way of saying that the Cape Breton miners are underpaid.

Whichever side is right, it is quite certain that neither the miners nor the operators are prepared to compromise; and there is every likelihood of the greatest struggle ever known in the coal mining industry of Alberta on the first of April next.

The Heavens on Fire

IT WAS my intention to refer to affairs ecclesiastical, but space will not permit. At a later date I shall tell of the Fundamentalist-Modernist wrangle, of the fight for and against Church Union, of the revision of their age-old Catechism by the Roman Catholics, of the splits in various local churches and parishes, of Father Delorme in Quebec, and of Bishop Fallon's demands on the Government in re the Home Bank failure. These and many other items will be dealt with at some length.

The foregoing facts are but a brief outline of events in the shortest month in the year. If any man, be he Catholic or Protestant, Churchman or atheist, Capitalist or Laborite, can see in these facts any cause to throw his hat into the air, my only comment concerning him is that that man is, indeed, either a knave or a fool.

To God's people these events are the signs in the heavens which Christ promised His people they would see at the time of the end. Verily the day of deliverance is at hand.

Postscript

IN THE manuscript sent you of the Canadian report for January, in connection with the failure of the Home Bank the name of Bishop Fallon was mentioned as the founder thereof. You will recall that this was questioned in the margin of the manuscript as possibly not being correct. We have caused a further investigation to be made, and append herewith part of the report given to us by our investigator, bearing upon this matter. No doubt a correction is in order, but at the same time there is such good evidence of Roman Catholic manipulation that

it might almost be made the basis of a short special article.

Extract from Report on Home Bank Failure

IN RE the Home Bank and Bishop Fallon, I do not know Bishop Fallon's age. He cannot be more than fifty-five, if that old. The Home Bank had its start seventy years ago—in 1854. A Bishop had some connection with it. The *Star* (Toronto) says that it was Bishop Charbonelle. The institution was then known as the Home Savings and Loan Company. In the 'fifties there was a heavy migration from Ireland; and the habit developed among the newcomers of entrusting their financial affairs to Bishop Charbonelle, so he established the Home Savings and Loan Company. The Bishop gave the bank over into the keeping of a Mr. McDonald. However, the bank was owned and controlled by the Church. I am told by a Catholic priest whom I interviewed that when he (the priest) came to Toronto in 1884 he was told that the bank had originated with Archbishop Lynch; but that after a little while, alarmed over the failure of a similar enterprise in Cincinnati, under Archbishop Purcell, Archbishop Lynch withdrew from the undertaking. The company was then taken over by the shareholders. It then ceased, in 1884, to have any relation with the Church, beyond those of a business nature, though the Church continued to make use of the bank (as they did to the day of its failure). After the death of Sir Frank Smith, who was president of the company, the company was reorganized, and was incorporated in 1903 under the name of The Home Savings and Loan Co., Ltd., of Toronto. A few months later, in July, 1905, they got a Dominion Charter, and reorganized under the name, The Home Bank. However, there was practically the same control from the beginning to the failure. I have a great deal more information in this connection, but I have already taken up more of your time than necessary.

FROM BRITAIN

BRITAIN has just passed through two spasms of domestic trouble. The first, however, the railway engineers' strike, was more an annoyance than real trouble; for it was over by a compromise before general dislocation of trade resulted.

Probably the engineers were unwisely led; for they were unable to prove hardship. They were led to believe that some of the hoardings of the railway companies would come to them if they held off work or, failing that (as was frankly stated), at least the companies would be made to lose much money.

No doubt there are always good reasons for these actions; but the sufferers, the general public, cannot be expected to refrain from coming to conclusions, and public sentiment was entirely against the engineers.

The other spasm was the dockers' strike. It threatened to be very serious; for excepting passenger traffic, not only was all the shipping held up, but there was always the probability that all the transport workers, rail and road, would join the strike. Happily it did not last.

There was no question in the minds of the victims, the public, that the dockers have a hard time because of the scarcity of employment, and that there was much suffering. Coupled with this there was an apparent carelessness amounting to indifference in dealing with the men's claims, and that which seemed callousness on the part of one of the chiefs in the employers' camp.

An inquiry was started by the new Labor Government; but after the speeches of the men's leader, and that of the employers' spokesman, there was no case left for the employers; and soon that spasm was past.

The next, already showing on the horizon, is a miners' strike. In the meantime the trade of the country lingers on; there seems to be just enough of it to keep things from going to pieces.

A huge exhibition is preparing at Wembley, one of London's northwestern suburbs. It is, of course, the greatest ever! Things there are humming at present, but what will be reported when the exhibition is over is yet a question. It is a British Empire exhibition; and no doubt there is a hope that many who do not know what the various countries which form the empire can produce, will be induced to trade with the nations of the empire.

But the various members of "the most wonderful empire the world has ever seen" do not love one another sufficiently to give mutual aid (the union during the World War was unusual, and gave no proof of mutual love); and apparently there is as much selfishness within the empire as is found in its outer relationships.

This is remarked upon only to emphasize the fact that there is in this family of nations nothing to indicate that it can bring good-will among men.

Paganism in Christendom's Center

THE Rev. Thomas Phillips of Bloomsbury Chapel, Central London, said the other day that London is pagan. A shocking thing to say of the center of Christendom! at least so the newspapers are stating. But the newspapers have to admit that the churches are almost emptied of their former worshipers, and that formal religion is discounted almost to nothing.

They claim, however, that informal, unconventional religion is increasing; and that really the people are better disposed towards the reality of things than they were. But that reality is undefined, and in the meantime all the outward evidences of religion are waning.

The churches have arranged to hold a general conference in Birmingham just before Easter. They call it a conference on Christian Politics, Economy, and Coöperation. Somehow the Sermon on the Mount and the teachings and doctrines of the apostles have been forgotten, at least in the announcements.

The conference definitely excludes Adventists, Mormons, Spiritualists, and Russellites, "because they are not really numerous enough to be taken into account"! The Cockney's "I *don't* think" seems to be the only possible comment on that statement.

The Labor ship of state has met with some squalls; but some good seamanship, and changes in the political atmosphere, have so far helped the captain through his difficulties. The other parties are finding that in some members of the Labor Government there are new forces appearing. Whatever may result to the Labor party as such, there is no question that it has definitely arrived as a political power.

The cost of living is about the same as for many months past, but is showing a slight but persistent tendency to rise. For some weeks past the weather has been very cold, and many of the poor have had a hard time. The dole, as the unemployment money is called, has saved the poor from many of the hardships they formerly suffered, and has been a real help in time of need. There are, at the time of writing, 1,125,000 unemployed in receipt of the Government allowance.

Mr. Bok and His Peace Plan *By LeRoy Grumbine*

ONCE upon a time there was a city called Bankeropolis. This city was infested with a gang of automobile thieves. The citizens were sore pressed at the outrages committed by these thieves, and sought various means to put an end to the thievery. They held meetings to devise plans, passed resolutions, appointed commissions, and offered prizes.

The thieves openly flouted their stolen autos before the citizens, even towing a number at a time in order to better display them. The citizens greatly admired the ingenuity of the thieves, and vied with one another for the honor of washing and polishing the stolen cars, often recognizing their own among them. They taught children to admire and reverence the thieves.

One day one of the citizens ventured a suggestion that they catch the thieves, lock them up, and take the stolen autos away from them. But the other citizens would not listen to him, and immediately set up a howl, mobbed him, and put him into jail, saying that he was a traitor and was trying to destroy the government. This was because a great number of the citizens each individually secretly cherished the same ambition, and hoped that some day the opportunity would come to him also to steal an auto, not for the sake of the auto so much as for the honor that went with it.

Then the editor of *The Daily Poppikok* offered a prize of fifty talents for the best plan to stop auto stealing, and awarded the prize to an eight-year-old school boy, whose plan was that the thieves each send a representative to form a new society whose aim and purpose should be to stop auto thieving. Then the citizens shouted "Amen! Praise the Lord!" And they sincerely believed that the plan would work.

"Thy kingdom come, O Lord;
Thy reign on earth begin;
Break with Thine iron rod
The tyrannies of sin."

How Wars Start

By Dr. B. H. Colegrove

DOWN near the border line between West Virginia and Kentucky there used to live, about thirty years ago, two family tribes known as the McCoys and Hatfields. Some of them are living yet, but a great many were exterminated on account of a family feud that was waged between them. According to reports the quarrel started over a hog. Just a hog; that's all.

Whether the hog wandered off his owner's premises and landed in the wrong man's pork barrel or was shot for malicious trespass, I am not informed; but if newspaper accounts are to be credited it was all on account of a hog that the fuss started.

In the course of a few years the male members of these two families were pretty thoroughly shot up, and fifteen or twenty of them lay under the sod. The hog probably was not worth over five dollars; maybe not that much.

I remember that when I read about these battles, it seemed to me a mighty foolish piece of business to kill fifteen or twenty men on account of a cheap razorback hog.

But when you figure the thing all over, this feud was no more foolish than are most of the big wars between nations that deluge the earth with blood. Nearly all of them start from quarrels between a few individuals concerning some matter quite similar in character to this razorback hog case.

Indeed, I think I can show that every war which was ever fought was started by a hog or by a number of hogs breaking through the line fence onto other people's property, and that they differ in no essential particular from the battles waged by these simple mountaineers over the razorback hog.

Let us take the late big war that was fought over in Europe, as an example. For centuries the different nations in Europe have been kept in a turmoil by the hogs of one country breaking through the line fences into other people's premises. This has led to many bitter wars and the slaughter of millions of people, followed by a driving back of the hogs, as far as possible, and a readjustment of the line fences which the hogs had torn down.

The Hog-Feud Holocaust of 1914

IN THE year 1914 a crazy Serbian shot an Austrian archduke. This gave rise to a quarrel between Austria and Serbia, and other countries mixed in. But back of the trouble was a slumbering feud over the hog question and a desired rearrangement of the line fences. To get things straightened up it was decided by a few crazy diplomats (said to be less than fifty in number) to have a general war.

The diplomats scratched the matches and lighted the embers of hate. A fire started that swept over Europe; and before it was extinguished over 15,000,000 men were exterminated, Europe was saddled with debts aggregating three hundred billions of dollars, and a good share of that continent was left famine-stricken and bankrupt.

I mention the hog feud of the mountaineers to show how closely it parallels the European war case. To be sure the cheap razorback hog was worth far less than the property over which Europe quarreled, but the principle is the same in both cases. Nor does the fact that trade jealousies and big business entered the European war alter the similarity; for there we see the hogs in evidence just the same.

All wars are commercial wars—wars over property—and in every case are started by hogs breaking through the line fence from one side or the other. These hogs may be in the shape of a thievish government that wants to steal more land, or in the form of a small band of commercial pirates who desire to acquire a monopoly of foreign trade; or the hog may be represented by some religious system that wishes to impose its doctrines and power upon others.

Some of the bloodiest wars ever waged have been brought on by certain cross-bred hogs, they being part political and part ecclesiastical. They constitute a very low type of hog, with coarse bristles, immense bellies and prodigiously long snouts, and for centuries have caused the countries of Europe all kinds of trouble. Even today this cross-bred species is tolerated and cultivated in those countries to quite an extent, despite its well-known tendencies for malicious rooting.

The more odious and detestable we can make wars appear by telling the truth about them, the better it will be for future generations. All wars are hog fights, and nothing else. Not only are all wars caused by hogs, but back of every

war, at a good safe distance from the firing line, is a large drove of hogs that fatten off the spoils of the strife.

This rapacious and greedy herd gorge their vitals to the limit and wheeze and grunt with satisfaction as the war proceeds. They are what are called profiteer hogs and are all corn-fed at public expense. We have in this country right now fully 20,000 of these profiteer hogs that would easily dress at from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000 apiece, including, hoofs, snout, and bristles.

Should Welcome a Book Agent with Respect *By Dr. Frank Crane*

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I WISH to set down these points in favor of the book agent:

1. We need him because we are prone to neglect books. He does us a real service in calling our attention to our need for food for the mind and character as well as food for the body.

2. Every book agent is an advance agent for culture and for better citizenship, for education and for the spread of intelligence.

3. The book agent should be honored because he brings to our attention as a rule the very books we need most and neglect most. Most of the encyclopedias, gazetteers, anthologies, histories, reference books, and authors' complete sets are sold by book agents; and these are the real literary foundation of any household.

4. The book agent as a rule sells us the kind of books the publication of which the publishers are unwilling to undertake without a guarantee of a certain amount of sales—the kind of books that could not well be sold in ordinary book stores. Yet these are the very kind of books we ought most to have. The great Audubon had to get subscribers for his monumental work before he could find a publisher.

5. Book agents are usually persons of character and standing. Very many of them are college boys or girls or teachers who are bringing to the business of book selling a real enthusiasm of culture. The people who sell books as a rule are worthy to enter any man's door.

6. The book agent is a literary specialist. We consult an eye specialist, an ear specialist, or a nerve specialist; why should we not have the advantage of talking with a book specialist before we purchase our literature? The book agent explains to us exactly what the sort of book is which he represents; and we buy, therefore, something we know about and something which we need.

7. Nearly all books sold by the book agent are usually in plain and popular language. Many of the authoritative books on science, theology, law and business are all right for the school room; but it takes a college professor to understand them. When a book upon any of these subjects is brought to our notice by the book agent, however, it is usually one written in language that we can understand, and thus brings culture and knowledge to our reach.

8. Salesmanship is essential. It is an honorable and necessary profession. Every one of us is a saleman in one way or another. The lawyer is trying to induce the jury to accept his ideas; the preacher is trying to persuade his congregation; the doctor is trying to bring us to his point of view in regard to our health; and the real estate agent, carpenter, dry goods merchant or any other kind of business man is endeavoring to meet our wants in the particular articles he has to offer. And surely it is as high business to bring to us the goods of the mind, of the higher values of life such as we find in books, as it is to sell us any other goods.

9. The book agent is a very important factor in our great educational system. He does much to disseminate knowledge and right ideas. The Holy Bible has been sold for years by book agents, and many a home possesses a Bible which it would not have were it not for the agent.

10. When you buy a book of an agent, you get a better idea of what you are buying than you do when you purchase elsewhere; for he is well acquainted with his book and can give you the advance information about it which you desire.

These are some of the reasons, to my mind, why we should welcome the book agent, should treat him with respect and listen to him with attention.

World War A Means to an End *By H. C. Temple*

A CAREFUL scanning of the public press, and a research of the results of the great World War, will reveal to the mind of the careful student the fact that all Europe struggles on the brink of ruin, and that all nations are face to face with utter disaster—worn out by wars.

The world's history is a record of wars. In former wars there were usually some trophies of victory; but the World War on the contrary marks the beginning of disaster and ruin, the downfall of all nations. A cry of Peace, Peace, has gone up; but there is no peace.

Modern civilization is affected with disease which, if prolonged, means decay and death. Not one country alone is affected, but all countries. It is time we candidly face the facts, investigate the causes, and if possible apply the remedy.

The nations of Europe feel the distress most keenly; for Europe is more directly affected, having been longer under the baneful influence of militarism, which like a canker saps the life-blood from any nation. Militarism has been the direct cause of the downfall of most nations in the past. The saying is surely true: "Whatsoever a man [or nation] soweth, that shall he also reap."

The total loss of life in all the wars of the nineteenth century was about 4,500,000, including 2,000,000 killed during the Napoleonic wars, from 1792 to 1815.

In the World War, the loss of life is estimated at 12,991,000, with more than 15,000,000 maimed, and depending for support upon the nation for which they fought.

At the close of the great World War, when the Allied nations had hoped for a glorious victory, Europe saw:

(1) An increase in the public debts from $26,000,000,000 to $185,000,000,000;

(2) An increase in public debt expenses from $2,000,000,000 to $26,000,000,000;

(3) A decrease in the percentage of gold reserve held for currency from 23 percent to 2 percent;

(4) An increase in the cost of living of about 230 percent;

(5) An increase in governmental expenditures of about 480 percent;

(6) An increase in military expenditures of about 320 percent;

(7) A shifting of wealth through inflation from the creditor to the debtor class.

The question now is, Can the 480,000,000 people in Europe hold together long enough to climb the hill back to health and prosperity? What is true of Europe is true, to a more or less degree, of every country on earth.

The standard of living is sinking. It is harder for the average man to earn a living for himself and family today than it was last year, and it was harder last year than it was the year before. The average man—hard-working and industrious—finds the industrial machine less and less productive, so that his very existence is threatened. The problem of how to make a living has become an intensely personal one. He realizes that something has happened; but as to what it is or why it is, he may be at a loss to know.

All this is the evidence that "the Gentile times" have ended; that man's lease of national power has expired; and that He "whose right it is" shall rule. (Ezekiel 21:25-27) The Lord foretold these conditions through the prophets of old. Daniel announced the climax, saying, "There shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation even to that same time." (Daniel 12:1) Jesus, quoting the same words, added: "No, nor ever shall be" thereafter. (Matthew 24:21) Haggai foretold the shaking of the nations, that the desire of all nations might come.—Haggai 2:7.

The world is surely on fire, and the elements are being consumed as the apostle Peter declared they would be: "Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." (2 Peter 3:10-13) For Isaiah tells us: "It shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain [kingdom] of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains [earthly kingdoms], and shall be exalted above the hills [organized societies]: and all nations shall flow unto it."—Isaiah 2:2.

The rehabilitation and reconstruction of the world will be brought about by the kingdom of righteousness under Christ, for which we have long prayed: "Thy kingdom come."

Big Business in the Saddle *By H. P. La Fountain*

HAVING loaded humanity down with an interest-bearing debt of which the combined efforts of mankind can now barely pay the interest, and hardly that, to say nothing of the principal, big business naturally likes to keep open what sluiceways of profit it possibly can; and having gone to great lengths in whipping the Mexican Republic into submission to its terms, it does not now wish to see anything arise on the horizon that seems likely to interfere.

Hence the altogether extraordinary act of our chief apostle of big business, President Coolidge, in doing what no other president has ever done before, allowing the shipment of arms "to the Government of Mexico which has been recognized by the Government of the United States," and putting an embargo on all other shipments of arms to that country.

On previous occasions the United States has put an embargo on shipments of all arms to Mexico; but that included the whole country, and all parties in it. Never before has the United States intervened in a foreign State to support the existing authority as against some other party that wanted to get it.

On this subject the Philadelphia *Record* says, with a good deal of the old-time punch of the editors that used to be:

"The time was when our national sympathies were keenly excited by all revolutionary movements. We sympathized with the Irish and the Hungarians. Daniel Webster, in what was once one of our most famous State papers, defended our right to express sympathy with the Hungarian revolutionists against Austria. We went delirious with enthusiasm over Louis Kossuth. We cheered for the Greeks. We would fight the Holy Alliance rather than see it reëstablish Spanish authority in the Western Hemisphere. We were warm friends of the Cubans and made an excuse of the Maine to drive the Spaniards out of the island. We had a fellow feeling for everybody who was against the Government.

"But just as the wild Prince Hal denied all acquaintance with Sir John Falstaff when the crown came to him, so in the days of our maturity and our power we take the same view of rebels that the Holy Alliance did. Sixty years ago we suppressed a movement for independence within our own territories, and we have since become powerful and prosperous, and perhaps we are a little ashamed of our own origin. At any rate we regard the maintenance of the existing authorities as of the utmost importance.

"Of course, if President Taft's point of view had been the same as President Coolidge's the United States would have assisted Diaz in putting down the Madero revolution. If President McKinley's had been the same we would have sold munitions to Captain General Weyler to assist him in putting down the Cuban insurrection. But our interests have changed."

Our Philadelphia correspondent who sends us the foregoing says respecting it: "This is one of the best 100% American jokes that I have seen in any newspaper in many years. It delicately hints that apparently now, in order to be a 100% American, one must first be ashamed of it and then repudiate all that our forefathers fought for. And this from the Cradle of Liberty itself! I was afraid that you might miss this; and as it is pretty good, I could not resist the temptation to send it to you."

The Ideal *By C. J. W., Jr.*

Two laborers sat down to lunch.
Said one of them: "Oi have a hunch
That this here Communism stuff
Is nawthin' but a lot of bluff."

The other said: "Oh, no; it's not!
Ye'll greatly benefit yer lot
When Communism is the rule,
So don't be shpeakin' loike a fool."

"Well, how's it work?" asked Pat O'Dee;
First speaker of the two was he.
"It works this way," the other said;
I'd share wid ye me only bed;

"If I'd two houses fine and great,
I'd give ye half me big estate;
If I a million dollars had,
The half would go to you, me lad.

"If I'd two yachts, ye would have one:
Ye'd share wid me in all my fun;
If I'd two cars—," but here he stops,
As from his seat the other hops.

Excitedly Pat's optics shine:
"Begorra, wadn't that be fine!"
He cried; and then quite suddenly,
"What if ye had two pigs?" said he.

The other looked at Pat askance,
Then threw at him a baleful glance.
He hesitated, and grew red—
"Ye know Oi've got two pigs," he said,

Psychology vs. Subconscious Mind and Immortality *By F. Leon Scheerer*

OCCULTISM, we are told (*Watch Tower* for October 1, 1918), has invaded not only "the drama and poetry, but is one of the distinctive features of recent literature"! as pictorialized in that memorable Photo-Drama cartoon, "Where It All Comes From," which shows Satan operating a typewriter, its keys representing the intellects of various educators. All of this helps us to appreciate the stupendous fact that the numerous psychology movements of our day are no exception to this rule, since the battleground is, first of all, in the mind.

Impressed with the fact of a tendency even among students of the Bible today, to quote this misleading phrase "subconscious mind" (although quite unable to define its meaning, yet in repeating it they unwittingly give credence to this error), I herewith submit the following potent excerpts, culled from various sources, to show that this occult theory is fully disproved by the rational laws of phrenology, the nervous system, the blood, the brain, and the science of the mind—PSYCHO-LOGY:

Speaking of our so-called latent powers, the editor of the Los Angeles *Record* tells us:

"Regardless that the brain of today must be better equipped than when our immediate forebears were public factors, its further mental development is restricted. Exercise of all its parts is hindered by specialization. Few of us reach our thought capacity and memory limit. In the sixteenth century there were minds superior to most intellects of this, the twentieth epoch. James Crichton at twelve held the degree of Bachelor of Arts. When fourteen he was Master of Arts. At seventeen he agreed to answer, in verse or prose, any question on any science in any one of twelve languages. He met all comers, and triumphed."

"If we would know the truth of ourselves," once stated Honorable John C. Neal, "we must interrogate phrenology. The result of my experiences for something over twoscore years is a revelation put by God himself within the reach of all his intelligent creation, to be studied and applied in all the relations and in all the business of life."

How the Mind Functions

"ALL of the psychical faculties," we read in *Human Culture*, "are located in the cerebral cortex. One set of these sensoria is located in the side of the head. Through these brain centers the soul studies business, finance, industry, food, liquids, methods of self-preservation, medication, nutrition, and everything which relates to physical life. Another set of faculties is located in the temples or middle part of the head. These intelligent forces study art, music, idealism, poetry, self-beauty, and physical improvement in the arts, sciences and industries. Through these, men become aspiring and inclined for self-elevation [and improvement] in a physical sense.

"A third set of organs is located in the forehead. They are interested in education, science, philosophy, physical matter and its qualities. They study the universe in a material sense. They are scientists, architects, builders, designers, inventors, speakers, and makers of things. They gather and use data. They make man progressive, in a technical, mechanical, inventive, scientific, literary, oratorical, reasoning, and philosophical sense.

"A fourth set of powers is located on the top of the head. These intelligent forces are abstract and metaphysical in themselves. They constitute the subjective mind. They are interested in religious culture, law, spiritual truths, salvation and eternal life. They study the spiritual forces of the universe. They are interested in a righteous character, righteousness, spirit[ual] life, eternal happiness.

"But in all those faculties, there is not one that is able to secrete and support life or to manufacture nutrition for brain, thought, emotion or the general activities of the soul.

"When it is a question of life production, nutrition and health, the cerebrum and psychical faculties must fall back upon those brain centers located in the base; and the most important of those brain centers are the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata. The medulla itself is the distribution department. It has charge of distribution of nutrition in a transportational sense. This transportation is twofold: Anabolic or reconstructive, and catabolic or eliminative. In these two processes, life and death, are represented. Through the anabolic process nutrition and life are transported to such places where they are needed. Through the catabolic process, waste products, impurity and foreign elements are carried out of the system through the skin, lungs, bowels, kidneys, and other excretory organs. For that reason, health and disease depend greatly upon the medulla oblongata. But the medulla does not in itself participate in the creative process of life. The medulla is simply the power house.

"It is the cerebellum that is the laboratory of life, in a biochemical sense. Every one strongly developed in the cerebellum has a long lease of life. Longevity is a result of a well-developed cerebellum and medulla. No one can expect to live long and resist diseases when he is weak in those brain sections. When these brain centers give out, the thread of life is spun."

Special Organs for Special Faculties

"TO SAY," says Dr. Babbitt, "that the mind, whose more immediate realm is the brain, has no special organ for reasoning with or for perceiving or loving or calculating with, is on a par with saying that we can walk without legs, or see without eyes, or hear without ears. Such is the logic, such is the exactness of our men of science. Phrenology, of course, is too vast a science to have all its details perfected, but its fundamental principles must be eternally true."

"You cannot find mind by dissecting the brain," says Prof. Halleck, "but you can connect mind with matter." For "mind," Dr. J. L. Nevius informs us, "is not a separate entity, but a force developed by nervous action, generated and transmitted by living cells over nerves to tissues and organs (acting upon the various faculties of the brain through the nerve cells)."

"The nerve endings," says Dr. W. Burgess in *The New Field Science*, "are in the shape of a snake's head, and, like the brain, are composed of white and gray matter, and seem to be self-conscious, capable of some kind of thought pertaining to self-preservation. Like the brain they require the blood to enable them to perform their functions. Hence we say, 'The life is in the blood,' and the nerves and brain are the organs through which life and sensations are manifested. But the blood is not life; for, separate it from the nerves, and there is no manifestation of life in either."

In a highly instructive article on "How We Think," by Prof. L. A. Hausman, Ph. D., we are told:

"One of the most interesting and significant revelations of the modern study of the structure of the human brain is that there exists an extremely intimate association between the structure of that organ and the various aspects of thought, emotion, and other mental phenomena. It is now a well-established fact that all mental processes are explainable upon the basis of brain structure and activity. The *experiencing of sensations* and of emotions, the perception and remembrance of objects, the formation of judgments, and the construction of long and intricate trains of complex reasonings: in short, all the varied operations of the mind of man are necessarily bound up in the operations of the brain. . . . Further light upon the relations of the pyramidal neurones to intelligence has been shed by the study of the brains of the idiotic, imbecile, and feeble-minded, . . . and that correlations, connections, unions, assemblages of ideas, memories, sensations, etc., are impossible where there exist no physical connections between the multitudinous pyramidal neurones and the fibers"

—of which the latter may be likened to electric wires. These connect the brain with the outer world and vice versa.

As Dr. Jehliffe has said: "The human brain is the most remarkable switchboard ever made." The famous "gray matter" is that portion of the brain which consists principally of cells, while the "white matter" is composed mainly of the connecting and communicating fibers.

Physical Science Versus Immortality

AS A result of the marvelous discoveries made in the several fields of physical science during the nineteenth century, the intellectual fashion became essentially materialistic, and therefore skeptical. Prof. Wundt of Germany, Prof. Carpenter of England, and Profs. James and Ladd of America, succeeded in completely discrediting the old or traditional psychology based upon the assumption that all mental life was simply the expression of the various energies of an indestructible, ethereal principle within man, named the soul.

These investigators, by the inductive or experimental method of research, elaborated a "new" psychology, ineradicably rooted in the knowledge gained of the tissue of the brain and other parts of the nervous organism. They proved incontestably that all mental phenomena are manifestations of nerve or brain energy; and that therefore, without *brain* there can be no intellect. Hence, the new psychology is appropriately styled "physiological psychology."

Hence, psychology is no longer studied from the viewpoint of vapory Neoplatonism, but from that of the immovable rock of demonstrable science. The momentous achievement has naturally dealt an irreparable blow to the immortality hypothesis. That the immortal soul dogma is hopelessly incompatible with true psychology has been verified again and again!

Note the following argument from the writings of the late eminent thinker, Mr. John Fiske:

"Injuries to the nervous structure entail failure of function, either in the mental operations themselves or in the control which they exercise over the actions of the body; there is either psychical aberration, or loss of consciousness, or muscular paralysis. At the moment of death, as soon as the current of arterial blood ceases to flow through the cerebral vessels, all signs of consciousness cease for the looker-on; and after the nervous system has been resolved into its elements, what reason have we to suppose that consciousness survives, any more than that the wetness of water should survive its separation into oxygen and hydrogen? So far as our terrestrial experience goes, there can be but one answer

to such a question. We have no more warrant in experience for supposing consciousness to exist without a nervous system than we have for supposing the properties of water to exist in a world destitute of hydrogen and oxygen."

The wonderful clearness with which the astute mind of Prof. E. L. Larkin (noted astronomer of the Southland) at one time perceived these same rational truths, in full harmony with all the foregoing, may be gathered from an article published by the New York *Journal* under date of April, 1906, headed "The New Psychology," all the more remarkable since he now tells us: "What mind *is*, is totally unknown," "and not the slightest hint of what mind *is* has *ever* been suggested." This need not surprise us, however, when we recall that he has long since become an ardent student and adept of Occultism.

Ignoring God's natural sciences, such as physiology, phrenology, etc., and unwilling to accept Jehovah's written Word—the incontestable science of the Bible (Jeremiah 8:9)—yet studiously endeavoring to discover a tangible proof or "sense" evidence for the pagan theory of the "immortal soul," Prof. Larkin, in company with other scientific minds, has become a prey to Occultism, to account for the relation between natural and spiritual phenomena. This fact, and it alone, would seemingly explain such a radical departure from this truth.

The New Psychology

THE discoveries now being made in the great psychological laboratories of the world are of the highest possible interest. The leading psychologists now assert that the only difference between the minds of the lower animals and the mind of man is one of degree merely. That is, the minds of men are of the same kind as those of all other animals, only many times stronger, and in the moral and religious faculties which, with those of comprehension and judgment, take in a larger scope.

Careful and long-continued experiments have demonstrated that even low types of animals have reason that differs only from that in man in degree.

All organic beings are mere colonies of cells; *i. e.*, cities of individual living entities. At present it is unknown what life is, but each cell is a center or source of life. Ganglia are nodes or collections of cells into smaller communities; and in the human brain different combinations of the same kinds of cells may produce different faculties of mind. For differing associations of the same kind of ultimate corpuscles (there is but one kind) give rise to all the phases revealed by ordinary chemistry and by the spectroscope. The universe is made up of varying combines of life corpuscles into infinite diversity; and variations in thought, from late analysis of mind and brain, seem to be caused by varying clusters together of one kind of brain cells into ganglia.

Mind is now known to be a product of brain activity; that is, mind is a result. Mice, birds, and insects have been shown to be possessed of reason. Animals learn by experience, and store this experience in memory for long periods of time. Love, affection, veneration, love of the beautiful, gratitude, conscience, consideration, contrition, sorrow, trouble, care, mercy, pity, and many other attributes, for long deemed to be human only, are now known to be possessed by animals, in many cases to a high degree.

Several books giving thousands of instances are published. The most rigid scrutiny made by careful and conservative scientific psychologists during the last twenty years has been totally unable to detect any trace in body or brain, or to find any analogy in nature, concerning the existence of what is popularly called the soul. Blood cells build flesh; stomach cells digest; and brain cells evolve mind. Psychologists are incapable of finding any difference in the three processes.

In the present state of psychic science, it is not known what mind is; but, whatever it may be, it is known that it is caused by the action of brain and nerve cells. When this activity ends all traces of mind come to an end. Cells that originate mind are far more complex than those that perform the office of secretion in glands. The secretion of mind is of greater complexity than the secretion of bile or gastric fluids. But all are developed by the work of cells.

Since compiling the foregoing my attention has been directed to a related subject published in a recent issue of the *Literary Digest*, quoting from an article on "The Influence of Bodily Attitudes on the States of Consciousness," contributed to *L'Education Physique* (Paris), as follows:

"The influence of the mind on the body has been unduly exploited. That of the body on the mind is no

less sure, but it has been little considered from any particular aspect. Speaking of the correspondence that exists between our physical and moral constitution, . . . the intimate association between our attitudes, gestures, walk, expressions, and our state of mind," he tells us, "we cannot believe that there is complete separation between the different phenomena that we call sensation, speech, ideas, emotions, and movements.

"The impressions whose source is in the depths of our organs and tissues (conveyed and transmitted by a current—the nerve fluid) passing through a chain of cells, themselves have an influence on our consciousness . . . there are no states of consciousness that are solely representative; in every idea, even the most abstract, we find on analysis motor images that are themselves the beginning of muscular contractions. In the same way . . . none of our muscles can enter into action without provoking a sensation that is connected with an idea and an emotion. The solidarity of the functions of the psychic life, owing to which intelligence, sensibility and activity are in reality but different aspects of one tendency, is one of the best established laws of Modern Psychology."

What the Soul Really Is

THE foregoing would seem to prove that there is no such thing as soul. We purposely made it read that way; for we desired to have the mind freed of the commonly accepted idea of the soul—that it is an indestructible something within and yet separate and distinct from the organism. As true science cannot get away from facts, men will come to see presently that the Bible definition of "soul" is and has always been correct. The preachers have been and are wrong. The "immortal soul" idea sprang from Satan's original lie: "Thou shalt not surely die."

Soul means sentient being, a being that breathes and that can think, whether man or beast. (Numbers 31:28; Genesis 1:20, 30, margins) Man does not *have* a soul; man *is* a soul, because when alive he both breathes and thinks. "God formed man of the dust of the ground [made an organism], and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life [filled his lungs with air]; and man became [as the result of beginning to breathe] a living soul." (Genesis 2:7) Could anything be simpler?

Mind, whatever it be, is the result of the action of the brain and nerve cells. When this activity ends all traces of mind come to an end. This would not need to be repeated were it not that the teaching of theologians has been such that the immortal soul idea is woven into our very beings—we were born with it, we nursed it, and we fed upon it.

That mind does come to an end when a person stops breathing we read in Psalm 146:4: "His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish." As man *is* a soul while he is alive, when he is dead he is not a soul. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die" (Ezekiel 18:4; Acts 3:23), and when dead it is *not*.

It is the souls of humanity that have been redeemed, and in the resurrection the same souls shall live again—be revived from death; for they will be given new bodies in which they will function.—Psalm 49:7-15; 1 Cor. 15:36-40.

Resurgam *By Mrs. A. E. Purvis*

Rest comes at last! Poor storm-tossed soul,
Thy restless heart and throbbing brain
No more shall drive thee to despair!
Sleep now in Jesus, safely hid
Until God's wrath be overpast.

Then shall the Sun's life-giving beams
Pierce the lone silence of the grave,
And thou shalt stand again with men
Upon this earth—no longer bound
With fetters forged by Satan's lies.
Then Truth shall cover all the earth
As waters cover the great deep:
Life's mysteries shall all be solved;
Jehovah's wisdom magnified,
His righteous judgments fully seen!

Then thou shalt know that some thou loved
Who chose the path of sacrifice,
And followed in the Savior's steps
From Jordan's brink to Calvary,
Are now in Zion, kings and priests,
Reigning with Christ—all things made new.

Others, long mourned for, shall return,
And thou with them shalt follow on
To know the Lord. In holy paths
Thy feet shall tread until, at last,
The Christ shall place upon thy head
A crown of everlasting life.
And evermore thy joy shall be
To praise the great Creator's name,
And sing aloud with all mankind
The song of Moses and the Lamb.

Why Man Grows Sick and Dies

(Broadcast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 244 meters, by Judge Rutherford)

IN MY last lecture here, proof was made from the Bible that God created the first man perfect.

The Bible declares that God is love, and that justice is the habitation of His throne. His revealed plan proves that every act of His is prompted by love, and that He deviates not from justice at any time.

Now we behold that the earth is full of sorrow; that every one has more or less of human ailments, pain, weaknesses, and sickness. All men suffer bodily pain and mental anguish; and experience shows that in the course of time men have died.

Many, therefore, ask the question: Why should a just and loving God permit so much evil in the world, so much sickness, sorrow, suffering and death? Could not God have prevented all such unhappiness? And is not the fact that He has not prevented man from suffering and dying, proof that God is not just and not loving? Is not the fact that man suffers and dies proof also that man was not created perfect?

It is true that God could have made man in such a way that he could have been prevented from sinning. Had God done so, man would have been a machine, without the power to discern right and wrong. He would have had no choice between right and wrong. He would not have had the power to exercise his own will. There would have been no free moral agency. Man would have been devoid of moral sense.

Experience is the best teacher. God made man perfect, and set before him right and wrong. The baneful effects of wrong and the blessed effects of good could be thoroughly learned only by experience. Being created a free moral agent, man was given the liberty to choose right or wrong. He chose evil. The final result will show that evil leads to suffering and destruction, while righteousness leads to everlasting life and endless happiness. This great lesson must be learned by experience.

The outworking of God's plan will also demonstrate to all, in due time, that Jehovah's every act is prompted by love and is for the benefit of man; and that in everything He is just. The ultimate goal of everlasting happiness will be reached by those who do good. For this reason a correct understanding of God's great program is absolutely essential to peace of mind, both now and hereafter.

The purpose of these lectures is to stimulate the people to the study of the Bible, in order that they may learn the divine plan and enjoy a peace of mind that nothing else brings.

The Fall

THE account of the fall of man is plainly told in Holy Writ. The perfect man Adam was placed in Eden, the garden of God. Eden was perfect in all of its appointments and environments. The climate was just right. The flowers and the trees, the birds and the beasts, were all in exact harmony and all willingly submissive to the perfect man Adam, who had the rightful dominion over them.

God created woman, and gave her to Adam in Eden to be his helpmate and companion. To this perfect pair God gave command and the power to multiply and fill the earth with a happy race. But before this wonderful work of propagating the race began, a terrible thing occurred.

In Eden, the garden of the Lord, was Lucifer, a spirit being of great wisdom and power. Placed there as overseer, he came in contact with man. He had the power to appear in different forms and to speak, as the record shows, to man. He learned that God had granted dominion to man and had given Adam power to bring forth and rear children. Lucifer became ambitious to have, like unto the Most High God, a dominion and a kingdom of his own. He meditated upon this scheme. He concluded to acquire control of man and his offspring, and by this means to set up a kingdom of his own. To accomplish this ambitious desire he resorted to fraud and deception.

Approaching mother Eve he inquired of her why she did not eat of a certain fruit in the midst of Eden. To his question Eve replied: 'To eat of this fruit would cause us to die; for God has thus given us His law.' To this Lucifer answered: 'God doth know that in the very day that you eat of this fruit you shall be as wise as God. You shall surely NOT die.' This was the first lie ever told. It was a fraud and deception

practised upon Eve to induce her to take a wrongful step.

Eve yielded to the seductive influence of Lucifer, ate of the fruit, and thus violated Jehovah's law. Her husband, Adam, afterwards learned of what she had done. He knew the law, and also knew that death would result from her act and that he would, therefore, be deprived of her companionship. Thus he had set before him right and wrong. To choose the wrongful course meant to be disloyal to Jehovah and to die; to choose the right course meant to forsake his wife forever. Loyalty was the test put upon him. He chose to join his wife in death. He wilfully violated God's law. He, therefore, became the first suicide. Many men have since been induced to take a wrongful course because of the influence of woman. The real test to which Adam was put was loyalty to God. In due course of time every man must have his loyalty to God tested.

Jehovah had plainly informed the perfect man that disloyalty would mean death. He had said: 'In the day that you sin you shall die.' Man has ever recognized by his enactment of laws that this law of Jehovah was both just and reasonable.

High treason is declared a crime against the government of the United States, punishable by death. If a man in the highest office should prove disloyal to the nation, deliberately betraying the nation, every good citizen upon the jury would vote for his death. Every other good citizen would say: That is right. The majesty of the law must be upheld.

Jehovah had placed man in control of the earth. He held the highest place in the government of earth that could be held. God had made His law plain, and had defined disloyalty and the penalty therefor. Adam was not ignorant of the law. Had God refused to enforce His law, which had been deliberately broken, He would have denied that He is a God of justice. Regardless of how much pain it gave Him to put to death His perfect creature, the majesty of His law must be upheld. To this every reasonable mind will agree. After the violation of His law there was nothing for Jehovah to do but to pronounce and to enforce His decree and judgment. This He did.

There is no intimation in this divine decree, neither elsewhere in Holy Writ, that man should suffer eternal torture. To have sentenced man to eternal torment would have meant the changing of the law after it had been violated. Such an ex-post-facto law is repugnant to God and to man.

The letter of the law announced that death should be suffered by him who violates it. The decree, or judgment, entered against Adam is in exact conformity thereto. This judgment is set forth in the Bible in the following words: (1) "Unto the woman he said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow, and thy conception: in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. (2) And unto Adam he said, Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life: thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field: in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return. . . . Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil: and now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live forever; therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken. So he drove out the man: and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden, cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life."—Genesis 3:16-24.

How Enforced

JEHOVAH might have chosen to enforce His judgment by immediately destroying Adam. He did not choose to do this, however. Had He permitted the man to remain in Eden and have access to the tree of life Adam would have continued to live forever. Jehovah, therefore, chose to enforce His judgment by causing Adam to obtain food outside of Eden. The earth was in an imperfect condition. The food that grew outside of Eden contained poison. Adam now was compelled to go forth, till the soil, earn his bread, and partake of an imperfect food that caused him to grow sick. The food that man has been compelled to eat ever since has been imperfect, and has caused him to sicken and

die; and for this reason experts have diligently sought to find a perfect food. They have not yet found it. In God's due time man shall have that perfect food restored to him, as we will prove by the Bible later on.

Outside of Eden, under the sentence of death, sick from partaking of poisonous foods, Adam and Eve began, in harmony with the divine decree, to propagate the human race. The natural result was, and of necessity must be, that their children were born imperfect. It would be impossible for man, now imperfect and dying because of his own wrongful act, to transmit life to his offspring and that offspring be perfect. The Lord, through His prophet, makes this matter clear to us when He caused David to write: "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me."—Psalm 51:5.

Every child born in the earth has been begotten in an unrighteous condition because of the imperfection of the parent, and has been brought forth a sinner. By the word sinner is meant that which is imperfect. Every imperfect being in Jehovah's sight is a sinner. St. Paul, the great logician of the Bible, under inspiration, in harmony with this statement wrote: "Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned."—Romans 5:12.

Adam lived on the earth for 930 years after he had been expelled from Eden. During that entire period of 930 years he was growing weaker, until he died. Had he remained in harmony with God he would have never grown old; he would have daily renewed his youth, and would be living now, strong and vigorous and happy; and likewise his children.

It is observed that every child when born has more or less beauty of youth. As it comes to the age of manhood this beauty is marred; in old age he is misshapen, deformed, unsightly, and thus goes down into death. Death is the great enemy of the human race. It has fed upon mankind for more than 6,000 years.

During that time millions of people have gone into death. They have not gone into eternal torture, however. The doctrine of eternal torment originated with the Devil. At the time man was sentenced to death, God changed the name of Lucifer; and thereafter he has been known as the Dragon, that old Serpent, Satan, the Devil. He has ever since been the enemy of God and of man, has opposed righteousness, and has diligently endeavored to blind man to God's character and plan. He has evilly influenced men and nations because of their imperfection. God has not interfered, in order that man might have a full complete lesson of the baneful effects of evil; and, in God's due time, when he has learned his lesson, man will obey God's laws and rejoice in good and righteousness.

Satan for long centuries has been the god of this world; that means the invisible ruler of those who refuse to learn of God and obey Him. The Apostle says that Satan has blinded the minds of men to the truth concerning God's plan. His endeavor has been to keep man in ignorance lest he should know God and obey Him. A few men, at all times, have striven vigorously against Satan and tried to learn righteousness and do righteousness. We are now approaching a time when Satan shall be deprived of his power and liberty, and when men shall be fully enlightened as to God's purpose and have a full opportunity to obey righteousness and enjoy the blessings that shall follow. Satan has been the one that is responsible for the God-dishonoring doctrine of inherent immortality and eternal torment. In due course all people will learn this. They will likewise learn that God's provision has all along the way been one of love, which will forever establish love and righteousness in the hearts of the people who love and obey Jehovah.

Since the time of the unhappy event of Eden God has been working out His great plan for the redemption, deliverance and blessing of mankind. This plan of redemption, as revealed in the Bible, magnifies the name and honor and glory of Jehovah, and proves to every reverent mind that He is a God of wisdom, justice, love, and power.

My next lecture here shall be devoted to the promise Jehovah made to bless mankind. I hope to be able to show that we are nearing the time when this promise is about to be put into operation, and that there is a happy and blessed time for the human race just ahead.

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

291 The purpose of Jesus' appearing to the disciples was that the fact might be fully established that He was resurrected and alive. He had power to create a fleshly body and appear in it and dissolve it at any time; and without doubt when He appeared to His disciples behind locked doors He created the body immediately in their presence and dissolved it when He disappeared. To prove to them that He was a real body of flesh and bones He said to them: "Handle me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have." (Luke 24:39) This was not a spirit body, but a body of flesh. The body with which He ascended on high, and which He has in heaven, is a glorious body which no man can look upon and live except by the miraculous power of Jehovah. The apostle Paul states: "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God." (1 Corinthians 15:50, 51) In addition to this, St. John says: "It doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him: for we shall see him as he is."—1 John 3:2.

292 St. Paul was given a miraculous view of the Lord in glory. As he was journeying to Damascus, suddenly there shone about him a light from heaven. He did not see the body of Jesus, but only the light from our Lord's glorious body. He heard a voice saying unto him, "I am Jesus." So brilliant was this light that for three days he was blind; and the Lord performed a miracle by removing his blindness. "And immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received sight forthwith, and arose, and was baptized." (Acts 9:1-19) The apostle Paul afterward relating this incident said: "And last of all he [Jesus] was seen of me also, as of one born out of due time." (1 Corinthians 15:8) Here we have a little glimpse of what the glorious body of the Lord is. These facts show that the bodies in which Jesus appeared after His resurrection were neither the body that was crucified nor His glorious spiritual body, but bodies created expressly for the purpose of appearing unto His disciples. Our Lord's human body, the one crucified, was removed from the tomb by the power of God. Had it remained there, it would have been an obstacle in the way of the faith of His disciples, who were not yet instructed in spiritual things. They were not thus instructed until the giving of the holy spirit at Pentecost. The Scriptures do not reveal what became of that body, except that it did not decay nor corrupt. (Acts 2:27, 31) We can surmise that the Lord may have preserved it somewhere to exhibit to the people in the Millennial age. The Scriptures tell us that God miraculously hid the body of Moses (Deuteronomy 34:6; Jude 9); and Jehovah could just as easily have preserved and hid away the body of Jesus. Jesus being resurrected a divine being, the express image of the Father, we are sure that no man could look upon Him and live. (Exodus 33:20) Christ Jesus the Lord in heaven is a glorious being, the fairest of ten thousand, and altogether lovely; and no human eye has ever seen Him since He was glorified, except the vision miraculously given to St. Paul.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What was Jesus' purpose in appearing to the disciples? ¶ 291.

Describe the body in which Jesus appeared behind locked doors; and what did He say to His disciples then? ¶ 291.

Could the body in which Jesus was crucified ascend into heaven? and if not, why not? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 291.

Describe our Lord's appearance to Saul on the way to Damascus. ¶ 292.

Did Saul see the body of Jesus at that time? ¶ 292.

What effect did the appearance of the Lord to St. Paul have upon him? ¶ 292.

What did St. Paul later say about Jesus appearing unto him? ¶ 292.

What does the appearance of the Lord to St. Paul prove with reference to the bodies in which Jesus appeared shortly after His resurrection? ¶ 292.

What became of the body of the Lord that was crucified? ¶ 292.

Christ Jesus in glory possesses what kind of body? ¶ 292.

Infallibility of the Bible

Are the clerical errors of scribes, the composers' mistakes, printers' faults, the incomplete comprehension of translators sufficient to disprove the infallibility of the Bible? Haggling over such things has beclouded many minds to the wonderful theme of God's Holy Word.

And equally destructive of happiness and contentment are the moralists who would force people to live the confined lives of some religious devotees.

The Bible is not a book of moralistic practice.

Its theme is that those factors contributing to unhappiness—sickness, sorrow, pain, trouble and death—shall end.

Sweeping aside the wranglings over dogma, misspelled words and creed disputes, the HARP BIBLE STUDY Course devotes itself to the theme of the Bible—its prophecies interpreting daily events; for the Bible alone explains the world's perplexities. The cogent, clear-presentation of the Divine Plan in the HARP COURSE proves the inerrancy of the Scriptures.

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a Journal of fact hope and courage

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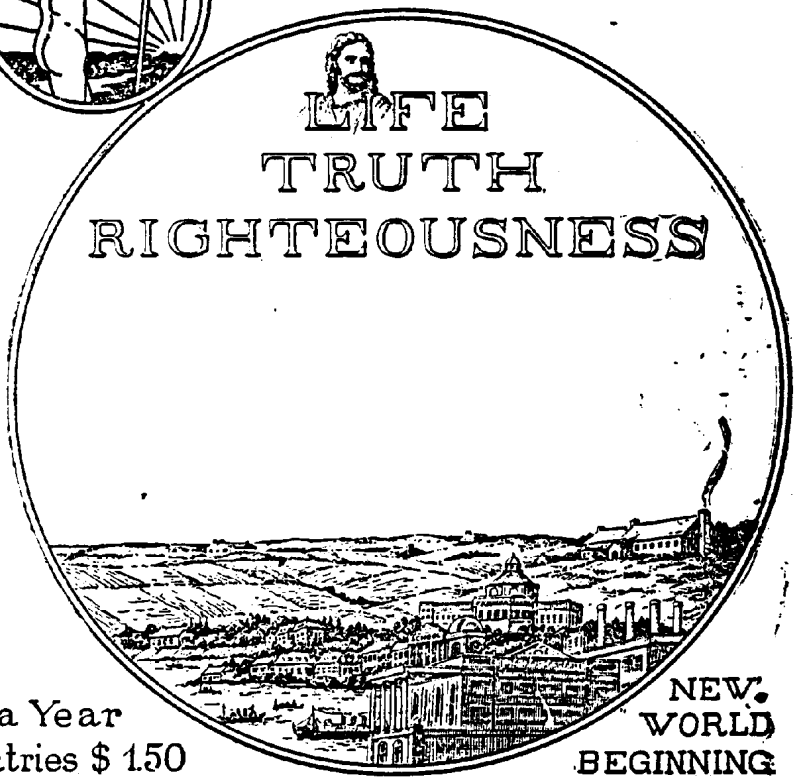


THE WEATHER AND ITS FREAKS

A REVIEW OF THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

FEDERAL RESERVE MONSTER

GOD'S PROMISE TO BLESS MANKIND



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Contents *of the* Golden Age

FINANCE—COMMERCE—TRANSPORTATION

REVIEW OF THE NEWS OF THE WORLD 493
Charges of Fraud and Graft 493
Russian Banker Imprisoned 494
THE FEDERAL RESERVE MONSTER 500
FEDERAL RESERVE SEAMSTRESS HARD AT WORK (Cartoon) 501
COIN HARVEY'S OBELISK 504

POLITICAL—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

Great Britain, France, Belgium 493
Germany, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Italy 494
Religion in the East, Palestine, Persia 495
India, China, Japan, Mexico, Honduras, Haiti 496
REPORTS FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS 497
From Canada 497
From Great Britain 498

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY

Danish Farming Notes 493

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANY

THE WEATHER AND ITS FREAKS 483
Physical Changes Are Noted 484
Giant Icebergs Breaking Loose 486
Rain-Making Experiments 488
Insurance for Damage by Storms 489
Forecasting and Its Uncertainties 491
IN THE STORM (Poem) 492

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

A LITERARY MASTERPIECE 505
ABOVE THE STORM (Cartoon) 506
GOD'S PROMISE TO BLESS MANKIND 507
Why the Promise Was Made 508
Channel of Blessing 509
Time and Effect of Blessing 510
THE OLD MUST PASS (Poem) 510
STUDIES IN "THE HARP OF GOD" 511
CARTOON FROM "YALE RECORD" 511

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The Weather and its Freaks

WEATHER is perhaps the most talk-producing subject in the world. It serves as a universal and continual silence breaker. It comes to the rescue of the embarrassed, and relieves the monotony of many trying situations. Millions of tons of breath are wasted annually on the subject of weather. When minds grow sluggish and conversations lag, how natural it is for most of us to play ping-pong with the weather!

He said: "I think the weather is awful."

She said: "You shouldn't grumble at the weather. If it were not for that, you'd have nothing to talk about."

We may differentiate between climate and weather. Climate is the normal characteristic of the weather for any locality. The most potent causes regulating climate are latitude and altitude. Perpetual snow and ice in the polar regions and on mountain peaks are the climatic conditions normal to such places, while in the torrid zone grasses, fruits and flowers thrive, and beasts, insects and birds multiply and sing and play because the environments are conducive to such activity. Also, sea and air currents have much to do with determining climatic characteristics for any country.

The Himalaya mountains cause the Indian monsoon rains. The monsoon is a trade-wind of great influence on the climate of the world. From May to September a steady air current sets in from the southwest, laden with moisture from the Indian Ocean. A second monsoon from the northeast prevails from November to April. The monsoon region extends to the Pacific as far as Japan. Thus the Himlayas may be called the father of the weather.

Weather may be said to be any meteorological phenomena, or oddities of climate. Any excessive hotness or coldness, dryness or wetness, storminess, fogginess or cloudiness, sudden changes of temperature, or prolonged spells of any of these, and even abnormal presence or absence of sunshine, are all properly weather conditions.

The earth has its sunshine and cloud centers. At Tucson, Arizona, and Gunnison, Colorado, it is safe for the hotels to advertise "meals free on cloudy days"; for in the latter place there have been but six cloudy days in the last ten years. Yuma, Arizona, is the center of the chief of the sunshine zones in the United States, with spots of secondary prominence located in southern California, southeastern New Mexico, western Texas, and in Florida. These sunshine centers receive from eighty percent to eighty-five percent of the sunbeams aimed at them annually. The rainfalls in these areas are negligible. The cloud centers are located in western Washington, near the southern portion of Puget Sound, on the southeastern shore of Lake Ontario, and in the upper peninsula of Michigan. From seventy-five percent to eighty percent of the days in these places are either cloudy or partly cloudy.

Best Climate in the World

ALTHOUGH only eighty miles from the equator, the city of Para, Brazil, boasts of the best climate in the world. It enjoys a perennial climate of what might be called mild summer. A gentle shower of rain falls almost every afternoon in the year, which, together with the welcome trade-winds blowing in from the Atlantic, tempers the intense heat of the sun and gives Para a climate that for evenness and agreeableness probably cannot be surpassed.

But we must not think that all around the world near the equator there is excessive heat, or even mild summer weather. Let us remember that on the 21st of September the sun is over the equator on his trip southward, and that at that time the sun's rays are projected straight at the earth, so that at the equator the

sunbeams would be dancing straight up and down, delivering their full energy of heat. An officer on one of the All-American Cable Company's ships writes that on October 15th while crossing the equator at noon, southbound on the western coast of South America, he was compelled to don a heavy blue uniform instead of the white duck suit which he had worn for three months around Panama. Before arriving at Santa Elena, Ecuador, 150 miles south of the equator, under more direct rays of the sun, he was wearing a sweater additionally under his coat. This was at sea, probably 100 miles out; but overcoats were being worn on his arrival at Lima, Peru, which is something less than 800 miles south of the equator.

Perhaps, after all, the best climate in the world is right at home, wherever we live. "The search for a better climate," says the *Journal of American Medical Association*, "frequently means, as every clinician well realizes, a change in something more than meteorologic environment. It is not the air for the lungs, the temperature for the skin, the altitude for circulation, or such incidents that alone are sought. Social, mental and physical changes occasion their own beneficial or baneful transformations."

What the poor world is most in need of, then, is a peace of mind, a quietness of heart, and the elimination of the causes of worry, envy, jealousy and selfishness. These and many other good things are promised as the heritage of humanity during the reign of Messiah, the kingdom for which we still pray.

Physical Changes Are Noted

CLIMATIC changes have been noted in these columns from time to time, occasioned by shifting of ocean streams, receding of the ice zones, and changing of air currents. Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the American Forestry Association, in explaining the reason why many of the trees in Central Park, New York city, died a few years ago, attributed it to changing atmospheric conditions, which have been going on for over twenty years.

There was a decided decrease in rainfall, much of which fell during the summer months, when most needed; an increase of wind movements; and a general decrease in humidity extending over a five-year period. These were contributing causes; for the soil is in poor condition and is shallow, and the trees were not able to stand the increased lack of moisture.

Much rain falls on the ocean near its points of absorption. Tropical regions tend either to rainy seasons with a high annual precipitation, like the valley of the Amazon, with from eighty to one hundred and twenty inches, or to a low average, like the Peninsula of Yucatan in Mexico, with about fourteen inches, or to none at all, as in the desert of Sahara.

In the United States the rainfall figures run from ten inches in southern California to ten to thirty inches in the high Western plains, increasing to twenty to thirty inches in the Missouri valley, rising to thirty-five through the Ohio valley to the Atlantic coast, and increasing to sixty on the Gulf coast.

There are many reports that the Arctic regions are warming up. Explorers and fishermen find the climate moderating about Spitzbergen, and causing rapid changes in flora and fauna. Old glaciers have disappeared. For five years these changes have been noticeable. It is estimated that the United States as a whole, winter and summer, has warmed up one and three-tenths degrees since 1897. One degree in temperature is equal to about 100 miles in a north and south direction. So warm was it two years ago in the Swiss mountains that many of the ice bridges, used for years, gave way.

Seals have been leaving their old feeding places in the Polar region and seeking cooler water farther north. Land is appearing where formerly there were vast areas of ice. Fossils of a tropical fern have been dug up in Greenland, showing that in the antediluvian period there was a warm climate with tropical vegetation where the glaciers are now melting away.

Scientists generally are at sea as to the cause of the earth's warming up. To them, the earth, millions of years ago (?), was a molten mass, red hot, and for ages it has been cooling. The sun also, say they, is gradually cooling. So, scientifically, as the earth is cooling and the sun radiating less and less heat, the earth gets warmer and warmer! It is estimated that the heat in the center of the earth ranges from 3,000° to 180,000° Fahrenheit. Some think that the increase of heat on the surface of the earth is due to the disintegration of radium in the rocks; others attribute it to radioactivity; and still others think that the earth is radiating heat which was stored up during condensation

from the original nebula, or that a chemical reaction of some kind is taking place.

Two summers ago the Laplanders enjoyed their first real summer weather within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The thermometer rose to 86°, and the Eskimos had to lay aside their furs.

There are warm spots in the far north. Little heed was given to the reports of tropical regions north of Porcupine River, latitude 65°, longitude, 144°, Alaska, until 1912, when a party of explorers noticed that the thermometer began suddenly to rise from 40° below zero to where the snow was melting; and they had to remove their warm clothing, within a space of two hours' traveling. They encountered hot springs, and came upon dense growths of vegetation. They found large rivers of warm water teeming with fish: the country was said to be alive with game.

Great volumes of warm water from the Mexican Gulf Stream, pouring through from the Atlantic into the far north, and from the Japan Stream, swinging farther into the north Pacific at every earthquake shock, tend to moderate the waters of the Arctic region, and will, we believe, in time wear away all the ice and snow and relieve the frigidity of the entire north. The San Francisco earthquake is said to have changed the Japan Stream to a course 1,000 miles farther north, and the recent Japan earthquake changed its course another 150 miles farther north.

Other Changes Not Unlikely

WHILE the Japan Stream and the Gulf Stream are pouring great volumes of warm water into northern latitudes, the Arctic Ocean is doing its best to disgorge its surplus into the south. In the Strait of Belle Isle, a narrow channel separating Newfoundland from Labrador rushes the water from the Arctic in what is called the Labrador current. This stream makes eastern Canada and the New England states cool in summer and quite cold in the winter. Some engineers maintain that this stream could be diverted by building a dam, which would cost $10,000,000 or more.

Such a dam would force the cold waters out into the Atlantic, perhaps intercepting the Gulf Stream and causing it to hug the American side of the ocean rather than the British Isles. This would give eastern Canada and Newfoundland much warmer weather, and England might become as cold as Labrador. As England is dependent on the Gulf Stream for her warm weather, what a calamity would befall it if the Gulf Stream should be diverted from its present course!

Man's ability, however, to protect himself against cold is much greater than his capability to defend himself against excessive heat and humidity. Changes are bound to take place, but perhaps they will come slowly enough to permit man to adjust himself without any special inconvenience.

The Arctic Ocean is warming up; icebergs are growing scarcer; and in some places the seals are finding the waters too hot and are moving northward, according to a report from Norway. But the United States Weather Bureau says that this is not so. It is said to be able to produce records that will disprove any claim of permanent shifting. The fact that the last two or three years have been unusually mild, with the quite unseasonably warm weather last fall until the new year, means nothing to the weather bureau. Periods of noticeably warmer or colder weather will come, but there will be no change in the general average, is its view.

An Unusually Mild Winter

AN UNUSUALLY mild winter, at least during the early part, was prevalent this past season over Russia and North America. As late as the first of December the thermometer registered seventy degrees in the central part of Russia; lilacs bloomed in Kieff; violets were sold in Odessa; the cherry trees were in bloom over a large area; strawberries in every stage of development were found at Stratford, Ontario, December 20th; and the winter grain, which begins to sprout under the snow in the spring, sprouted and came up.

Generally in the Gulf of St. Lawrence the weather at the first of December is severe. But this season it was so mild that the inhabitants of the district were deprived of their usual winter employment and their ordinary catch of fish, and were longing for real winter to come. They cared nothing for ripe strawberries and butterflies on the wing.

Farther south, in the United States, houses which ordinarily require plenty of artificial heat after October first, were comfortable up until

nearly Christmas with little or no heat except that generated in the kitchen range.

On the other hand, the winter weather in the British Isles was unusually severe. Fogs were unusually heavy. South of London a passenger train on the London and Southwestern Railway, headed for Portsmouth, lost its way and ran several miles on the road to Southampton, before the fact that it was on the wrong track was discovered.

The evidence accumulates that the climate of the northern hemisphere is gradually changing. The north polar ice-fields are melting; American springs and falls are much longer than heretofore, the summers are shorter and not so hot, and the winters are often shorter and not so cold.

Without a doubt, in our judgment, the Lord is making climatic conditions such that the vast arable plains of northern Russia, Siberia, Alaska, and Canada can be opened up to settlement. These areas will be needed, at first; for the population of the globe is destined to be tremendously increased soon by the resurrection (gradually, every man in his own order) of all that are now asleep in death.

Winnipeg, Canada, which usually has its 5-below and 20-below weather in November and December, last fall had semi-tropical weather. Three times during that period Jack Frost threatened a visit, but as many times some giant got him by the whiskers and forced his retreat. The Yukon river at Dawson was open as late as November 22—something unheard of; and Alaska was extraordinarily temperate until after December 1st. Santa Claus rode deerback last Christmas. Some of the leading meteorologists of Canada are inclined to credit the warm weather to the shifting of the Japan current. But Old Boreas got behind Jack in good shape early in January, and pushed him without mercy into the far south.

The temperature soon warmed up again. One city reported 32°-below weather one day; and the very next afternoon (January 6th) the thermometer rose to 38° above, a change of 70° in thirty-one hours. But the cold came again, and the rest of January and February were nearer the normal winter weather.

A cold snap on the 28th of January evidently tried to make up for lost time; for in northern Ontario temperatures ranged from 40° to 60° below zero; this with a high wind followed a heavy snow storm, greatly hampering train movements. At the same time in the northern part of New York state the mercury dropped to 39° below, and at Syracuse it got as low as 12° below. This sudden breath of frigid air was quite severe on the dandelions, pear blossoms, and roses in southern New Jersey.

Giant Icebergs Breaking Loose

FOR several years it has been necessary in the spring to watch for icebergs in the north Atlantic waters; for they are becoming more numerous and larger than formerly. In 1912 the Titanic (the unsinkable ship) collided with one of these, and went down. An iceberg last spring was so large that it was estimated that it could furnish ice for nearly all the homes in the country for the season. It was one-third of a mile in length, and was seventy-five feet out of water. Three hundred large icebergs were located south of Newfoundland last spring by the ice patrol; and 195 steamships appealed to the patrol for information, and instructions to fit their particular cases were broadcast twice daily. Additionally, forty-six ships which were bearing down unawares into the icebergs, also received warnings.

The destruction of two large icebergs that drifted down into the steamship lanes was accomplished by the use of wrecking mines. This was the first use of explosives for the destruction of icebergs ever made. One iceberg of quite large dimensions was seen over 100 miles farther south than they usually drift.

Cold and Hot, Wet and Dry

LAST May was reported to be the coldest in fifty-two years at Chicago. Nearly the whole of June was wintry in France, and on the 19th that country was shivering amid snow. It was also frosty and disagreeable during the June nights in England. At Natal, Cape Colony, and the Transvaal of South Africa, last September, a blizzard swept over the country, so terrifying the natives of that region that explanations of the whites could scarcely reconcile them to the seeming miracle of snow.

Following the coldest June in the history of England came in July last the hottest weather they ever experienced—129° in the sun. The heat extended several thousand feet into the air; and an air pilot going 100 miles an hour between Manchester and London was compelled

to discard his coat. It was theorized that the heat was caused by the explosion of a dump of German shells at the Camp of Domeger. Windows within a radius of one and one-half miles were broken, fragments of the shells fell two-thirds of a mile away, but no one was injured. There were many deaths from the heat, however.

At Bazra, in Asiatic Turkey, in August, 1921, the thermometer stood at 128°, and the toll of life was heavy. This heat wave rested over nearly the whole of Europe. A severe drouth in July and August, 1921, extended over a large part of Europe while they were having their heat wave. Glaciers in Switzerland receded. Normally, from January to June England gets eleven inches of rainfall, but in 1921 she got about half the amount. Belgium was also hit hard. Ireland suffered at this time; and in October, 1921, there was an excess of heat and rain shortage that was world-wide, the worst for the preceding fifty years. For the five months preceding July the rainfall in London was only a trifle over four inches, the water shortage being the worst for sixty-four years. Water rationing was common, and in some places water was selling at two cents a bucket. The river Shannon in Ireland, the largest on the British Isles, had dried up to such an extent that it could be waded across in many places. During this terrible drouth a foolish prayer was offered for the postponement of rain because the first Monday in August is a Bank Holiday, which depends upon fair weather; and many thoughtlessly said: "Amen."

The year 1921 was New York's hottest and driest on record. The temperature was an aggregate of 1,046° above normal; the rainfall was 10¼ inches less. New York's coldest year was 1875, when the average temperature was 48.6°. The average temperature for fifty years has been slightly under 52°.

Following the drouth in 1921, some one in describing it said:

"The old spheroid known as the earth is emerging from what some human diagnosticians might call a severe attack of meteorological mumps. It has been accompanied by an intermittent fever, manifested in a world-wide heat wave of unusual length and intensity, in spite of crises and relapses—earthquakes, tidal waves, cloudbursts, typhoons, waterspouts, hailstorms, etc."

As late as October water burst through the Gruben glacier in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, as a result of the long hot spell which caused the ice to melt and form small lakes; and the surrounding district was flooded.

It is said that June, 1922, was the wettest June the United States has known since the inauguration of the Weather Bureau, 1871. But June, the following year, was very dry in New York; and shrubs, bushes, and many grasses were killed.

Sometimes rain is a hindrance, as in the case of Napoleon, when he was hindered from making an earlier attack on Wellington at Waterloo. But sometimes it is an advantage; for Lincoln J. Carter attributed his millions to the success of his first melodrama, which was very well attended as a result of a heavy rainfall on the 8th of June, 1889. It is, of course, according to viewpoint. A farmer wants dry weather and sunshine so that he can put up his hay; his neighbor wants rain so that his cows may have more grass—to give more milk, to get more money, to get more land, to raise more grass, to feed more cows, to get more milk!

Fog and Frost

FOGS are produced by the condensation of moisture in the air near the surface of the earth, or it may be that a cloud has descended and enveloped the surroundings. Cold air passing over warm water will produce a fog. Warm, moist air passing over cold land will produce the same result. The meeting of cold currents from the Arctic ocean with the warm waters of the Gulf Stream southeast of Newfoundland produces a perpetual fog. Puget Sound has considerable fog. The fogs in London are proverbially dense, and a person not only sees the fog but feels it and smells it. In November, 1921, the fog was the densest in twenty years: trains, cab drivers, pedestrians, everybody, had to stop right where they were and wait for the fog to lift. At times this fog would roll like a huge blanket with varying degrees of thickness.

A reporter said:

"The Londoner pays $6 a year in cash for his beloved fog, besides breathing 22,400,000,000 sooty particles of the fog every day during the season. Scientists by means of special apparatus are able to weigh the fog. The latest estimate of the weight of a heavy fog covering the 443,424 acres of Metropolitan London is stated at the South Kensington meteorological office to be 900,000 tons."

The London *Herald* says:

"There are many things to be said against a fog as a form of human lung-fodder. But there are just one or two things to be said in its defence. Fog is a democrat, a leveler, a practitioner of fraternity. It puts us all in the peasoup together. No amount of money can dispel a fog. . . . A real fog is a salutary warning to the people who are always chattering about the triumph of civilization and the marvels of mechanical science."

But in October, 1922, it was demonstrated at Pittsburgh, Pa., that a fog could be diminished; for a successful experiment was conducted on the Monogahela river. An attempt was made to lay a complete blanket of oil on the river, but the surface to be covered was so extensive that the mixture, which spread quickly, became too attenuated wholly to choke off the vapor. This is too expensive a method to meet with great enthusiasm, unless there could be a tax placed upon the people of that locality.

"When the frost is on the pumpkin" it is on everything else. It is a beautifier. Those who have not seen frost on trees, shrubbery, telephone wires, and window panes, do not know the sublimity of that kind of scenery. When frost is in season no one objects to it, but frost out of season is damaging; in the spring, to the blooming and fruiting of the trees and garden plants; and in the fall, to the proper maturing of late crops. A heavy late spring frost may destroy all the prospective fruit in large areas; such as apples, peaches, oranges, etc.

Along the 45° latitude, beginning in Wisconsin and extending west for over 300 miles, frost rarely nips anything in the bud. The cold of winter hangs on so tenaciously that when it does let go, and the sap begins to liven up the trees and shrubbery, the spring is so far along that Jack Frost seeks his hibernating quarters in the far north. For some reason cherries do not do well in Minnesota, while plum trees will bear in abundance. However, killing frosts visited the northwestern states last fall as early as September 14th, but after that it was unseasonably warm until after New Year's.

Rain-Making Experiments

MANY methods have been employed to experiment in rain-making. Spraying the clouds with liquid air has been tried; likewise explosives, conjuring, prayers, and electric sand have been used. But none of these meets with pronounced success. Elijah, the prophet of the Lord, prayed that there might be no rain; and none fell for three and one-half years. Then he prayed for rain, and a drenching rain was the response.

The Weather Man looks down upon the bringing of rain by any artificial means. He claims that it will dry up what wetness there is without producing more. Airplanes have been employed to throw electrified sand into clouds to make them shed their tear drops, and with some degree of success; but it seems to be too much of an undertaking to be practical. Scientists, of course, are behind the rain-making experiments. It is claimed that the droplets of water in the air are formed about dust particles; for even the infinitesimal electron has served as a nucleus of condensation in laboratory tests.

Sand particles, charged with positive electricity (the electrons are negative), serve to bring about the coalescence of vapor particles which, when accumulated to a certain size, gravitate to earth as rain. On the theory that a fog is simply a cloud on the ground, the chemists supporting the rain-making idea say that electrical sand will cause it to be precipitated and disappear. An experiment with electrified sand last year at Dayton, Ohio, is said to have brought minor success.

A very unscientific and irreverent method of producing rain is the Baal method—by prayer and supplication either to an unknown deity or to a deity unknown by those who pray. The natives of India have a unique way of appealing to their rain-god. The rain-maker hangs his assistant, head downward, and pulls him back and forth until the rain comes. In Africa, if the rain-maker fails to produce rain when the attempt is made, he is put to death.

Ever since the days of childhood we have heard that explosives produce rain. This tradition oddly enough goes back to the centuries before gunpowder was used; but then the rain was caused by the clash of the weapons against shields and armor. It is said that the Weather Bureau vouches for the fact that great fires sometimes cause rain. The heated air rises in volumes, condensing the moisture of the air, forming clouds; and rain results.

Mr. C. M. Hatfield, of California, is said to be a rain-making artist. He used a huge tank in which the mystic chemical mixture was confined. This tank was transported to the place

where the rain was wanted. By adding a chemical the mixture started to brew; and as the brew brewed the man in the clouds from either joy or sorrow began to cry. It is claimed that in July, 1921, Hatfield caused weepings in Washington state to the extent of 4.24 inches. Then some farmers in Oregon offered him $3,000 an inch to produce rain for them. The next year Hatfield appeared at the Vatican, being anxious to explain his secret to the Pope. We have not heard of him since.

"St. Swithin's Day, if thou dost rain,
For forty days it will remain.
St. Swithin's Day, if thou be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain nae mair."

Marconi predicts control of rainfall by radio. All the work, he says, will be done by the sun; man will merely press the button. The developers of water power and of radio transmission of electrical energy produced by water power will become exporters of electrical energy to less fortunately situated countries.

Insurance for Damage by Storms

SOMETIMES much damage is done by hail. Hailstones as large as hen's eggs have fallen in such quantities in the heart of the summer season that massive fields of growing corn were reduced to poor fodder for the cattle, trees were stripped of every vestige of foliage, shingle roofs were so shattered that complete re-roofing was necessary, every window pane on three sides of the houses was broken in, and chickens were killed by the thousands.

Sometimes snow will pile up on the roof of a building until it caves in. Ice-floes will occasionally jam a bridge until it gives way. Hurricanes leave in their train wreckage, demolished buildings, the maimed and the killed; ships are damaged; crops are ruined, and whole orchards uprooted.

But the dangers from hurricanes and typhoons are limited to the areas which they frequent. Tornadoes are more numerous, and are liable to spread their destruction in their narrow paths over much more of the earth's surface. Strictly speaking, a cyclone is a circular air current covering a wide area and is not dangerous.

The taking out of insurance for damage accruing from rain was considered a novelty until five years ago, but it is becoming quite a matter of business. Following the example of Great Britain, Americans insure against every variety of loss which may be occasioned by rain. In 1921, it was reported that over $1,500,000 were underwritten in rain insurance for the Fourth of July, and it was thought that Labor Day exceeded that figure. There was a policy written covering the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, the premium of which is said to have been $75,000.

Colleges insure against rain when there is to be a football game. State and county fairs also try to cover the loss from rainy weather by covering with rain insurance. It is said that summer hotels likewise carry rain insurance for the week ends, and so do also department stores on days when special bargains are advertised.

The consumer, of course, in the end pays the "freight", together with the taxes, the insurance, the overhead, the excess profit demanded with the spirit of the times, the interest on the investment, etc. Satan's kingdom, like Pharaoh's, has been a hard taskmaster; and what a load will be lifted from the shoulders of humanity when Canaan, the Lord's kingdom rule of righteousness and truth, is reached!

Periodic Weather Changes and Signs

THERE are periodic changes of weather which we shall not attempt to explain in this article. We have the seasonal changes attending the earth's relation to the sun in its swing in its orbit. The moon has its seasonal influence. There are also storm cycles of about seven days, and the reactionary storm periods in between. All the planets exert their influence, diminished or intensified, upon our atmospheric conditions, according to their relative position.

The "Bruckner period" is a system by which weather prognostication may be guessed at. The larger cycle is thirty-five years, in which are cycles extending from five to ten years. There will be thirty-five years of dryness, and then thirty-five years of wetness. The London *Daily Herald* informs us that we entered the Bruckner dry period in 1921.

There is a "sunspot period" of 55.6 years, also. These are cycles of cold periods. The years 1813, 1814 and 1815 led up to 1816, which is known as the "year without a summer." We are now in the years leading up to 1927, when the cold spell is again due to culminate. Per-

haps the cold spring of 1923 was the beginning of that period.

But another theory is advanced that not all of the cold should be attributed to the sunspot maxima of that year, but partially to the terrific explosion of the volcano Tomboro in the island of Sumbawa, Dutch East Indies, the year before (1815) which filled the upper atmosphere with hundreds of cubic miles of fine dust. In a few months this fine dust covered the earth and lasted for over two years, interfering with the proper radiation of heat from the sun.

The prophecies seem to show that there will be due in the late fall of 1925 another explosion of something which will fill the earth with small particles of something—we know not what. This time it may be a symbolic explosion, antityping the blowing off of the lid of the Teapot Dome, which has filled the upper atmosphere with great hunks of reputations and left the stains of oil everywhere.

Signs indicating weather conditions are numerous; some are foolish and superstitious, and some are based upon fact. Some go by the goose bone; some by bullfrogs. Some can tell (?) from the coat of fur the skunk takes on whether a winter will be severe or mild; and from the way the squirrels gather the walnuts whether the winter will be early or late.

For outlying settlements to be surrounded by great packs of wolves indicates cold weather. The itching of frosted feet is a sure harbinger of warmer weather within forty-eight hours. Nearly every one has his sign; and it is according to where one lives as to how it works. A native of Africa grieved the rain goddess, thus causing a drouth; and the native paid the penalty with his life.

The following by E. B. (Farmer) Dunn, formerly of the U. S. Weather Bureau, taken from *Science and Invention*, is interesting:

"Clouds are not always an indication of rain or snow. Certain clouds are really heralds of fair weather. A mottled sky, with light drifting clouds, foretells fair weather. If wind comes before the rain, the squall will be of short duration. If rain comes before the wind it may last an hour or two. The heavier the rain the quicker the squall passes. . . . When fog sets in before midnight, the following day is likely to be rainy; but if fog appears in the morning after sunrise, the day will be fair. . . . A general increase of cloudiness at sunset means rain or snow. Tufts of cloud forming a dappled or mottled sky indicate fair weather. . . . Small inky clouds indicate rain. In cold weather, a bank of dark clouds forming in the north or west with a southerly or easterly wind indicates rain or snow. An excessive clearness of the atmosphere is an indication of rain or snow to follow within twenty-four hours. A low, overcast sky, with light northerly wind in winter, foretells snow. Ragged clouds moving rapidly indicate wind and rain. Dew indicates a fair day. Wind or a cloudy night prevents frost or dew. A yellow sunset foretells rain; a bright straw yellow, wind and rain; and yellow blending into orange, fair weather. A red sunset, a fair day. A red sunrise, a wet day. A gray sunset, a wet day. A gray sunrise, a fair day. Dark Indian gray sunrise or sunset, rain. Pale green at sunset, rain. Combined green and red sunset or sunrise, probably rain. A red disc at sunset means fair and warmer. Cool wind over a warm surface of water, or a warm wind over a cool surface or water, creates fog. Sudden fall in temperature causes showers. Sudden rise in temperature, fair weather. High temperature and high humidity, thunder-storms."

"Not till clouds have hung above us,
Making dark the bright blue sky,
Do we see the real beauty
God has made for every eye."

Freaks and Pranks of Nature

EVERY now and then there is a surprising variation of weather from what is normally expected. This may be experienced in any time of the year, and almost anywhere. That the earth is under a terrific strain in keeping her orbital equilibrium amid the attractions from the other planets of our solar system, some astronomers have often noted. Sometimes when it is dry, it is dry; and when it rains it pours. A hot May may be followed by a cold June; a cold September may be followed by a warm October.

When the long drouth of 1921 was broken in Switzerland, rains fell in such torrents that railroad bridges on high elevations were washed away. There are some localities situated between hills where there is no attempt to build bridges. The stream beds are dry most of the time, but after a hard rain the streams will swell with such rapidity that an automobile overtaken in the midst of one would have to be abandoned to its fate. The streams will be impassable for a day or two, and within a week will be dry again. Congressman Rainey and his wife had such an experience in Pike County, Illinois, a few years ago.

Last May there was a blizzard which extended

as far as Texas. A few years ago in the latter part of May there was such a heavy snow storm in Central Illinois that trains were tied up for twenty to forty-eight hours. Not even snow-plows could get through in some places. But the snow melted quickly and soon was gone.

In South Africa, in February, 1923, (their summer) the crops were suffering from a long and terrifying drouth in the inland areas of Cape Colony; and less than a thousand miles north in Mashonaland the natives were resorting to human sacrifice in order to save the crops. Yet in the Transvaal, which lies between the two parched regions, there was wetness above normal. This was a very unusual thing.

A wireless expert laid the freakish weather to the radio. But a scientist furnishes an alibi for the radio, saying that there is not enough electricity used in broadcasting to affect the atmospheric conditions.

The abnormal results of the convulsions of nature began to be noticed about August, 1920. Since then drouths have caused the starvation of over 2,000,000 people; millions of fish have died in Europe alone. Floods have caused damages to the amount of $15,000,000; and hundreds have been drowned. There have been two damaging waterspouts; hailstones in Cuba destroyed three hundred houses, and many were killed; heavy hailstorms were reported in Rome and Greece; cyclones have been numerous; lightning struck many oil wells in Texas and Mexico; glaciers melted and flooded great areas. There have been no less than twenty-five volcanic eruptions; and no less than seventy earthquakes, of which the most destructive was the one in Japan; and two great ocean currents have been shifted.

Some of the really odd things are as follows: In January, 1923, in northern New York state, the snow was sixteen feet deep on a level; in October, 1922, at Alexandria, Va., the rain fell in a spot ten feet square; millions of frogs disturbed the slumber of Junction City, Kansas, after twenty-four hours of hard rain; in November, 1920, there was a rain of blood upon Monte Carlo which lasted one and one-half hours, covering the roofs, roads, gardens and shrubbery with the sticky crimson.

In November, 1921, near Parkersburg, W. Va., rain fell for more than two weeks upon a patch of ground about twenty feet square. Day and night, clouds or no clouds, the rain continued. This last phenomenon was explained by the owner of the premises, that there were eleven feet of sand covering a clay foundation, that the sand was always moist, and that on account of the warm weather moisture would rise in the air, condense, and return to the earth. So many people got to visiting the place that finally twenty-five cents was charged for admittance.

It was reported in August, 1921, that a cyclonic sandstorm disturbance carried more than 13,000,000 tons of dust and dirt from New Mexico to Michigan, Ohio, Vermont and New Hampshire during a previous winter. Official records show that the storm traveled at an average velocity of forty-eight miles an hour and blew the dust, which it snatched from the plains of the southwestern states, to the fertile stretches of the corn belt and northeastern states. No one doubts that the wind may transport thousands of tons of rock material a thousand miles or more, but by what process the 13,000,000 tons in this instance were estimated we have no guess.

Forecasting and Its Uncertainties

FORECASTING the amount of rainfall by the ocean temperature is what Dr. G. F. McEwen has undertaken to do. His observations over the Southern California coastal region lead to the belief that when ocean temperatures are cooler than usual the rainfall will be heavier, and when the summer seas are warmer the rainfall will be less than the average. A fall of one degree in temperature corresponds on the average to an increase of about two inches of rainfall.

But there is a saying that all signs fail in dry weather. A man, in noting the severity of March weather, observed that when he lived through that month he always lived during the remainder of the year.

One writer says that hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers arrange their pleasures and business affairs, often months in advance, on special advice of the Weather Man. Another writer says that meteorological conditions are all askew, that the atmosphere is behaving in such a fashion that it baffles all observation. It often happens that when the Weather Man says "rain" it is fair; and when he says "fair" it rains. But we must not blame him too severely; for admittedly he knows nothing of causes

behind low and high pressures. His barometer tells him the pressure where he is located. If it were not for the telegraph and radio, he would not know any more than anybody else. If a "northwester" hits the western coast at the rate of sixty miles an hour, he can by keeping track of it, forecast the probable weather conditions in areas 500 miles in advance of the storm.

The daily forecasting and weather reports in the press are of enormous importance to all classes of business, especially to the agriculturists and stock raisers; and until a better method is discovered by the people and popularized, the present measurably unsatisfactory method will have to suffice. But everyone dependent on weather conditions should own a trusty barometer and follow its warnings.

Munich boasts of having the first tower barometer clock. It has a huge dial, nearly twenty feet in diameter, and is situated on the upper outside wall of the Museum tower; the giant indicator shows people for miles around whether the weather will be good, bad, or indifferent.

Some claim that everyone is more irritable in hot weather than in cold. Divorce proceedings usually start in the summer, for the reason that there is, apparently, a general let down for all the family. Perhaps this theory is advanced because heat expands and cold contracts the physical organism.

When all nature is aglow with life, when verdure is springing forth, and when birds are mating and happily bringing to maturity their birdlets, maybe there is an expanding of the heart-strings in a yearning for reciprocal love which is not forthcoming.

Weather unquestionably, the high and the low pressure, has something to do with the moods. But whether it be one of quickened activity or languor should it not tend to affect all alike, and if each be rightly exercised should there not be maintained an equipoise of heart and mind that would be conducive to the conjugal and home relations?

Did God intend the weather to make one peevish and fretful and another peaceful and contented, or did He intend that one should be cross as a bear and the other as meek as a lamb! Charging divorces up to seasonal changes of the weather is nothing short of subterfuge. Knowing how weak we are we should not be too exacting of others and nag at them, but bend our efforts toward righteousness and truth and virtue and sobriety.

Arthur Brisbane, referring to our earth-home and the atmosphere we live in, said:

"We live in a rapidly revolving, marvelously balanced hothouse arrangement. The atmosphere protects us from inconceivable cold outside. The earth's crust is a shield between us and liquid fire inside the earth. Thus between intense heat and intense cold we live nicely warmed on a ball turning around a thousand miles an hour, going around the sun at a speed much greater than a million miles a day. If our atmosphere were swept away, we should freeze to death in a second. If the solid ground vanished, we should melt like snowflakes landing on a red-hot stove. We should be grateful for such a finely adjusted hothouse residence, instead of taking it all for granted."

"How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane—
How beautiful is the rain."—*Longfellow.*

In the Storm

IRENE S. WOODSTOCK in *Our Dumb Animals*

I was hast'ning one day, through the snow and the sleet,
When I saw an old horse standing near, on the street.
He looked at me sadly, with gentle, brown eye,
And it seemed that he whispered, as I passed him by:

"Kind friend, I am cold. In your great overcoat
And your muffler that's fastened so snug 'round your throat,
You never could guess, since you are so warm,
How chilly I am, standing here in the storm.

"The grocer's boy drove me; and how I did dash
Down the street, up the hill, at the sting of his lash!
While he shouted, and urged me the faster to go
On my poor, weary legs, through the ice and the snow.

"Kind friend, if you watch, I am sure you will see
A great many other old horses like me,
Who, for somebody's pleasure, are urged to a run;
Then left, unprotected, in storm or in sun.

"I am just an old horse, and I can't speak my mind,
But if I could talk, I would say 'Please be kind.
For though I am only a horse, it is true,
In feelings I'm almost as human as you.'"

I found an old blanket I surely could spare.
I threw it across him, and fastened it there.
And I'm sure I felt better, that day of the storm,
Because I had helped an old horse to keep warm.

A Review of the News of the World

(Broadcast from WATCHTOWER WBBR, on a wave length of 214 meters, by the Editor)

NEARLY seven years ago Smith, Hauser & McIsaac, of New York, were given a contract for the construction of Camp Meade, erecting temporary buildings and sheds, and installing a water and sewer system. The profit was to be a percentage of the cost of the work, but the fee was not to exceed $250,000. The United States has paid for this camp $18,000,000.

The slipshod way in which the government does its business may be seen in the fact that only now has the Department of Justice taken action to recover $7,000,000, claiming that this is in excess of what it should have been. Who can tell why this matter was not investigated before payment was made? The complaint charges fraud, graft, and misuse of government funds on the following items: (1) Large quantities of material wasted; (2) excess employés used in unnecessary work; (3) persons employed without regard to qualifications; (4) persons encouraged to loaf rather than to work; (5) unskilled labor paid at the rate of skilled labor; (6) the same men paid on more than one payroll; (7) failure to use proper organization; (8) delays in the construction, thereby increasing the cost to the United States.

Great Britain

THE new Labor Government, having witnessed with joy the transformation of a coal miner and an ex-railroad porter into barons, has added the further achievement of cutting down the cost of the court dress from $750 to $75—another drift toward the good old American way of doing things. In America, when a grocer or a lawyer or a blacksmith feels that he can afford to go to Congress, he is generally pretty well satisfied if he can afford the $75 necessary for the coat, trousers, and vest which go to make up his court suit. But after he has been in Washington for awhile, and has gotten into what one of Mr. Harriman's admirers referred to as "the inner circle into which the rest of us may not enter," he is all too liable to change the $75 outfit for a $750 one; that is, he is until Senator Walsh or somebody else comes along and blows the cover off the teapot. In these days of unrest and upheaval 'a politician's life is not a happy one.'

There are twenty-three members of the present British Parliament who served prison sentences during the days of the madness, due to their stand against the World War.

Winston Churchill, who, during the World War, fitted out, or financed out of the British treasury, several of the expeditions which attempted the overthrow of the Soviet Government of Russia, has just been defeated for re-election to Parliament.

France

THE outlook for peace in Europe continues none too bright. On this subject the London *Observer* says that by comparison with her neighbors, France is now the strongest armed power known since the days of Cæsar. She has three-quarters of a million troops, on a peace-footing, with swarms of machine guns, flotillas of tanks, and a preponderance of airplanes in the proportion of ten to one. Moreover, although Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria are disarmed, Europe has now a million more soldiers on a peace-footing than she had before the outbreak of the World War.

Belgium

THE king business is getting worse and worse. During these times of the high cost of living, practically everybody else has been able to get an increase in his wages. But it seems that the king of Belgium is on the payroll for the same old amount that he was on before the World War broke out; and not only that but recently some ungrateful Socialist actually wanted to cut his pay still more. If this king business gets any worse, the few monarchs that are left in Europe may find it necessary to take up some other trade. Meantime, the cardinal business continues very good; but how long it will last nobody can say.

Denmark

DENMARK supplies forty percent of all the world's exported butter. It is claimed for the Denmark butter that although it is of a rich golden color it does not contain a particle of coloring matter; and that a group of six Danes, once a week, names the price of butter for the world.

The Danish method of feeding cattle is to tether the cows in a line across the field so that the grass is cropped as systematically as though

mowed with a mowing machine. By the time the cows have crossed the field once, the grass on the far side is long enough to start over again. In cold weather the cattle are blanketed as they feed in the open fields.

Germany

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF, former German ambassador to the United States, is out with the statement that America alone won the World War, and that no settlement of the quarrel between France and Germany will ever be made until America intervenes. But just at this moment America has so many Teapot Dome statesmen on its hands, and is so deeply interested in the outcome of current investigations that she has little heart to interfere in European squabbles.

Conditions in Germany continue to improve. A recent report shows a decrease of 30,000 in the number of unemployed. At the same time it is said that at least one-fourth of all the school children are in desperate need of food; and that diseases rare before 1914 are now common, due to lack of milk and green vegetables. This want of food is seen in the fact that twenty-five per-cent of the patients in children's hospitals are suffering from tuberculosis.

Hungary

IT NOW appears that the persons who are responsible for smuggling the money and valuables out of Hungary, and thus bringing about the depreciation of the Hungarian crown, were the very detectives employed by the Government and entrusted by the Government with the task of stopping this very smuggling. This is our own modern American way of doing things. The Teapot Dome has shown us that the surest way for a man to make a great sum of money in the United States is to get into some place of honor and trust in government service, particularly, it would seem, in the Department of the Interior, which is and has always been, a Mecca for grafters. After this revelation of up-to-dateness, those who are engaged in the Americanization of the Hungarians in our midst will no doubt breathe easier, feeling that they have less to do.

Russia

ALEXANDER KRASNOTCHEKOFF, former Chicago lawyer, more recently manager and director of the Industrial Bank of Russia, has been sentenced to six years' solitary confinement for lending money to a brother at a less rate of interest than the going rate charged to other concerns. If the same rule was to be applied to American bankers, the jails would be full in a week.

Roumania

UNDER the general guidance and direction of France, Roumania has been engaged in subjugating what was once the Russian state of Bessarabia. The Bessarabians are not enthusiastic about being absorbed, however. As a consequence martial law has been declared, and the prisons are full to bursting. These moves have greatly disturbed the Russians, and have added to the possibility of an explosion in the Balkans in the near future.

Bulgaria

A PECULIAR, yet seemingly desirable condition prevails amongst the people of Bulgaria. The people in general have the laugh on the leaders. The Treaty of Neuilly has made it impossible for Bulgaria to maintain a standing army of over 20,000, made up of voluntary recruits, enlisting for not longer than twelve months.

The Bulgarians are a peasant people; and now that the rigors of military service cannot be imposed upon them, they smile at the recruiting officers and go about their business of tilling the soil and herding their flocks. The Government has tried to have the treaty annulled, or to have it changed so that conscription might be permissible; but their efforts have proven of no avail.

Italy

SOMEBODY, somewhere, sometime, made a statement to the effect that the best possible form of government is a benevolent despotism. There seems to be a measure of truth in this. However much we may deplore the loss of the liberties of the Italian people in the seizure of the government by Mussolini and his followers, there is no denying the fact that, in two years, unemployment in Italy has been reduced to one-third of what it was, and the number of days' work lost annually through strikes has been reduced to one-thirtieth. Industries and the general prosperity of the country have increased by leaps and bounds.

The League of Nations is once more proved to be an international joke in the annexation

of Fiume by Italy. It will be remembered that Mr. Wilson was exceedingly anxious that Fiume should not go to Italy. But Mr. Wilson is dead, and Fiume is even now more certainly Italian territory than it was the moment it was seized by the poet D'Annunzio. From the moment the town was seized, no one who has had experience with the way things go in this world believed that Jugo-Slavia would ever get the city back.

Religion in the East

THE business of religion in the East seems to be badly tangled. In Russia, a Roman Catholic Archbishop, Zepliak, has been banished because the Soviet Government believed that he interfered with their administration of Russian affairs. In Turkey, the ruler of the Turks, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, has not only chased out the Caliph, head of the Mohammedan religion, but now proposes to do the same thing for the Grand Rabbi of the Jews. Probably it is a good thing for the Pope that he has his desk in Rome instead of Constantinople, or he might lose his job, too.

There is a great awakening among the Turks. It seems that a real Turkish Republic is in process of development. The leaders of the movement seem definitely determined to westernize the country. The schools of learning are crowded, with more schools in process of construction. However, one American school was recently closed on the charge that the principal taught the Bible. In a note to the French Government the Turkish Government has declared definitely against the teaching of religion of any kind in the schools of the country. This idea was probably taken from Russia.

Palestine

EVER since the advent of Zionism the Jewish people have been divided regarding its feasibility. Interest in the movement will blaze up with enthusiasm for a time, and then will die down. Sometimes the glow of devotion will seem to be almost extinguished; but the hope of the Jew of being rehabilitated in the land of his fathers is so great that the movement takes on ever increasing life. As opposing Jews become acquainted with the wonderful strides in the increasing activities in agriculture, vineyards, orchards, the building of highways, and construction of buildings, they have their faith in the promises of God to their fathers revived; and instead of looking with disapproval at the Zionistic activities they become ardent supporters of the movement.

Doctor Joseph Silverman, Rabbi Emeritus of Temple Emanu-El, was until his recent trip to Palestine an opposer of the Zionistic movement. In his advocacy of Zionism in a recent speech delivered in New York city he severely criticized those who opposed the movement. He said in part:

"Any Jew who wilfully hinders the movement to rebuild the Jewish homeland is injuring his people and his faith. Any Jew who remains aloof lays himself open to the charge of indifference to the faith of a large part of Israel."

Professor Elwood Mead, of the University of California, has made an exhaustive survey of the various enterprises and conditions in Palestine. In speaking before 300 Jews recently he gave a glowing description of the possibilities of this once barren land, which holds such a sacred place in the hearts of Christians, which is now being reclaimed, and which will eventually again flow with milk and honey. He stated that Palestine is destined to become the California of Asia which should result from the coöperation of American Jews. Science, skill, and industry can make the plains of Esdraelon and the valleys of Jezreel and of the Jordan a picture of rural charm and agricultural opulence.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, head of the Zionist World Organization, has said that Palestine is capable of absorbing 3,000 immigrants a month. About 1,000 Jewish immigrants per month are wending their way toward Palestine at present. In the past three years these immigrants have built 2,000 houses, have planted 2,500,000 trees, constructed many roads, drained swamps, and planted many olive and orange groves. According to the Bible, the Jew will be restored to the promised land, the land itself will become like the Garden of Eden, and the Jew will be restored to covenant relationship with Jehovah. A wonderful future, therefore, is opening up for this much misunderstood and persecuted people.

Persia

THE East continues to seethe with the influence of the West. Persia is feverishly agitating the formation of a republic. Members of the national assembly, who advocated this, have been attacked with fists in the House of Parliament; but this probably only hastens the

day when the Shah, now absent in Paris, will be altogether out of work in the Shah business.

India

ONE of the results of the World War was to give the people of India a Parliament, the duties of which, however, have been closely defined and limited by the British Government. Just at present, the Indian Parliament is on the war-path, refusing to adopt the finance bill on the grounds that the entire governmental system of India is unfair to the people of India, and a disgrace to civilization. The refusal of the Parliament to pass this tax measure really accomplishes next to nothing, however; for the Viceroy of India and his Council, appointed by the British Crown, can put the law into operation whether the Parliament likes it or not. Later advices state that the finance bill has been passed by the Council of State, and certified by the Viceroy. This is equivalent to overruling the Assembly.

China

CHINA is in a bad way because the soldiers, who are supposed to protect the country, have degenerated into bandits. Almost all the inland trade of China is carried on by rivers. Many times in the course of their journeys, the boats proceeding up and down these rivers are stopped by these official bandits, and each time are compelled to pay taxes for the privilege of going further. Moveover, several of the provinces of China are virtually independent, and charge what taxes they see fit.

Japan

THE question of the admission of Japanese immigrants is up again. United States Senator Phelan of California, an opponent of Japanese immigration, declares that 38,000 Japanese women have come into California despite the "gentlemen's agreement" between Japan and President Roosevelt in 1908; that they have given birth to large families; and that it is his belief that Japan is laying the foundation of a permanent colonization on the Pacific coast which will spread quickly to other parts of the West.

It is claimed by the *Wall Street Journal* that the cause of the loss of so many lives in the Japanese earthquake last fall, is the great quantity of oil which the Japanese Government had in storage at Tokio and Yokohama, which oil Japan was supposedly intending to use for an attack upon the United States on account of the failure of the United States Government to veto the California Alien Land Law.

Mexico

THE rooting out of the United States of the multitude of fake oil promoters has caused them to retreat to the Mexican capital; and from there they send out their letters to addresses obtained from their confederates across the line. The postoffice officials are now investigating these companies, who are receiving such large quantities of mail.

Some of the land that is described in these letters exists only upon the maps, and most of the companies have never applied for concessions. Other tracts are situated in the hottest part of Mexico, where no American could live. After Americans spend their hard-earned money and then investigate or move to their new home, they find out the true conditions, and therefore sell out at a great loss to themselves.

The Obregon Government is buying millions of dollars worth of surplus war material from the United States, which sales have been made continuously since January. It is said that eight sales have been negotiated amounting to over thirty machine guns, over twenty thousand rifles, five million rounds of ammunition, and eleven airplanes.

Honduras

HONDURAS has been engaged in civil war. Thus far about 2,000 lives have been lost. The capital changed hands; and a small squad of American blue-jackets, 167 in number, marched 100 miles from the coast into the capital to protect American lives and interests. When the blue-jackets entered the capital they were fired upon; but no damage was done, and a statement was promptly issued saying that the firing was a mistake. It was a mistake, all right. One hundred and sixty-seven American blue-jackets in Honduras, if they were really to go on the warpath, would turn the country wrong side out and hang it on the fence to dry.

Haiti

THE Island of Haiti, which for several years has been under the control of United States troops, is now at peace everywhere, and the troops have been withdrawn from all interior points.

Reports from Foreign Correspondents

FROM CANADA

WITH few exceptions, conditions in Canada have not altered to any appreciable extent since your correspondent's previous report. There are, of course, those in government, financial, and church circles who persist in the practice of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers; but since they can succeed in deceiving no one who thinks—and most men are thinkers today—there is no harm done. The man in the street looks on, and smiles a stoical smile at the sight of these once great and mighty ones amusing themselves with their own vanity.

In churchianity all is not well. If it be true—and it very often is true—that when thieves fall out honest men get their due, we may expect an early end of unrighteousness, and the possession of the land by the meek of the earth. Church union has found its way into politics; it will come up for discussion in the Federal Parliament. What Parliament will do about it, I am not prepared to say.

Someone has aptly said that mixing religion and politics may be either good or bad, depending upon how they are mixed. It is a good thing to shake a little religion into politics; but to shake politics into religion—well, that's another story. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, et al, are shaking goodly potions of politics into their religious beverages. Can one wonder, *i. e.*, one who studies his Bible, that Jehovah God looks down and laughs at the spectacle of those who profess to be His ministers presenting themselves (by proxy, of course) before 235 laymen, the most of them political tricksters, in order to have their religious (?) differences ironed out?

It is said that seventy-one Catholics, seventy-six Presbyterians, thirty-eight Methodists, thirty-four Anglicans, five Baptists, four Congregationalists, one Church of Christ, one Hebrew (probably should read one Jew), one Unitarian, one Latter Day Saint, and three nondescripts, comprise the professed church affiliations of the members of Canada's Parliament. Of these 118, or just fifty percent, are directly interested in the outcome; the others, particularly the Roman Catholics, will, however, assist these holy men in their efforts to do that work which one preacher calls "the ideal of Jesus Christ"; namely, to bring the churches into one harmonious whole by the process of tearing each other to pieces.

While these churches are making desperate efforts to bring about some form of union, the Anglicans in Canada are preparing for a union with the Roman Church. A conference similar to that held in Belgium will be staged in Montreal. The Anglican Bishop, Farthing, is hoping that the Roman Catholic Ecumenical Council in 1925 "may start a new movement in the Roman Church whereby the accretions to the faith may be laid aside. With these additions to the faith once gone," says the Bishop, "we should rejoice indeed to be in communion with the Roman Church."

The one important accretion to which Anglicans take objection is the presumed infallibility of the Pope. That Bishop Farthing has some grounds for hope cannot be gainsaid; and this is in line with the statement made in the *Catholic Register* (Toronto), as reported in a previous issue of THE GOLDEN AGE, that during the Ecumenical Council the Pope will admit that he is not infallible.

Indeed, the revision of the Catholic textbook, "Butler's Catechism," looks like a preparation for the radical changes that will take place in Catholic doctrine in 1925, provided the Council is permitted to go as far as it now purposes.

Not only are Catholics trimming their sails, but leaders in other denominational systems are, perforce, endeavoring to meet the views of their adherents—reasonable, if radical, views which must be met or, at least, which cannot be ignored. The word has gone forth that the churches must no longer condone war.

These leaders now admit the accusations made by the International Bible Students Association, that in the name of Christ the churches preached wholesale murder. The *Christian Guardian* says editorially:

"Some of us—many of us—are ready to acknowledge our fault in truest humility, and seek pardon for our ignorance and *our lack of the spirit of our Master.* And . . . never again, under any condition, will war have our sanction or our blessing. . . . We have made up our minds that *we must try to be Christians.*"

The reader may draw his own conclusions from these words, particularly the italicized words.

The *Presbyterian Witness* says:

"There can be no doubt that the Church of Christ in its united capacity *has the power to end war;* and when it speaks, the deathblow will be given to war as surely as it was years ago to slavery."

These last-minute, or death-bed, repentances are now of no avail. Had these church leaders taken their stand for Christ ten years ago, there would have been no war. Their lamentations, now uttered on the eve of Armageddon, but remind us that "when the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be." The words of Jesus, addressed to the scribes and Pharisees, are surely applicable in our day to these modern hypocrites and vipers. I repeat: In churchianity all is not well.

Finances are indeed in hard straits. The boast is that the Canadian dollar is worth one hundred cents; and that, therefore, Canada is safe. Such reasoning is worthy of a desperate man in a desperate position. As pointed out in my previous report, Canada is financially doomed.

How can one reason that he is financially sound, when he is sunk so far in debt that he cannot find a way out? My opinion is that, financially, Canada is as sound as the minds of the men who offer such nonsensical premises for sensible men to swallow.

No statesman, politician, financier, or industrialist in Canada today knows just how we stand financially; and not one of them will offer any solution for the present difficulty.

This is not assumed; it is a fact. The Canadian manufacturers' magazine, *Industrial Canada*, for January, 1924, contains many statements by as many prominent business men regarding the outlook for 1924; and with few exceptions these experienced men admit that they cannot make any prognostications.

Your correspondent has nothing to gain by preaching blue ruin. If it were possible for me to say truthfully that Canada is safe and sound, I should say so with pleasure. But I cannot find any confirmation for any such statement, and am obliged to say just those things that are admitted by men who know whereof they speak.

The trouble in British Columbia between the lumber bosses and the strikers has ceased temporarily. Backed by Boards of Trade and Federal power the bosses have won out. But the strikers, while admitting temporary defeat, are determined to bring on another strike at an early date; and it is expected that this will involve workmen from coast to coast.

In other words, a nation-wide strike is anticipated; and capitalists are moving heaven and earth to prevent such an upheaval. That such a strike will materialize is more than likely, in view of the unsettled conditions of lumberjacks in Ontario, and coal-miners in Nova Scotia and in Alberta.

Port Arthur, it is said, is the Canadian seat of Bolshevism; for it contains many foreigners, mostly from Finland, who have brought their radical views to Canada. But the fact of the matter is that the reddest radicals in Canada are native sons, men of British stock, who have reached the limit of endurance, and who state openly that their objective is revolution.

Before closing this letter, I desire to remove from the minds of my readers a mistaken notion that might possibly creep in: That this kind of talk is destructive rather than constructive. The cry today, I know quite well, is for something constructive. We complain that editors of our daily papers have nothing constructive to offer; and we expect to find something better in a paper like THE GOLDEN AGE. The absolute truth is that there is no such platform; *i. e.*, nothing of a constructive nature that can be offered, viewed from the standpoint of human endeavor.

But to Bible Students there is a constructive platform, and one that can bring nothing but happiness to suffering humanity. It is the plan evolved in the mind of Jehovah God, the culmination of which will mean the restoration of man to a state of perfection. The tearing-down process is now going on, and in the near future "we look for a new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

FROM GREAT BRITAIN

AFTER a long spell of cold and raw weather, there are signs that the warmer season is nearing. For some time these often misty and foggy Islands have had whole days of sunshine, a very welcome change: indeed, this March seems likely to break all previous March records for sunshine. But the sun has not been sufficiently powerful to dispel the cold; for easterly winds have prevailed, and they are always cold in Britain. It is said that they come over the continent from the Russian steppes. Job's friend, the Temanite, seemed to consider the east wind as representing foolishness. Anyway, Job was advised against taking too much of it; and still the wise man takes as little of it as is possible. Influenza, followed by bronchitis and

pneumonia, has been quite prevalent in Britain; but the trouble has now abated. It has done much damage to general health, and has advanced the death rate very considerably; but its severity and deadliness are not comparable with the epidemic of 1918.

Besides some show of life in the shrubs and trees, the birds are beginning to announce that springtime is at hand. In couples they are to be seen playing about, chasing each other, and hopping about the bushes, playing hide-and-seek. Even the sparrows are feeling it, and are more chirrupy than usual. The gulls, which in winter make their home in the London parks, and up the river in thousands, are now leaving. They can now do better on the edge of the salt water than in London, though "feeding the gulls" is a regular feature of London winter life.

The traffic problem in London is acute, and for lack of a central authority there seems no immediate prospect of a solution of its difficulties. London has not nearly so many motor cars or automobiles as may be seen in New York, but it is said that London is not the slowest of the great cities of the world. No doubt the street traffic is well dealt with from a policeman's point of view; but standing motors and horse vehicles block the streets, and slow horse traffic hinders it. One main cause of the trouble is the great number of buses on the streets, many more than the amount of traffic calls for. The Underground Combine, which includes the General Omnibus Company and which, with the exception of some tram traffic in the outskirts of the city, has had a monopoly of the passenger traffic of the city and suburbs, has lately had some opposition. At the moment there are on the streets about two hundred competitive buses, owned by seventy different companies; and the Combine is trying to run them off the streets. Their method is to shepherd the pirate bus, as the adventurer is called, by having a bus before and another after the competitor, so that there are three buses where one would suffice. And there is no one who has the power to stop this business, and the traders of the city are hampered by it. The Combine thus holds London up in order to serve its own interests. These competitive buses are called pirates by the monopolists, and even generally so; but they are no more pirates than those with whom they feebly compete. In the old horse-bus days, pirate buses were often seen on the streets. They lived according to their name; for they got the unwary and the visitors to the city, and charged them extortionate rates. There seems to be nothing of that now.

At the time of writing, a strike of London bus-men and tram-men is imminent. At this midnight the men to the number of 40,000 will cease work. It is always the people who suffer. Filling the streets with omnibuses in order to run off competitors hurts the business of the city life; but the monopolist cares not that the city is practically held up. Refusing to work the buses and trams entails a very great hardship on the million who must come and go morning and night by their means; but the striker seeks his own interest. Every man's hand everywhere is for himself and seems to be against his neighbor.

While writing of these things it may be remarked that there are more than a dozen authorities in London who have the right to open up the streets at any time they please, and to keep the ground open as long as they like. As these always seem to wish to find something underground, the streets are constantly blocked, so that the main artery of traffic becomes no more than a narrow lane. London is beginning to prove an example of the futility of the present order of things. It lacks that which the world lacks—a central authority. One might be tempted to think that the British official loves to pull roads up; for the newspapers report that the great exhibition preparing at Wembley, London, which threatens not to be ready for the opening day, April 23rd, has been greatly hampered by the fact that after the main roads were laid to the exhibition and were set, they were pulled up to allow gas, water, and electric mains to be laid. That is the British [and the American.—Ed.] way with a road.

By the end of January it was reported that there had been 636,000 licenses issued in Britain to holders of wireless receiving sets. No doubt there are many who have sets who have not taken out a license to hold them. The business is now beginning to get on the move.

The British tobacco companies' profit in last year's trading shows over £13,000,000 ($65,000,000 at par). There is evidently plenty of money for this form of indulgence.

The Federal Reserve Monster

UNDER the above suggestive title, the Modern Publishing Company of Detroit has published a little book of ninety-eight pages which contains many interesting facts regarding the financial colossus which controls American credit and therefore American industry and wages. Some of the facts in this book have already appeared in THE GOLDEN AGE. In our judgment the writers of the book have erred in using too many slang expressions, but perhaps they felt that the subject is one of such importance that ordinary words do not suffice. With this word of regret that the influence of the book is thus impaired we mention some of its findings.

Without the investment of a cent the Federal Reserve System began business by legally commandeering six percent of the capital and surplus of the National Banks of the United States, thus raising immediately, and without any risk whatever, the huge sum of $200,000,000. For the enforced contribution of this huge capital the law limits the National Banks to six percent interest, although the average earnings of National Banks is twelve percent. Having pointed out how, by law, this immense amount of capital was raised without risk and obtained at relatively low interest, the book then shows how this method of raising capital would work in the dry-goods business and says:

"By commandeering capital for the dry-goods business licensed looters could control only the dry-goods business. But by commandeering capital for the banking business licensed looters could control all business! That's the difference and that's all the difference. They commandeered capital where it could control not one industry but all industries. They didn't commandeer a leg or an arm of industry, but they did commandeer the life-blood of all industry and at one leap vaulted into a seat of power where their scepter's sway really governed all American industry."

The next step was legally to commandeer a certain percent of all the deposits in the National Banks, a sum which the law compels the bank to carry in its reserve against its deposit liabilities. That sum, at the close of business May 10, 1922, amounted to the stupendous sum of $1,806,464,000. For generations the reserve deposits have always drawn a minimum rate of interest of at least two percent per annum; and thus, since the law granted the Federal Reserve the power to commandeer these deposits without interest, here is a single item of profit of $36,000,000 per annum arbitrarily taken from the National Banks and placed in the care of the Federal Reserve.

From the outset the Federal Reserve sought to control the State Banks; but being unable to reach them under the United States laws, it has resorted to the banditry several times mentioned in these columns, but not mentioned in the newspapers because the newspapers are directly under the thumb of the Federal Reserve System through the National Banks of their own localities.

As the Federal Reserve System is making it very uncomfortable for private and State banks, many of the latter are seeking charters enabling them to join the National Bank group. In many places State and Trust bank companies are consolidating and organizing with National charters, thus concentrating the power of the money interests.

One instance cited in the book is where armed agents of the Federal Reserve suddenly appeared at the Cones State Bank of Pierce, Nebraska, and demanded and received $31,900 in currency for checks against the bank which they had been holding for three weeks in the hope of using them as a lever in forcing the bank into the Federal Reserve System.

Another instance cited is the situation at the Brookings, Oregon, State Bank, where at an expense of not less than $4,000 the Federal Reserve stationed a man for 358 days, hoping some day to catch the State Bank unprepared for the sudden cashing of checks. When this did not work the System sent out what it calls "notices of dishonor" against the bank; and when the United States Circuit Court Judge Wolverton issued an injunction against that dishonorable and unjust course, the effort was made to put the bank out of business by marking against an item on a transit slip the untruthful statement, "Bank Closed."

Another instance is cited where the Supreme Court of the United States denounced the methods by which the Federal Reserve System sought to gain control of State banks in Georgia, saying in part in its reversal of a lower court's decisions:

"If without a word of falsehood, but acting from what we have called disinterested malevolence, a man

by persuasion should organize and carry into effect a run upon a bank and ruin it, we cannot doubt that an action would lie. The policy of the Federal Reserve Banks is governed by the policy of the United States with regard to them and to these relatively feeble competitors. We do not need aid from the debates upon the statute under which the Reserve Banks exist to assume that the United States did not intend by that statute to sanction this sort of warfare upon legitimate creations of the States. Decree reversed."

In THE GOLDEN AGE No. 70 we have shown that civilization cannot possibly bear the burden of six percent interest. The reason is simple. Even $1, at compound interest, piles up a debt of $1,024 in 100 years, $1,048,576 in 200 years, $1,073,741,824 in 300 years, and in 400 years would provide a sum so great that it could buy every single solitary acre of land on the face of the earth at $30 per acre, with the tidy sum of



THE FEDERAL RESERVE SEAMSTRESS HARD AT WORK

$47,209,133,776 left over. In another four centuries it would provide a sum sufficient to cover every square inch of the land surface of the earth with a gold plate weighing eight tons. This interest game is literally squeezing the life-blood out of the people.

Now the men that make up the Federal Reserve System know all about this. They know that the common people cannot really afford to pay anywhere near six percent for the use of money. Indeed, some have claimed that even two percent will in time bring any civilization to ruin; and the Lord forbade the Jews to charge any interest at all to each other. So it becomes a matter of concern to note how the Federal Reserve System stands on this matter of accretion.

Prepare for collapse! In the year 1920 the Federal Reserve System, after charging the most exorbitant expenses, made an average net profit of 160.7% on their paid-in capital. This varied all the way from 217.4% at the New York branch down to 89.3% at the Dallas branch. The Dallas branch was the only one that made less than 110% on its money for the year 1920. In other words, the Federal Reserve System legally commandeered the people's money out of the National Banks into their own maw at six percent interest, and then made 160% interest on it, the real providers of the capital receiving as their share one-thirtieth of the profits.

How was it possible for the Federal Reserve System to make such colossal profits? It would not have been possible if they had done a legitimate business, using only their own capital. But they had in their hands for manipulation as they would the stupendous sum of $1,800,000,000 reserve deposits of member banks upon which they paid no interest at all. As to the noble and considerate way in which the System made use of this hugest of all reservoirs of liquid money, we quote from the little book another true but almost unbelievable item:

"Member banks and their stockholders and depositors furnish this titanic amount of practically $2,000,000,000 at three-tenths of one percent interest, and then member banks are graciously permitted to borrow from the Federal Reserve System their own money at rates varying from six to eighty-seven and one-half percent per annum."

The little book then cites the experiences of a bank in Alabama, a compulsory subsidiary of the Atlanta branch of the Federal Reserve System. The name of the bank is not given, for the reason that if its identification were revealed the Federal Reserve System could easily compass its complete ruin. It was a small bank; and when the time came for moving the cotton crop it was compelled to borrow from Atlanta.

"It had no other house of refuge. It had to borrow something over $100,000 from the Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta; and for the week's period ending on July 31, 1920, it was charged and it paid as high as thirty-one percent per annum interest! Two months later, when its loan reached as high as $115,000, it was charged and it paid as high as eighty-seven and one-half percent per annum interest."

This is legalized murder; that is, it is legalized murder if it was legalized, but if not it is murder, anyway. No agricultural bank can be treated that way without passing the burden on down to the farmers beneath. And the farmers beneath cannot bear the burden and live. The same observation is true of every other business man dependent upon the small bank for credit. The book then narrates the story of the shameless slaughter of the farmers in 1920, so that the great speculative plungers of Wall Street might have the use of the funds that the farmers and small business men should have had, and bitingly says:

"Take now a look at the financial corpses so slaughtered. Here they are. Look 'em over and don't overlook the hands that killed them. In 1921 there were 19,625 business failures as compared with 6,451 in 1919, or an increase of 13,174—more than three for one. And the liabilities reached the stupendous total of $627,401,000, an increase of $514,000,000 over 1919—more than five for one. In the so-called panic year of 1907, the high tide of business failures, liabilities were only $197,000,000, as against $627,000,000 in 1921. Why, if 1907 was a 'panic year,' 1921 was a pandemic year! And here is another destruction meter, absolutely infallible—the suicides. In the first six months of 1921 there were 4,527 men suicides as against 1,810 for the same period in 1920; 1,982 women as against 961; 214 boys as against 88, and 293 girls as against 137—7,016 suicides for the first six months of 1921 as against 2,996 for the same period of 1920. The enormous increase in men suicides—over two and one-half for one—tells its own story. They came from all classes, bankers, merchants, farmers, laborers and professional men. None

know how many of this enormous increase, the largest since statistics have been kept, were driven to desperation and to death from hunger, from unemployment, from the loss of life's toil or from the failure of enterprises in which they had spent their lives. No statistics can summarize human emotions, but they can tell and they do tell of the greatest holocaust of suicides ever ravaging this land—undoubtedly due to industrial tragedies staged by the cold-blooded butchery of production. This much is certain."

Details are given as to the shrinkage of farm values under the policy of removing the credit from the farmer and placing it in the centers of speculation. The official reports of the Federal Reserve System show plainly that this very thing was done. No one can deny it and no one can justify it.

"Here is what this Tragedy of Drastic Deflation did to the farmer as measured for the years of 1919, 1920 and 1921:

"Value in 1919	$13,500,000,000
"Value in 1920	9,000,000,000
"Value in 1921	5,675,000,000

"In each of these years there was practically the same acreage under cultivation, 350,000,000 acres. In 1919, farm products were worth $39 per acre; in 1920, $26 per acre; and in 1921, $16 per acre. Here is where the Federal Reserve credit crusher pulpified the finest—at the very foundation of all industry!"

Then follows a sickening story of the way in which the Federal Reserve System spent its colossal profits like a drunken sailor, erecting the most magnificent edifices in all the great cities where it functions, and quickly "charging off" the enormous sum of $7,030,582, so as to be sure to have that much cached, no matter what might happen. If the old idea of hell-fire were correct (but, thank God, it is not!) some of these high-finance bookkeepers would surely be booked for the hottest corners.

In their eagerness to get away with the plunder somehow it is said of the Federal Reserve structure in New York city:

"The New York Federal Reserve Bank in cost, in expenditure, in equipment, in splendors purely for the convenience of its occupants is intended to surpass any like building on earth. Its cost has been estimated at from $17,000,000 to $20,000,000. Its corner stone—amid speeches and plutocratic glorifications—was laid on May 31, 1922. The fees of architects and engineers alone amounted to the stupendous sum of $1,106,000."

The book goes on to show that two other banks in New York, in the month of May, 1922, handled almost nine times the loans and discounts of the New York Federal Reserve Bank and did it in bank buildings altogether valued at $10,000,000. On that basis it is necessary for the Federal Reserve to have buildings costing about seventeen to twenty times as much as other concerns engaged in the same line of business, in order to transact an equal volume of business.

The same spirit of superhuman graft runs through everything. The following are the names of some of the managers, deputies, controllers, etc., with their wages when they entered the bank and their wages afterward. All these wages are fixed by the Federal Reserve headquarters bank, which is located in Washington and runs everything as it is bid to do.

Name of Employé	Entered at	Increased to	% Increase
J. Crane	$ 1,080	$ 7,500	594
A. J. Lins	1,500	10,000	566
John Raasch	1,000	6,000	500
E. R. Kenzel	4,200	22,000	423
A. W. Gilbart	2,400	12,500	420
L. R. Rounds	2,400	12,500	420
Charles H. Coe	1,500	7,200	380
W. B. Matteson	2,400	10,000	316
J. D. Higgins	3,000	12,000	300
S. S. Vansant	1,500	5,000	233
R. M. Gidney	4,000	15,000	275
I. W. Waters	2,250	7,200	220
James Rice	1,800	5,500	205
L. H. Hendricks	6,000	18,000	200
Benjamin Strong	25,000	50,000	100

Why should the Board at Washington raise the salaries of all these men to several times what they ever earned before and several times what they are worth? The answer is easy. They did it because somebody wanted them to do it. Who wanted them to do it? We don't know, but we can guess. If a man is running a gambling joint and he wants to play in millions or billions and bet on dead sure things he needs lots of money, and in order to get the money he must see to it that the men who run the machine by which it is extracted are well paid.

The Federal Reserve System has been an incalculable advantage to the gamblers of Wall Street; it has been an incalculable disadvantage to the farmers, the small business men and the producers generally. The System has openly,

notoriously and flagrantly done those things which it ought not to have done and left undone those things which it ought to have done. It has an alibi. And the book tells about the alibi, too:

"Federal Reserve apologists—on and off the floor of Congress—when driven into their last retreat always take their final stand and make their last play in the 'franchise tax' stronghold. Their assertion is in effect that no matter what may be the abuses and sandbaggeries and extravagances of this system the 'big money' gets back to the Government in the shape of the mythical 'franchise tax.' Here is where you get the facts precisely as they are. What becomes of the lootage of the Federal Reserve System for the year 1921 and what proportion of it did your Government get?

"The gross takings of the Federal Reserve System —extracted from American production and industry— amounted to $122,864,605. That's what it euphoniously calls its 'earnings.' First there came out the gigantic expense account, of which you have already read, of $36,066,065, leaving $86,798,540, which the monster calls its 'current net earnings.' There is then added to this $360,856, which in previous years had been deducted for 'depreciation on U. S. Bonds,' which didn't finally 'depreciate.' There is also added $131,536 under an 'all other' blanket—much favored in the Federal Reserve System vocabulary. You now have $87,290,932 'current net earnings.' From this are deducted $1,251,675 for 'depreciation allowance on bank premises'; $2,861,500 for 'reserve for possible losses,' which probably won't occur; $400,000 'reserve for self insurance' —whatever that is; $49,295 'reserve for depreciation on U. S. Bonds'—which probably won't depreciate now that they have been sandbagged out of the hands of the original purchasers; $641,237 sandbagged out under the favorite 'all other' Federal Reserve blanket. Here are $5,203,707 gone out in mere bookkeeping entries with the real money which these entries represent still in Federal Reserve custody. This leaves $82,087.225. From this is deducted a petty $6,119,673 dividends paid on the capital commandeered. From this is deducted $15,993,086 to be added to the already swollen Federal Reserve Surplus Account. And there is left just $59,974,466 for the much touted franchise tax.

"If you have followed these figures you have seen that in order to get a petty 'franchise tax' of $59,974,466 into the hands of your Government, it cost you just exactly $62,890,139 to collect it—the precise difference between the Federal Reserve 'earnings' and the amount paid into the Government. Ask yourself, Is a tax of $59,974,466, which costs $62,890,139 to collect, a 'painless tax'? Is there any more painful tax levied on American industry? That's what this ballyhooed 'franchise tax' amounted to in 1921, and all it amounted to—a tax of $59,974,466, which cost $62,890,139 to collect!"

Coin Harvey's Obelisk

WE REGARD it as a most significant and extraordinary thing that W. H. Harvey, who thrilled America from end to end by his financial writings during the campaign of 1896, is now actually building at his home at Monte Ne, Arkansas, a reinforced cement concrete hollow obelisk thirty-two feet square and 130 feet high, wherein he is placing the reasons why our present civilization was ruined.

Mr. Harvey sees just what we see; namely, that the burden of interest is killing mankind. Speaking of big business he says, truthfully, that these sharks "now have the people of the United States in debt to them as much as one hundred billion dollars, on notes, mortgages, and bonds, a sum more than two-thirds the fair cash value of all the property in the United States. In all the world, taken as a whole, these debts are now as much as the fair cash value of all the property in the world."

As to the mental food the people at large can get Mr. Harvey also says truthfully that "the International Money Lenders in New York city now own about one hundred leading magazines and daily newspapers, and are distributing free plate print to all papers that will take it."

Mr. Harvey is not absolutely hopeless, however; he thinks there is yet some chance, a remote one, that the people can be awakened. We see no such chance, but we see a better one. We see that the Lord, just in the time of man's greatest need, is about to take hold of the whole situation and bring about the absolute justice which all long to see.

One can but admire the courage and honesty of a man who would undertake to erect a $25,000 monument, the sole object of which is to protect a future civilization from making the same mistakes that have been made in the one now drawing to a close. The details of the construction of this obelisk, with its air-tight glass cylinders and air-tight apartments for the reception of documentary evidence as to why this civilization went down, all make interesting reading. Subscribers who are interested can drop Mr. Harvey a line, and he will be glad to send a free copy of *The Palladium* containing the description.

A Literary Masterpiece

THE following was sent us by a reader, and we gladly reproduce it:

"Where in classic tragedy, ancient or modern, is there any painting of human nature comparable to that in the Bible? It is rich in vivid descriptions, gems of inspired thought, scenes that thrill the heart, and records of strange adventure and romance which have more power to entrance than the creations of fiction.

"The Bible begins with the new earth and heavens, and portrays the sublime work of creation, over which 'the morning stars sang together.' The expulsion of our first parents from the floral bowers of Eden; the first murder which stained with blood the virgin world; the mighty deluge which rolled its dark waters over mountain summits, and engulfed in awful destruction the inhabitants of the earth; the lonely ark of Noah, riding upon the billows of the 'vasty deep'; and the sudden overthrow of the visionary tower of Babel—these with other momentous events form the first part of the Scriptures.

"Then follow the great transactions recorded in the history of the Hebrews: such as Abraham offering his son; Isaac meeting the fair maid Rebecca; Jacob reconciled to his brother Esau; the thrilling story of Joseph at the court of Pharaoh; and the finding by the Egyptian princess of the babe Moses in the rushes, who was destined to become one of the most majestic heroes of the Old Testament.

"The wanderings of Israel in the wilderness are depicted—the woes that fell upon plague-stricken Egypt; the miraculous passage of the Red Sea; the triumphant song of Miriam and the Jewish maidens; the awful scenes surrounding the cloud-capped Sinai; and the death of Moses on Nebo, when, according to Jewish legend, the winds wailed, and the earth cried: 'We have lost the Holy One!'

"The period of Joshua and the judges is interestingly described. Portrayed in vivid colors, the reader sees the falling walls of Jericho; brave Gideon, with his wonderful fleece and dauntless little army; valiant Jephthah fulfilling his rash vow; mighty Samson, rending the lion's jaws, carrying the massive gates of Gaza, and heaving from their sockets the gigantic pillars of the Philistine temple.

"The fascinating story of Ruth, gleaning in the fields of Boaz and becoming the ancestress of David and his greater Son, is told in all its simple beauty and pathos.

"Towering up in rugged proportions, that strange man Saul comes into view; and then David, the ruddy shepherd boy, appears with the sling that carries swift death to boastful Goliath. Exchanging the shepherd's staff for the kingly sceptre, the dazzling glory of the Hebrew nation bursts upon us; and the line of illustrious kings commences.

"Very thrilling are the events during the reigns of David and Solomon, including the rebellion of Absalom and the grief of his broken-hearted father; the building of that most famous of all edifices, the Temple of Jerusalem; and the visit of the beautiful Queen of Sheba to the court of Solomon.

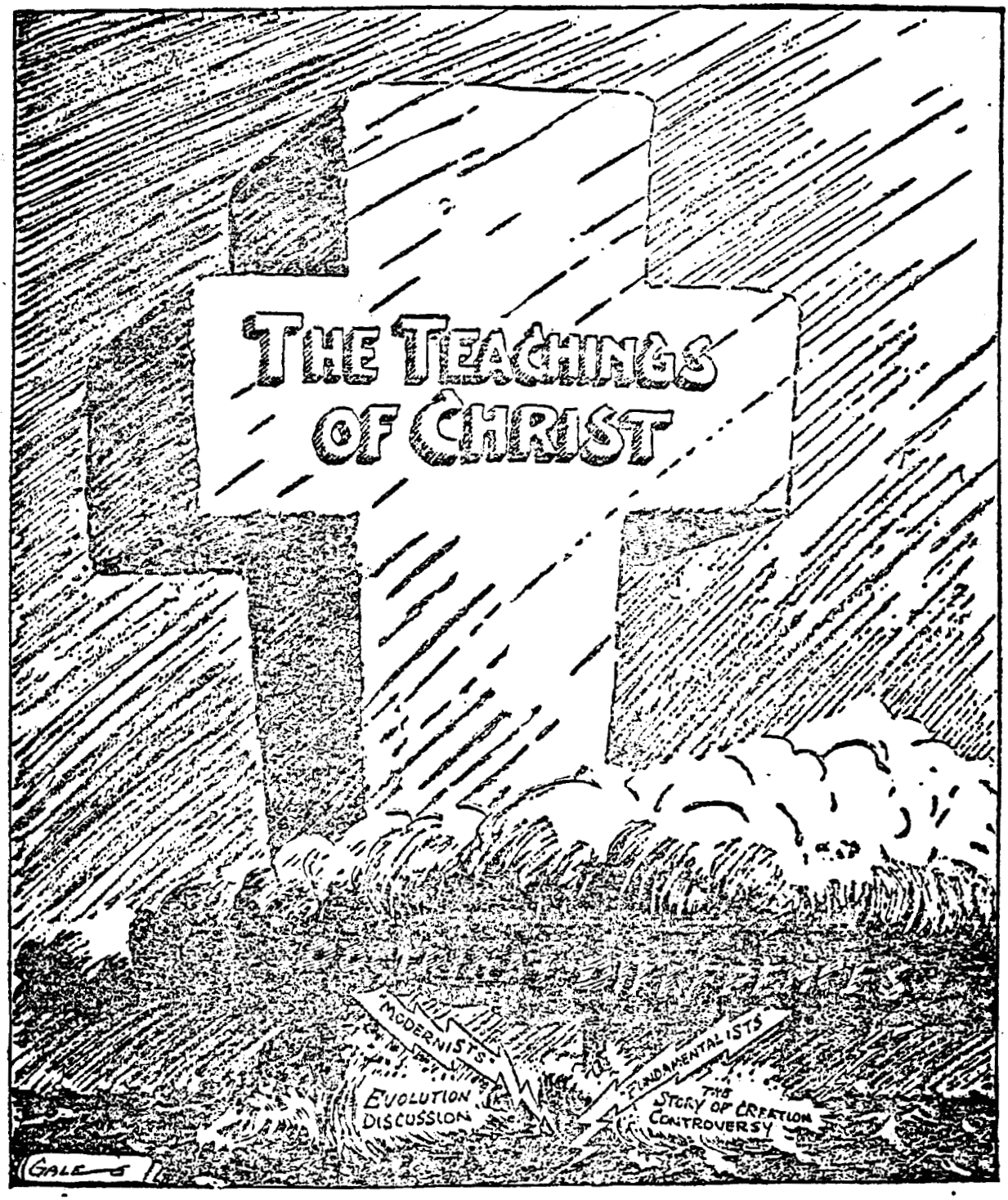
"Then with the swiftness of a whirlwind, the prophet Elijah appears. The reader beholds one of the most striking figures in history. He follows this mysterious prophet to the brook Cherith and to the poor widow's home at Sarepta, sees his triumphant defeat of Baal's prophets on Carmel; and then the chariot of flame [which separates him from Elisha], and he is carried away beyond mortal sight. He beholds the sweet face of the little Jewish captive in Syria, and sees her haughty master, Naaman, at the door of Elisha and, rising from the waters of Jordan, healed of his leprosy.

"We finally come to the charming story of Queen Esther, her patriotic devotion, and the overthrow of Haman's fiendish plot. The no less interesting story of Job follows, his sudden afflictions, his sympathizing friends, and their renowned discussions of the problems of human life.

"All the beauty and wisdom of the Psalms and Proverbs are fully described. The helpful sayings of the wise man are mingled with the songs of the sweet singer of Israel.

"We have next the spirited account of the captivity; the grandeur of ancient Babylon, and the startling dreams and fiery handwriting which terrified her kings; the brave, invincible Daniel, himself more than a kingdom, whom neither lions' den nor fiery furnace could appall; and at length the capture of the proud city by the army of Cyrus. The magnificence of ancient Nineveh is described, together with the visit of that strange prophet Jonah.

"But the reader has not yet reached the



Above the Storm

(Reproduced by permission, from the Los Angeles *Times*)

climax. He is yet to stand upon the loftiest summit. Coming to the life of Christ, which is complete in all its peerless beauty, he beholds the Child Wonderful in Bethlehem's manger; the white-robed chorus singing peace and good will; the adoring shepherds and Persian sages, and all the graphic and illustrious scenes connected with the baptism of Christ; His temptation in the wilderness; the calling of the Galilean fishermen; the parables, which, like windows, let in celestial light; and the stupendous miracles which healed the sick, hushed the wild tempest, and even rent the tomb! His myriad deeds of compassion; His sweet words of love; His calm majesty in persecution and suffering; His radiant glory of transfiguration; His agony in the garden and death upon the cross, when even mute nature felt the pang and was moved to sympathy; also the vision of John in Revelation, with its majestic imagery and beautiful descriptions of the heavenly Jerusalem. No Raphael nor Angelo ever gave the world such paintings in colors as are here given in inspired words.

"The Bible is the greatest literary masterpiece of the civilized world."

God's Promise to Bless Mankind

(Broadcast from WATCHTOWER WBBR, on a wave length of 244 meters, by Judge Rutherford)

FOR many centuries the land of Palestine has been sacred to the hearts of Jews, Mohammedans, and Christians. It is known as the Holy Land. The reason why is that it is the land where God has foreshadowed the outworkings of His great plan. But Jews, Mohammedans, and Christians have long been blinded to the full significance and beauty of the wonderful things pictured in Palestine. The greater majority have regarded the land as sacred solely because of its ancient history. The Bible discloses that there are yet things to transpire in Palestine which will make it dear to all people.

A great deal of that which occurred in the Holy Land in centuries past foreshadowed even greater things to come. It is exceedingly interesting and important to refer to the things that happened in the past and, in the light of these things and in the fulfilment of prophecy, to see what is to be expected there in the near future.

The Promise Made to Abraham

APPROXIMATELY 4,000 years ago there lived in the land of Ur of the Chaldees a man by the name of Abram. Afterwards his name was changed to Abraham, which means, Father of a multitude, or many nations. There Jehovah began to use this man to foreshadow things that will yet thrill with gladness the hearts of all peoples. When Abraham was seventy-five years old Jehovah said to him: "Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee: and I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing: and I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee; and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed."—Genesis 12:1-3.

When Abraham had reached Canaan, the land now known as Palestine, God made a covenant with him, in which covenant He said: "I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession."—Genesis 17:8.

Abraham pitched his tent in the plains of Mamre, which is located south of the present site of Jerusalem. It was there that he sat in the door of his tent when messengers appeared unto him and he recognized that they were servants sent from the Lord. In fact, they were angels from heaven, who had assumed the forms of men to bear a message to Abraham.

Notwithstanding the promise that God had made to Abraham that in his seed should come the blessing, Abraham had no children. Concerning this the Scripture reads: "Now Abraham and Sarah were old and well stricken in age; and it ceased to be with Sarah after the manner of women." (Genesis 18:11) The Lord's messenger now said to Abraham that Sarah, his wife, should bear him a son. At the appointed time a son was born of Sarah and Abraham, and they called his name Isaac. Abraham was one hundred years old when his son Isaac was born.—Genesis 21:5.

The name Isaac signifies laughter. Laughter means joy. Abraham here and in the pictures following, represents Jehovah God; Isaac represents God's only begotten Son, Jesus of Nazareth; and Sarah represents the Sarah-Abrahamic covenant. As Isaac caused rejoicing at his birth, so his antitype, the Lord Jesus, at His birth as a man on earth, caused great rejoicing in heaven and on earth. It was then that the host of angels sang: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

It is exceedingly interesting to follow the type and the antitype, and to mark how marvelously the Lord foreshadowed the great redemption and blessing of mankind.

Isaac, the only son of Abraham and Sarah, grew to manhood's estate. God purposed now to put Abraham to a test of faith. Hence He said to Abraham: "Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of."—Genesis 22:2.

This is one of the mountains upon which the city of Jerusalem was afterwards built. Mount Moriah was the site of the temple. As the divine plan unfolds, this will become a more interesting spot than heretofore. The Mosque of Omar is now builded upon the site, and the place is sacred to the Mohammedans. But the day will come, not far distant, when it will be even more sacred to Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians.

Abraham journeyed from Mamre to this mountain, his son Isaac with him. They took with them wood with which to make fire upon an altar. Isaac did not know the purpose of it. He had no intimation that he was to be the sacrifice. Reaching the mountain, Abraham builded the altar; and then Isaac said to his father: "Behold the fire and the wood; but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?. And Abraham said, My son, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering."—Gen. 22:7, 8.

Having prepared the altar, Abraham bound Isaac and laid him upon it. Here was a supreme test of faith. God had promised Abraham that in his seed the blessing of all the nations should come; and now He asked Abraham to take the life of his only son. But Abraham believed that God was able to raise that son out of death. At any rate, he was willing to obey. He took his knife in hand, and raised it to strike the fatal blow in sacrifice of his son, when an angel of the Lord called unto him out of heaven and said: "Lay not thine hand upon the lad, neither do thou anything unto him: for now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son, from me." —Genesis 22:12.

Then Jehovah through His messenger said to Abraham: "By myself have I sworn, saith the Lord, for because thou hast done this thing, and hast not withheld thy son, thine only son; that in blessing I will bless thee, and in multiplying I will multiply thy seed as the stars of the heaven, and as the sand which is upon the sea shore; and thy seed shall possess the gate of his enemies. And in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed: because thou hast obeyed my voice."—Genesis 22:16-18.

Why the Promise Was Made

WHY was it necessary for Jehovah to make this promise? And why did He firmly bind it with His oath? What has this to do with the blessing of man? The answer is: The perfect man Adam had sinned, and all of his offspring were dying. God had justly sentenced Adam to death. He could not change that judgment; but He could consistently make a provision that His own law's requirements could be met by another, and Adam and his offspring released from its penalty. It was His purpose from the foundation of the world to do this very thing, and in due time to redeem the human race, and through the promised seed lift up man and bless him. The promise and the enacted picture show: (1) God's purpose to carry out His plan, which would result to man's benefit; and (2) His manner of carrying it out.

In this pantomime of Abraham offering his son Isaac, Jehovah is pictured as offering His beloved Son, Jesus, as the great redemptive price of mankind and as the only way that leads back to life and happiness.

Certainty of Fulfilment

THE promise made to Abraham is what is known as the great Abrahamic covenant. The word covenant is the solemn expression for the word contract. Contracts are of two kinds: One is unilateral, in which only one party is bound to perform; the other bilateral, in which both parties are bound to perform. In this

instance God was the One who had made the promise and had bound it with His oath, therefore doubly assuring Abraham and his offspring that it would be performed. This promise of Jehovah is sacred and inviolate. He will fulfil it. There will never be any deviation from it. Jehovah has said: "For I am the Lord, I change not."—Malachi 3:6.

That this promise will be carried out, St. Paul assured us when he said "that by two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation," and a full assurance of faith that His promise will be performed.—Hebrews 6:18.

It will be observed that this oath-bound covenant with Abraham contained neither conditions nor limitations, but was merely a promise of Jehovah, bound by His oath. There was no need for Him to make any conditions to the covenant. God merely announced His benevolent purposes toward mankind. The covenant does not promise that every person will be bound to receive the blessing, but it guarantees that the opportunity will be granted to every one for the blessing.

The Blessing of Life

WHAT is the thought intended to be conveyed by this promise: "In thy seed shall all families of the earth be blessed"? This can be best answered by asking another question: What is it that man needs above everything else?

All will agree that the proper answer is: Man needs life everlasting, in a state of happiness. Without life he could enjoy nothing. He could do no good to himself or to anyone else. The apostle Paul then shows this to be the correct answer when he says: "The gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord."—Romans 6:23.

It was Jesus Christ the Lord who was foreshadowed in the offering of Isaac by his father Abraham.

As we progress in the study of God's plan, the more reasonable the whole arrangement seems. The perfect man was created. Love prompted God to do this. The perfect man sinned, and was sentenced to death. Justice demanded this. God promised to redeem and bless mankind. The love of God provided this.

Channel of Blessing

FOR more than eighteen centuries Jehovah dealt with the Jewish people. The promise made to Abraham was time and again renewed to Israel through the words of the prophets. That people were looking forward to a time when their kingdom should become universal; that is to say, when the Jews would have a universal rule of the earth and all the peoples of the earth would receive a blessing from and through their kingdom. But they did not understand God's real plan and purpose. They had no conception of the great ransom sacrifice. It was not Jehovah's due time for them to know.

Saul of Tarsus was a Jew, a Pharisee, and a member of the Sanhedrim, the supreme court of Jerusalem. Not until some time after the death and resurrection of our Lord Jesus did Saul understand what these promises meant. But after he had become a Christian, had been begotten of the holy spirit, had his mind illuminated and had been appointed by the Lord as His special ambassador, he was inspired to write God's Word, and wrote the truth under inspiration. He states beyond a doubt as to what constitutes the seed of Abraham according to the promise. He wrote: "The scripture, foreseeing that God would justify the nations through faith, preached before the gospel unto Abraham, saying, In thee shall all nations be blessed. So then they which be of the faith are blessed with faithful Abraham. . . . Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ. . . . For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus. And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise."—Galatians 3:8, 9, 16, 27-29.

This then definitely locates the "seed"; and through that seed, which is spiritual or invisible, the promise will be brought to all mankind in God's due time. It follows conclusively that the "seed" must first be prepared before the promised blessing can come.

There has been a great deal of misconception of the meaning of the term church. Men have organized church denominations, both Catholic and Protestant, and have divided these into Roman and Greek, Presbyterian, Methodist, and

many other denominations. These all claim to be the channels chosen of the Lord for the blessing of the people, and the people have been kept in much confusion. According to the Bible, they are all wrong.

God has never promised to use any human organization to carry out His purpose. He selects His own seed for the purpose of carrying into effect His sovereign will. The word *church* means "a called-out class." It is synonymous with the term "the body of Christ." The Church is composed of Jesus, the Head, and all those faithful followers of His who through faith consecrate themselves to do God's will, and loyally carry out that consecration.

Jehovah has devoted a long period of time to the selection of this class. The period has been from the time of Pentecost until the setting up of the kingdom. The word church is synonymous with the word Christ; Christ means anointed one, and through the Christ the blessings shall come to mankind.

Time of Blessing

APPROXIMATELY 4,000 years have passed since God made this promise to Abraham, that in his seed all the families of the earth shall receive a blessing. Many who claim to be Christians look upon that promise as merely a part of ancient history, having no relation to the present or to the future. It is such a long time, from man's viewpoint, since the promise was given that seemingly its virtue has been lost. It is not so long with Jehovah, however. If a man on Monday morning promised that on the following Saturday he would grant to every person in the United States an opportunity to avail himself of a good home, most of the people throughout the week would be talking about it, and the time would seem very short. When Friday was reached, they would not say: It has been so long since the promise was made that surely it will not be carried into effect. They would be eagerly waiting and expecting the next day, when the blessing would come.

The apostle Peter says: "But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. The Lord is not slack concerning his promise."—2 Peter 3:8, 9.

Only about four days with the Lord have passed since He made the promise. That is but a brief period. We are now at the very time when the carrying into effect of this promise is beginning, as will be shown later. The Lord, according to His Word, is not at all slack in His promise, but will carry it into effect in His own good time; and then it will result in the greatest benefit to man.

Effect of Promise

TO CARRY into effect the promise of God, would mean that each one of the human race must have an opportunity for life, liberty, and happiness; but we must remember that God is, and of necessity must be, consistent. We must keep in mind that all men, because of Adam's disobedience, were born sinners and subject to death. Then the question would arise: How could God consistently assure a blessing for mankind of life, liberty, and happiness unless some means be provided by Him to remove the disability imposed by His judgment? It at once becomes apparent that Jehovah would make some consistent provision, and that consistent provision is the great ransom sacrifice.

Everyone who believes God, must believe that He made this promise to Abraham; and everyone who has faith in God's Word must believe that He will carry into effect this promise, in due time. Then everyone who believes in Jehovah must know that He will carry it into effect in a consistent way, and that His consistent way of doing it is through the great redemption and deliverance which He has provided.

The Old Must Pass *By Will Chamberlain, in "The Literary Digest"*

"I feel a better earth is surely coming;
The first streaks of its dawn are in the sky.
Dark, ancient forms, all bitter and benumbing,
Will in that clearer era fade and die.
I sense the tumult of the hateful struggle
Waged by the troops of selfishness to hold
The fortresses wherein their masters snuggle,
Clutching their bags of ill-begotten gold.

"For love, my brothers, was this planet fashioned;
From love's dear hand it spins the trails of space;
And only love, by noblest dreams impassioned,
Can brighten it for every human face.
So pray I morn and eve to God, the Planner,
Whose eye foresees beyond all rims of time,
To gather soon beneath love's selfless banner
The misled children of each dusk-wrapt clime."

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

293 The purpose of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus when understood is further proof that He was raised divine. As we have seen, the ransom must be provided by a perfect human being going into death. This ransom-price, namely, the value of a perfect human life, must be presented in heaven itself as a sin-offering on behalf of mankind. Unless this was done, the ransom would be of no avail and there would be no purchase of the human race from death and its results. The apostle Paul plainly states that Christ Jesus has entered into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us. (Hebrews 9:24) He is now a great high priest who passed into the heavens, becoming the high priest on behalf of those who come to God through Him during the Gospel age. (Hebrews 4:14-16) On the typical atonement day, as we have seen, God caused Israel through the priesthood to make a picture of the sin-offering. The high priest appearing in the Most Holy and sprinkling the blood upon the mercy seat was a type of Jesus appearing in heaven itself, presenting the merit of His sacrifice as a great sin-offering. This would have been impossible had not Jesus been resurrected a divine being.

294 Afterward Jesus Christ gave unto St. John a revelation by His angel, which is recorded as the book of Revelation. In that He said: "I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death." (Revelation 1:18) Hell means the tomb, the grave, the condition of death into which the whole human race has been going for so many centuries. Death is the great enemy; and in due time the Lord will abolish or destroy both death and the grave, as we shall see later on.

295 As each person comes to a knowledge of the resurrection of Jesus Christ and understands and appreciates the purpose, his heart is made glad. Only those who are enlightened have yet appreciated the fact that the resurrection of Jesus is one of the strings on God's wonderful harp. In due time these benefits will be made known to all, and all shall recognize this wonderful truth. After the Lord has finished the selection of the members of His body, which is called the church (Colossians 1:18), then His merit or ransom-sacrifice will be presented on behalf of the world of mankind, and all will reap the benefits of His resurrection. The foregoing scriptures conclusively establish the resurrection of Christ Jesus from the dead.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What did the resurrection of the Lord and His appearance in heaven have to do with the ransom and the sin-offering? ¶ 293.

On the typical atonement day, through what ceremonies did the high priest pass in connection with the sin-offering? What did this typify? ¶ 293.

In the Revelation of Jesus to St. John, what did He say about being the One who was once dead? and what power does He now possess? ¶ 294.

What is meant by the terms hell and death as used in Revelation 1:18? ¶ 294.

Up to this time who have appreciated the value of Jesus' resurrection as a part of the divine plan? ¶ 295.



Grave Digger: "No bier, no work!"
—*Yale Record.*

Testing the Bible

COULD it have been the extraordinary sagacity of Daniel that enabled him, over two thousand years ago, to foretell present-day wonders in inventions, progress in education, yet perplexity and distress never equaled in the history of the world?

It is upon such singularly distinguishing feats that the Bible should be judged as to its infallibility as the Word of God.

Jehovah, in planning for man's future, is permitting a natural working out of events and foretold certain signs that would presage the new order.

The Bible, in its prophecies, provides a means of proving itself of Divine origin. What man or group of men is there who would dare, as a test of their sagacity, predict what the summer or the fall will bring forth?

Yet to just such tests the Bible subjects itself.

Looking at world events through the prophecies of the Bible gives you a view of the future as Jehovah planned that it should be.

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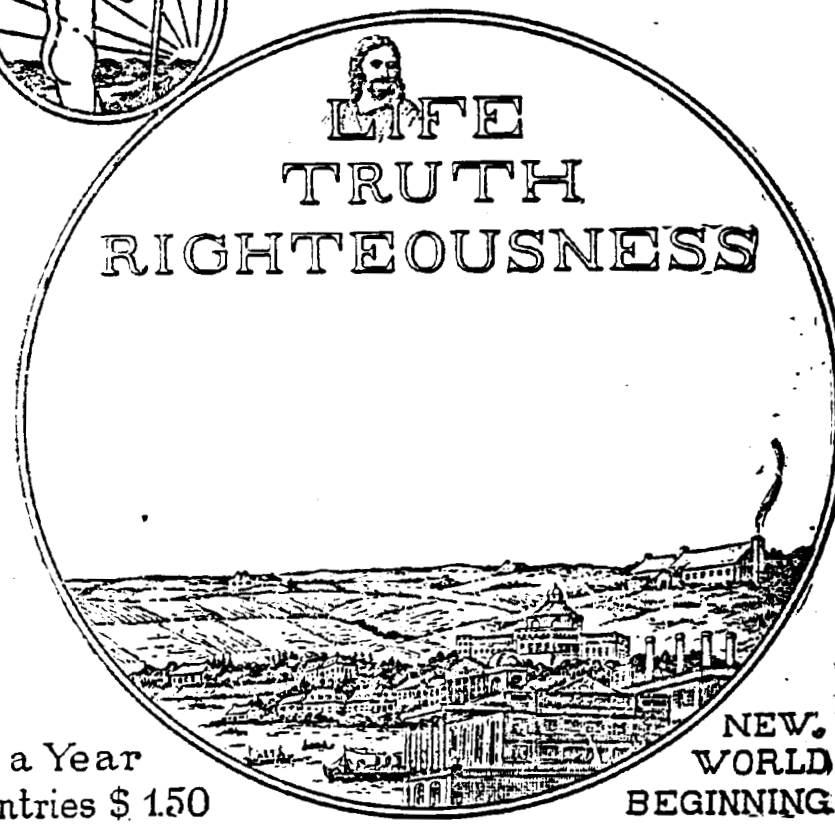
OLD WORLD DYING

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Contents of the Golden Age

Political—Domestic and Foreign

A New Zealander before a Court Martial 515

Science and Invention

Propaganda on the Air 517

A Bible for Scientists (Illustrated) 519
- The Written Bible 520
- The Scientific Bible 522
- The Pyramid of Gizeh 522
- Great Pyramid Receives Much Attention 523
- Date of Pyramid Erection 524
- Mathematical Features of the Great Pyramid 526
- Distance from Earth to Sun 526
- Precession of the Equinoxes 527
- Theology of the Great Pyramid 527
- Downward Trend of Mankind 528
- Prophetic Chronology of the Great Pyramid 532
- Bible Chronology 533
- Pyramid Built in 2140 B. C. 534
- The Jews Left Egypt in 1615 B. C. 535
- Christ Returned in 1874 A. D. 536
- The World War in 1914 536
- Last Jewish Jubilee Due in 1925 537

Home and Health

Diseased Milk 516

Religion and Philosophy

What the Voice Said (Poem) 518

Man's Redemption Provided 539
- Life, God's Provision for Man 539
- Qualifications of Redeemer 540
- Our Lord's Consecration 541
- Illustration Showing the Ransom 542
- For Whose Benefit Is the Ransom? 542

Studies in "The Harp of God" 543

Resurgam (Poem) 543

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A New Zealander Before a Court Martial

ON MAY 9, 1918, the day Judge Rutherford and his associates were arrested for being Christians in a time of propaganda, Henry Ritchie Urquhart, of Auckland, New Zealand, stood up before a court martial, which subsequently sent him to prison for eleven months at hard labor, and told the court some interesting things. It may even be supposed that he caused some of the court to do a little thinking—surely a hard thing for a court martial.

"Mr. President, it is with regret that I find myself compelled to lodge any objection against you as a member of this court martial. You are somewhat of a stranger to me, and for that reason alone I naturally wish to think, and do think, only kindly of you; yet I have an objection and, to my mind, a serious one. It is of precisely a similar nature to that which I have against the remaining members of this court martial.

"The objection has reference to the nature of the oath you take, as president of this court, and to the consequent impossible position it places you in when you seek to try me by the various clauses of the Army Act.

"The oath referred to, if taken sincerely, means that you grant to God and to religion the very highest place of honor and reverence. Yet when the Prosecuting Counsel warns the court, as he will do immediately afterwards, that according to Section 12, Chapter 111, of the Manual of Military Law, religious or conscientious scruples can have no weight at all with the court, and afford no justification whatever for refusal to obey a military command, you will calmly acquiesce in his ruling.

"In other words, when, after acknowledging God and the truth of the New Testament teaching by swearing by His name and on His book in the most solemn manner, the Prosecuting Counsel warns you that from that point on God and His book must be banished from the court, and that the accused must on no account be permitted to base his arguments and defence on guidance from the One, or on the teaching of the other, you are prepared to accept the situation and try me according to the Army Act alone, an Act which clearly does not recognize the right of a man to be guided by that very God without acknowledging whom in solemn oath, you dare not try me.

"Much is said with respect to the solemnity of this oath in your own books of military law.

"For instance, in Rule 30 of 'Rules of Procedure', these words occur: 'The person to be sworn will take the book in his right hand ungloved.' I wish you, Mr. President, to note that word 'ungloved'. It is fraught with deep meaning. There must be no hypocrisy about the act of taking the oath. As the flesh of the hand must come in contact with the Bible without anything intervening, so there must be no reservations on the part of him who takes an oath—no veil of pretence between him and his God. It is the most solemn of all oaths, one in which the man, if he realizes what he is doing, stands face to face with his Creator.

"Further, we are told in this same section that 'the words of the oath should be said with distinctness and solemnity by the person administering it.'

"Notice, too, that the book must be the 'New Testament or some book containing it.' I want you to remember, Mr. President, that this New Testament that you have sworn so solemnly by on many past occasions is the very book the effect of whose teachings on the accused before you today is to go for absolutely nothing.

"Yet your own books of military law will have no trifling with the solemn oath you, as President, must take and must swear witnesses by. In a note to Rule 30 these words occur: 'In the case of a witness it is well, in the interests of truth, to prevent subterfuges such as omitting

the words "So help me God," or kissing the thumb instead of the book, as dishonest witnesses fancy that thus they escape the guilt of perjury.'

"Again, in the administration of the oath, a man's religion *has* very definite recognition; for a further note to Rule 30 says: 'if the above ceremonies are not in accordance with the religion of the person to be sworn, the ceremonies of his religion must be followed, as provided by this rule.' Why is it then that after an accused man's religion is thus definitely recognized in the administration of the oath, you are prepared to preside over a court which from that point on banishes all thoughts of God's dealings with men from its calculations, and treats a man's religious convictions as if they were mere paltry trifles unworthy of any serious consideration?

"The paragraphs referred to above then go on to treat of the solemn Scotch oath, 'I swear by Almighty God as I shall answer to God at the Great Day of Judgment.' It tells us further that the Jew is to be sworn on the Old Testament, with his head covered; that the Mohammedans and natives of India are to be sworn according to their respective religions. The whole section, indeed, is pregnant with meaning; it impresses on all a deep sense of the solemnity of taking an oath, it accords to God and to His book the highest reverence and honor.

"Before you dare try me, Mr. President, you yourself must take a solemn oath of this nature; and in taking it you admit your belief in God and in His book. You swear by the New Testament because in your Dominion there is no more sacred book to swear by; you look to God for guidance and ask Him to help you in the execution of your duty.

"Then immediately after all this, you agree that the Prosecuting Counsel is right when he warns the court that according to military law any religious or conscientious scruples urged by an accused, as reason for disobeying a military command, can have no weight and can afford no justification for refusal to obey.

"In other words, you are about to try me as if you were a pure official and not a man of God-created independent thought and judgment. The Army Act, in spite of your solemn oath, is to carry more weight with you than the teaching of the New Testament.

"To be consistent, your oath should have been taken on the Army Act and in the name of the New Zealand Government, not on the New Testament and in the name of your Creator.

"It is every man's duty to be a man first of all, an official somewhere after that or not at all, according to the light revealed to him. To do as you have done at all previous courts martial, acknowledge God and the New Testament in solemn oath, then in accordance with military law deny that the guidance of God and the teaching of the New Testament have anything to do with a Christian's refusing to obey a military order, is to act, not as a God-fearing man, but as an official and an official only. *Such a man will never command any confidence.* With much regret therefore, Mr. President, I must object to your acting as president of this court martial.

"Only on a promise from you and from the remaining members of the court, that you would all sooner resign your positions than force a man whom you believe to be a thoroughly sincere follower of Christ to do that which he feels to be wrong and sinful, would I willingly submit to be tried by this court."

Diseased Milk

AT SENECA FALLS, New York, March 13, one hundred and twenty-seven children and five teachers in the public schools drank milk which came from a local bottling plant. Within two hours seventy-eight children and four teachers were taken severely sick with pains in the stomach, nausea, drowsiness, vomiting, and diarrhœa. Many had to be carried home. Only twenty-nine of those who drank the milk showed no signs of illness.

Investigation showed that one cow on the morning in question had a sore udder. This the owner had noticed, but had not thought it of sufficient importance to discard the milk. The cow was examined; and her temperature was found to be 104 and the milk of a peculiar color. Laboratory tests showed that the milk contained large quantities of pus and germs capable of causing the type of illness with which the children were stricken.

Propaganda on the Air

QUITE a problem has developed with radio stations which have been constructed for commercial purposes. It costs a considerable amount of money to erect a good broadcasting station; and the upkeep and maintenance are more or less expensive propositions, according to the management. One station charges $100 for ten minutes' rental of the air; and one hour's rental costs about $400.

It is estimated that there are 700,000 radio receiving sets within a 100-mile radius of New York city, and that there are four listeners for each set; therefore it is possible for nearly 3,000,000 to "listen in" at one time. Making allowance for those not listening in simultaneously, and for those who would be tuned in with some outside station, the potential audience is conservatively estimated at one-half of the number of receiving sets, or 350,000.

It is claimed that nearly 300 concerns paid for broadcasting from WEAF in 1923. But these advertisers cannot speak as they choose; for direct advertising is not permitted, neither are direct, personal messages permissible. The prospective radio advertiser is frequently much put out when he finds that he cannot declare the superior quality of his wares to radio fandom.

In fact, the advertiser cannot advertise his business at all. He must conform to what is called the "technique of institutional advertising," which means that the announcer may introduce him as the manager or president of such and such company, and say at the close of his talk, that you have just listened to Mr. So-and-So, president, manager, or whatnot, of such and such company. If the advertiser wishes to do so, he may hire an orchestra to broadcast a thirty-minute concert; and, of course, the announcer tells who the philanthropist is and what company he is connected with.

That the advertisers are studying the technique of technical advertising is dawning on radio bugdom, and these "bugs" are critical, and are not going to have it "put over them." It is said that Patrick D. Fox, of the Borden's Farm Products Company, recently talked from WEAF on the problems of the milk distributor. He made no mention of the Borden company, although his connection with the concern was made plain at the beginning and at the end of his talk. At least one radio listener construed his talk as a subtle propaganda, inasmuch as a talk on the difficulties of milk distribution might tend to justify a high price or an increase in the price of milk.

However, the officials of the broadcasting station make justification of such talks on the grounds that the radio public is interested in the way big business is carried on, considering that it is instructive. A very clever bit of advertising was broadcast by an actress. She gave a description of the way she "made up" for her work on the stage, presumably going into detail. At the end of her talk it was announced that she would be glad to send a booklet on her talk and an autograph picture to those who wrote her, in care of the broadcasting station.

Four thousand requests were received, and no doubt the broadcasting was paid for by the manufacturers of the cosmetics she professed to use. If any criticisms were made concerning this talk by the actress, they were not reported.

Of course, there is a vast difference in the viewpoint of the suffering public. If we must listen to the difficulties the milk companies have in keeping the milk pure of disease germs, rich in butter-fat to meet the law's requirements, of making deliveries with such promptness that the milk will not sour, of keeping the cows healthy and the stables clean, and of the chances the milk companies must take with the milk that comes from where they do not know, in order that the thousands of babies may get good food and keep well and grow to maturity, then some of us must complain and show our ugly dispositions.

But when an actress tells how she beautifies herself with lip sticks, paints rose-colored cheeks, pencils black eyebrows, and offers to send her picture, taken in the "make-up," that is different; for it affords us the pleasure of seeing our daughters learning the secrets of dolling up for the stage, in order that they may parade the streets and otherwise make themselves look foolish!

The radio people are approaching the legislative phase of the business with caution. It has been suggested that when any speech or program has been paid for the announcer should so state at both the beginning and the end of such performance. This is a good idea. Then those who are hypercritical or object to adver-

tising will have the opportunity of tuning in with some other station. We would fault no one who refuses to listen to advertising.

Advertising has developed into a science. Much street-car and billboard advertising is false, and magazine and newspaper advertising is very little better. Exaggeration, magical phrases, and subtle suggestions are the rule.

After reading Roger Babson's statistics on advertising, how the uptrend of business volume follows the use of increased newspaper space, we are convinced that if all advertising were done on strictly truthful lines, eliminating the magic and cunning, there would be a horrible slump in the business activities of the world.

And, perhaps, the awakening of radio fans to the humbuggery and overdoneness in advertising is the beginning of saner methods of making known the virtues of merchandise. Or, maybe—still better—the time shall soon come when merchandise and commodities of every sort will advertise themselves. Then shoddy, imperfect, and not best-made goods will disappear forever.

Many are the instances where speakers have tried to broadcast messages to their families or friends who, they had reason to believe, were listening in. But watchful men were on the job, who threw the switch; the speech was pocketed; and there was a hole in the lecture. If there is a suspicion that a code message is being broadcast the switch is turned—it is so easily done; and the speaker imagines he has "put one over" the station, until—he finds out differently.

It is becoming the custom for stations to require of prospective speakers advance copy of the talk for approval before broadcasting. If any part has been deleted, and if the speaker undertakes to refer to it, he is taken off the air. Speakers of national prominence, talking at a dinner, are also watched for anything which might be considered inflammatorily partisan in politics or in religion, or other controversial subjects, in order that their speeches might be "faded away" by turning the switch.

The radio broadcasting stations are under governmental control and supervision. This is as it should be; and we believe that the present arrangement and the improvements being made are preparatory steps fully in harmony with the advancing stages of the incoming Messianic kingdom, of which the radio is a most wonderful foregleam and indicator.

What the Voice Said *By J. G. Whittier*

Maddened by earth's wrong and evil,
"Lord!" I cried in sudden ire,
"From the right hand clothed with thunder,
Shake the bolted fire!

"Love is lost, and faith is dying;
With the brute the man is sold;
And the dropping blood of labor
Hardens into gold.

"Here the dying wail of famine,
There the battle's groan of pain;
And, in silence, smooth-face Mammon
Reaping men like grain.

"'Where is God, that we should fear Him?'
Thus the earth-born Titans say;
'God, if thou art living, hear us!'
Thus the weak ones pray."

"Thou the patient Heaven upbraiding,"
Spake a solemn voice within;
"Weary of our Lord's forbearance,
Art thou free from sin?

"Fearless brow to Him uplifting,
Canst thou for His thunders call,
Knowing that to guilt's attraction
Evermore they fall?

"Know'st thou not all germs of evil
In thy heart await their time?
Not thyself, but God's restraining,
Stays their growth of crime.

"Couldst thou boast, O child of weakness!
O'er the sons of wrong and strife,
Were their strong temptations planted
In thy path of life?

"Thou hast seen two streamlets gushing
From one fountain clear and free,
But by widely varying channels
Searching for the sea.

"Glideth one through greenest valleys,
Kissing them with lips still sweet;
One, mad roaring down the mountains,
Stagnates at their feet.

"For thyself, while wrong and sorrow
Make to thee their strong appeal,
Coward wert thou not to utter
What the heart must feel.

"Earnest words must needs be spoken
When the warm heart bleeds or burns
With its scorn of wrong, or pity
For the wronged by turns."

Cease not, Voice of holy speaking,
Teacher sent of God, be near,
Whisp'ring through the day's cool silence,
Let my spirit hear!

So, when thoughts of evil-doers
Waken scorn or hatred move,
Shall a mournful fellow-feeling
Temper all with love.

A Bible for the Scientist

"IN THE mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established," wrote the apostle Paul to the Corinthian church.—2 Corinthians 13:1.

Many at present are disposed to reject the Bible, claiming that there are no evidences that it is of divine origin. They have convinced themselves and some others that it is merely a collection of old fables and traditions, compiled in the early dawn of intelligence; and that therefore it has nothing to attract or interest the so-called advanced wisdom of our day.

Recent archeological discoveries have thrown much light upon heretofore obscure passages and stimulated renewed study in the historical portions of the Bible. Modern scientific inventions and mechanical devices are demonstrating the truth of the visions of the prophets of old. The automobiles and steam trains are easily recognized as the "chariots [which] shall rage in the streets, . . . shall justle one against another in the broad ways, . . . shall seem like torches, . . . shall run like the lightnings, . . . in the day of his preparation," which the prophet Nahum (2:4, 3) saw in vision.

The physical facts of the radio demonstrations are as miracles before our eyes. If man can so utilize the powers of nature that he can hear the heart-beat of another 1,200 miles away, should it seem an incredulous thing that God, who ordered all these laws of nature, could hear the prayer of His children, even though presented in the secret of the closet? (Matthew 6:6) The big fish caught off the east coast of Florida in 1917, with a blackfish weighing 1,500 pounds, another fish weighing 400 pounds, and about 500 pounds of coral in its stomach, proves that the experience recorded of Jonah is not impossible.—Matthew 12:40.

It will be interesting news to many to learn that the Bible with which we are so familiar, is in reality the second witness that gives ample evidence of being inspired by divine wisdom, and that Jehovah is now bringing forth another witness to His divine foreknowledge and His interest in the affairs of men. When Moses led the children of Israel from Egypt, he was but pantomiming one of the features of a plan which God had decided upon, the specifications of which had been drawn, sealed and filed away more than five hundred years previous. Moses himself declared that he but silhouetted a greater one to follow him.—Deuteronomy 18:15.

All the prophets of the Bible declared that they were delivering messages sent by Jehovah, whom they represented; and that their descriptions of the Golden Age to come were by divine authority. So unreasonable and impossible did some of their prophecies appear at the time that the people often doubted and criticised, and sometimes killed the prophets.—Hebrews 11:36-39.

Apparently insignificant details were sometimes mentioned, as when Micah (5:2) named Bethlehem as the birthplace of the expected Messiah. It is now known that the Prophet merely made public mention of the spot that had been selected over 1,200 years before his day, before there was a hamlet on the spot, and recorded in "Bible Number One," the one written for the scientist.

When St. Paul wrote: "Death reigned from Adam to Moses," the latter date referred to the opportunity of salvation offered to the Jews at Mt. Sinai, by which they might have secured everlasting life, if they could have kept God's law. (Luke 10:28) St. Paul admits that no imperfect Jew was able to keep that law; and that if he or any one else, Jew or Gentile, were to obtain salvation, it must come some other way. (Romans 8:3) All this has been found written in the specifications of the Scientific Bible. Even the date that Moses was to lead the Jews from Egypt was indicated over four hundred years before Moses was born. Many prominent dates in history are indicated, even down to the World War of 1914. The year 1925 is also a specified date.

St. Peter was arrested and imprisoned for preaching Jesus and Him crucified. In his defense he said to the Sanhedrin: "There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." (Acts 4:12) Jehovah had spoken forth the edict, and already had it on record for over 2,000 years.

Both the Bible for the people and the Bible for the scientist mention that God has two offers of salvation: One limited to Christ and "holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling," such as might choose to follow Him by the way of ignominy and the cross to heavenly glory, honor and immortality—the divine nature; the

other offer to be extended later to "whosoever will" of all the families of earth, to an earthly Paradise, perfection of human nature, and everlasting life on earth. "Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth."

The failure to distinguish between these two offers is one of the chief causes of confusion in the minds of many students of the Bible. Both Bibles show clearly that the evil and distress in the world are not of God, but were permitted for a time that man might demonstrate his inability to save himself or his neighbor. While waiting for man to learn his lessons, God has been quietly carrying on a work of His own.

The Written Bible is in language common to man, and in its present book form is so compact that one can carry it in his hand. The Scientific Bible is over thirteen acres in size, and has been estimated to weigh over 6,000,000 tons. It is in the language of the scientist, without a hieroglyph or the scratch of a pen. In addition to outlining the same divine plan for the salvation of man that the Written Bible does, it has mines of scientific knowledge, the treasures of which seem to be inexhaustible. Scientists are eagerly assaying some of the ore already taken out.

Any person of ordinary ability can write a record of past events, if he has correct data from which to compile it. That is history. But to write that same account several thousand years in advance is quite another thing. That is prophecy. This God has done in both His Bibles. Many of the prophecies have now become history. Many historians have not been believers in the Bible. Some have never heard of it; yet their histories are witnesses to the truth of its predictions. The accuracy with which those already due have been fulfilled is good evidence that all the unfulfilled ones will be as accurately fulfilled when due.

The physical fact that these prophecies have been so accurately fulfilled demonstrates clearly that Jehovah is carrying out His plan definitely decided upon ages ago. He has not interfered with any one's freedom of will, though He has often restrained the freedom of action of some. His schedule is on time and not interfered with.

The Written Bible

WHAT evidences are there that the Bible is of divine origin? Let us note a few. It is a compilation from thirty or more writers during a period of approximately 1,700 years—from Moses to John the Revelator. These writers were from various walks of life; fishermen, physicians, herdsmen, lawyers, scribes, priests, princes, counselors, and kings. Pervading all their writings is one principal theme. No book has exerted such an uplifting influence upon individuals or nations. It appeals to the heart and mind of man, and presents to him a God of love, justice, wisdom and power, who will punish iniquity and reward righteousness.

No book has been so loved by its friends or hated by its enemies. At times the Bible has been outlawed; and any one found in possession of one, or even a part of one, has been sent to prison or the stake. Shortly after the death of the apostles a great persecution arose against Christians and the Bible. Whole nations went under a dense cloud of prejudice and cruelty, and dropped into ignorance and superstition from which they have not yet fully recovered. Some of the persecutors acted like demons. That period was well named the "dark ages." The Written Bible does not pretend to be a treatise upon the sciences. It is a statement of God's plan, of His law; it is a treatise upon righteousness and morals, and an appeal to the better nature of man. It records God's dealings with the children of Israel, with whom He had made a covenant, and of whom He made many types. It records their failures without coloring, and without excuses shows up many individuals in their true light.

Pictures of future kingdoms and men were thrown upon the prophetic screen. Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome were shown as four great world powers, to be followed by the kingdom of God. To Nebuchadnezzar these mighty kingdoms appeared as a great man, wonderful to behold, and the fifth kingdom as a calamity which knocked his big man all to pieces. To Daniel the same four powers appeared as four vicious beasts, devouring each other in succession, and the kingdom of God as a great deliverer. History shows that Daniel had the proper view. The four kingdoms are past, and the fifth is now coming upon the scene. —Daniel, Chapters 2, 7, 8.

Not only were nations pictured, but individuals were often silhouetted so distinctly that they are quickly recognized by the student of history. Alexander the Great is easily identified in Daniel 8:21, 22, and 11:3, 4. Even the division of his empire into its four parts is delineated.

After the division of the Grecian empire, prophecy speaks of Egypt as the "king of the south," and of Rome or some of its parts as "king of the north." Daniel 11:17-19 outlines incidents which occurred during the time of Mark Antony and Queen Cleopatra. Augustus Cæsar is pictured in verse 20 as "a raiser of taxes"; and Luke (2:1) thus describes him. Verse 21 tells that Tiberius Cæsar, "a vile person shall . . . obtain the kingdom by flatteries." Verse 25 outlines the second war between Rome and Egypt, at the time of Aurelian and Queen Zenobia.

Daniel 11:29 to 45 refer to Napoleon and his career. Verse 29 reads: "*At the time appointed* he [Napoleon, of France as part of the kingdom of the north] shall return, and come toward the south [Egypt]: but it shall not be as the former [war under Mark Antony], nor as the latter [under Aurelian]. For the ships of Chittim [England] shall come against him; therefore he shall be grieved."

Admiral Nelson defeated the French squadron in Aboukir Bay, August, 1798, "at the time appointed"; and this defeat so grieved Napoleon that he shortly afterward returned to France, as foretold. No historian has better delineated Napoleon than did Daniel in verses 36-45. How could Daniel have foreknown all these particulars, 2,300 years before Napoleon was born, unless inspired by divine wisdom? In the Bible the exact dates of the birth and death of Jesus were foretold, as was also the great war in 1914.

The Written Bible gives the clearest, tersest description of the creation of the earth yet written. Professor J. D. Dana, a writer of much prestige on geology and natural history, says of the Mosaic account of creation:

"The first thought that strikes the scientific reader is the evidence of divinity, not merely in the first verse of the record and its successive fiats, but in the whole order of creation. There is so much that the most recent findings of science have for the first time explained, that the idea of man as its author becomes utterly incomprehensible. By proving the record true, science proves it divine; for who could have correctly narrated the secrets of eternity but God himself?" "The grand old Book of God still stands; and this old earth, the more its leaves are turned and pondered, the more will it sustain and illustrate the sacred Word."

It is not at all unreasonable to expect that the original manuscripts of both Old and New Testaments will be discovered, sooner or later, hidden away by Jehovah until the proper time. Some have criticized the Bible because, as they say, if it came from Jehovah it should contain treatises on all the sciences as well as on theology. Why not make the same criticism against any versatile writer who does not tell all he knows in one book?

The physical facts of the universe and the multitudinous and intricate "laws of nature" prove that their Creator and Controller is far superior to any being man can imagine. This little planet that we live on is a wonderland all by itself, and a testimony of the wisdom and care of its Creator and of His care for His creatures. Were it not for "man's inhumanity to man" it could easily be transformed into a Paradise, with as perfect happiness as there is in heaven. God has provided everything necessary to gratify every proper sense of both body and mind.

The giants air, water, electricity, and others yet to be trained, stand waiting to do man's bidding at a moment's notice. These servants can do more, better and greater work than human servants. They are ready to do the most menial service; they wash our clothes, sweep our houses, cook our meals, light and heat our homes, carry us over the highways with almost the speed of the swallow's flight, carry our messages to the uttermost parts of the earth on the wings of the morning, deliver the speech of any lecturer or the music of the best opera in our own homes, as perfectly as though we sat in the same hall with the singers, even though they are actually thousands of miles away.

All these servants need is a master. Man has the ability to be their master. He was created to be a king, not a slave; and a full retinue of most faithful servants has been provided. God created man and gave him the earth for his dominion. Man is just waking up to this fact. He is still rubbing his blinking eyes, as if arousing from a Rip Van Winkle sleep of several thousand years. It is hard for him to comprehend what he actually sees going on all around him. God's Word is the key to the mystery.

Both Bibles teach emphatically that man was created perfect and in the favor of God; that shortly after his creation he fell from that favor, and entered the way to sin, which leads to death. Both Bibles teach that man has been unable to save himself; and physical facts prove

that this is true. Man needs assistance. Both Bibles teach that such assistance has been provided; and that "whosoever will" may recover all that was lost, a wiser and better man, with a fuller appreciation of his Creator. The Son of Man "came to seek and save that which was lost"; and every prophet of God has spoken of the "times of restitution," the giving back of that which was once possessed, lost, and later found by another. This kingdom of God is the principal theme of both Bibles.

The Scientific Bible

THE Scientific Bible might with propriety be called Bible Number One, since it is the older by several hundred years. It is the Great Pyramid of Gizeh, in Egypt. It speaks by its geographical location, its size and shape, its interior passages, their planes of incline and their lengths, its chambers and their sizes, locations and relationship to each other; the granite trimmings in the King's Chamber, and the limestone trimmings of the Queen's Chamber, the peculiar entrances to each, and inlaid stones in various places, so located as to indicate events and dates. No book-binder ever did a neater piece of work. All expert investigators testify that the Great Pyramid is a masterpiece of workmanship, and that it could not be duplicated today, with all our modern science and mechanical equipments.

It is customary for authors to date their publications. The Great Pyramid is no exception. We find the date of "copyright," if you please, given twice: Once in the language of the astronomer; the other by the builder, in the building itself, and referring to the astronomer. Although constructed by man, it is all too evident that no man could have been its architect; for no man could at that time have known what is therein written, unless by divine inspiration. We herewith present some of the evidences and ask every honest student to test them carefully, simply upon the facts submitted, and with any additional data he may secure.

The Pyramid of Gizeh

THE Pyramid of Gizeh is located upon a rocky plateau on the west side of the river Nile, about eight miles from Cairo, Egypt, and about one hundred and ten miles from the sea. The ancient historians, Herodotus and Strabo, described it as covered with polished marble and glistening in the sunlight like a mountain of glass. Tradition had it filled with untold wealth, hidden away by ancient kings. There was a secret entrance away up the northern face, but it was so closely fitted that it could not be located from the ground. The ancients placed the Great Pyramid at the head of their list of the Seven Wonders of the World.

In its primitive quiet and beauty it remained for over 2,900 years, as mute as the Sphinx, and apparently as useless. About 820 A. D. Al Mamoun, an Arabian Caliph, determined to possess himself of its hidden treasures. He secured a large force of workmen, promising to divide with them the wealth they should find. He was not able to locate the secret door, so he forced an entrance by tearing a large ugly hole in its beautiful surface, as near as he could estimate the location of the door. Through solid masonry of massive stones, securely cemented together, he quarried his way tediously about 100 feet, where he reached one of the inner passages. Eagerly his men sought the buried treasure.

It was a treasure-house indeed, but its mines contained none of the gold or gems he was looking for. Neither Al Mamoun nor his workmen had any use for such as they found. They were like the ignorant soldier who was ransacking the palace of a defeated king. The king in his precipitate flight had dropped his bag containing the royal jewels of great value. The soldier found it and picked it up. He opened the bag and saw the precious stones. He wondered what a king would want of such worthless pebbles. He threw them away and, showing his empty bag to a comrade, said: "See what a fine dinner-bag I have found." Not only was Al Mamoun disappointed, but to appease the disappointment and anger of his workmen he had to hide a quantity of gold therein and let them find it.

Later the beautiful casing-stones were removed, with the object of building mosques and cities, until nearly all of them were stripped from their long resting-place and taken to adorn palaces and public buildings. Like ghouls robbing the wounded, the vandals continued their desecration, until today the Pyramid stands as a mighty giant, denuded, wrinkled and prematurely old, yet in its strength defying enemies and the elements, still guarding the precious

treasures entrusted to its care until they shall be delivered as directed.

Like a royal messenger with strict orders to deliver his message only to certain ones and at a specified time, so this messenger from Jehovah had orders to deliver his treasures to the "nobles of the mind," scientists, at a specified time as a witness to them. That time is here, and this messenger is delivering these hidden treasures before their astonished gaze. Like the inventions of this "Age of Miracles," the supply appears inexhaustible. We now smile at the suggestion reported to have been made by the Superintendent of the Patent Office at Washington in 1844, that Congress might as well close the Patent Office, for all that could be invented had been patented. Many in the past have been inclined to smile at the folly of any one who would build such a mighty structure as the Pyramid when it could be put to no use.

It was not until the nineteenth century that it gradually dawned upon some scholars that the Great Pyramid might contain some scientific features. In 1799 some French savants who accompanied Napoleon on his Egyptian expedition, made a few surveys and examinations. They dug into some of the piles of débris at the base, formed by the chips when the casing-stones were torn from their cemented positions and slid or tumbled down from above, and by sand blown in from the desert. They found what they termed "encasetrements" at two of the corners, large square stones sunk into the solid rock bed on which the Pyramid was built.

In 1837 Colonel Howard Vyse employed several hundred workmen to assist him. He also dug through the mass of débris, in some places fifty feet deep, with the desire to locate if possible the original base lines. Besides reaching the foundation, he was fortunate in locating three of the original casing-stones still in position. Though varying in thickness they were all four feet, eleven inches high and had the same outer face bevel. One of the three is estimated to weigh nineteen tons. The casing-stones were joined together so closely that it was difficult to determine the point of joining. The cement is only about one-fiftieth of an inch thick, yet holds the stones together so tightly that it is difficult to pry them apart. Considering the large surfaces thus evenly faced, the workmen must have been experts, superior to any of today.

These casing-stones gave Colonel Vyse the clue to the original exterior dimensions and to the incline of the sides. He also found the two "corner-stones" mentioned by the French savants. He believed that they were sunk into the rock foundation to indicate particular points for measurements. This was verified by later discoveries. Curious fine-drawn lines were also found upon them, which were later connected with others within the structure. No such "corner-stones" are found in any of the other pyramids. These "socket-stones" are evidently referred to in Job 38:4-7: "Whereupon are the sockets [margin] thereof made to sink? or who laid the cornerstone thereof?"

Great Pyramid Receives Much Attention

COLONEL VYSE published three large volumes entitled "Operations at the Pyramids of Gizeh." These works aroused deep interest, and others began to investigate. In 1859 John Taylor published a work, "The Great Pyramid; why was it built? and who built it?" He was the first to suggest that possibly the Pyramid was of divine origin. Before his death he interested Professor C. Piazzi Smyth, at that time Royal Astronomer for Scotland.

In 1864-1865 Professor Smyth spent several months at the pyramids. He made extensive measurements and astronomical calculations; these he published in three volumes entitled, "Life and Work at the Great Pyramid." He also published "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid." Later he made other visits to secure additional measurements and to verify some previous ones, and in a few points he revised his astronomical calculations slightly.

William Petrie, father of Professor Flinders Petrie, first suggested that the "top-stone", itself a small pyramid, to the form and angles of which the whole structure conformed, might in some sense symbolize Christ. In Job 38:4-7 is mentioned the "cornerstone"; and Christ said (Matthew 21:42) to the Pharisees: "Did ye never read in the scriptures, The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner?" evidently referring to Psalm 118:22 and Isaiah 28:16. It is easy to see how this would be particularly true of the top-stone of the Pyramid. It would not fit any place during the process of building; but when the apex was reached, no other stone would fit.

About 1881 Professor Flinders Petrie, who had made personal visits to the pyramids and extensive measurements of their upper portions, wrote his memorable work, "The Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh." He was also enthusiastic in describing the wonderful workmanship of construction, closeness of joints, accuracy of angles, and exactness of detail evidenced throughout the entire structure.

The above books are now rare, but are to be found in some libraries.

In 1893 Mr. C. T. Russell published his work, "Thy Kingdom Come." Having read Professor Smyth's work, "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," he was so impressed with it that he devoted one entire chapter to the theological teachings of the Great Pyramid. A friend hearing of his intention requested the privilege of submitting the manuscript for the chapter on the Great Pyramid to Professor Smyth for criticism. In returning the manuscript Professor Smyth wrote, expressing much interest. We quote part of his letter:

"As I progressed through the pages, the powers, the specialties and the originalities of the Author came out magnificently; and there were not a few passages I should have been glad to take a copy of for quotation, with name, in the next possible edition of my own Pyramid book. . . . I merely remark here that he is both good and new in much that he says on the chronology of various parts of the Pyramid, especially the First Ascending Passage and its granite plug; on the Grand Gallery, as illustrating the Lord's life; on the parallelisms between the King's Chamber and its granite against the Tabernacle and its gold; and generally on the confirmation or close agreements beween Scripture and the Great Pyramid."

The volume, "Thy Kingdom Come," awakened the interest of John Edgar, M. A., B. Sc., M. B., C. M., and his brother Morton Edgar, of Glasgow, Scotland. They determined to test the theory personally. Providing themselves with the best scientific instruments obtainable, long steel tapelines scientifically tested, and the latest cameras for taking flash-light pictures, they visited the Pyramids in 1909, spending several months there. They checked the records given by Colonel Vyse and Professors Smyth and Petrie. In addition they had the lower passages carefully cleared, at considerable personal expense, and took many measurements of all the passages, chambers, angles and corners, sometimes going over the ground three times to check possible errors. They took flash-light pictures of all parts of the interior, and many photographs of the exterior and surroundings.

Later visits were made by Mr. Morton Edgar in 1912 and 1914, to examine certain features more carefully. They published "Pyramid Passages" in three volumes: the first containing numerous photographs, drawings and diagrams, and showing the symbolisms of the Great Pyramid; the second dealing more particularly with the chronological features; the third taking up the scientific teachings. These are the most lucid and varied treatises yet published on the Great Pyramid. It is by the courtesy of Mr. Morton Edgar that we are privileged to present the drawings herewith.

Date of Pyramid Erection

PROFESSOR SMYTH was the first to suggest that possibly the builder had hidden in the geographical location of the Pyramid and the peculiar incline of the interior passages the secret of the date of its erection. His first calculation was 2170 B. C., but later it was revised, and has been definitely proved to be 2140 B. C.

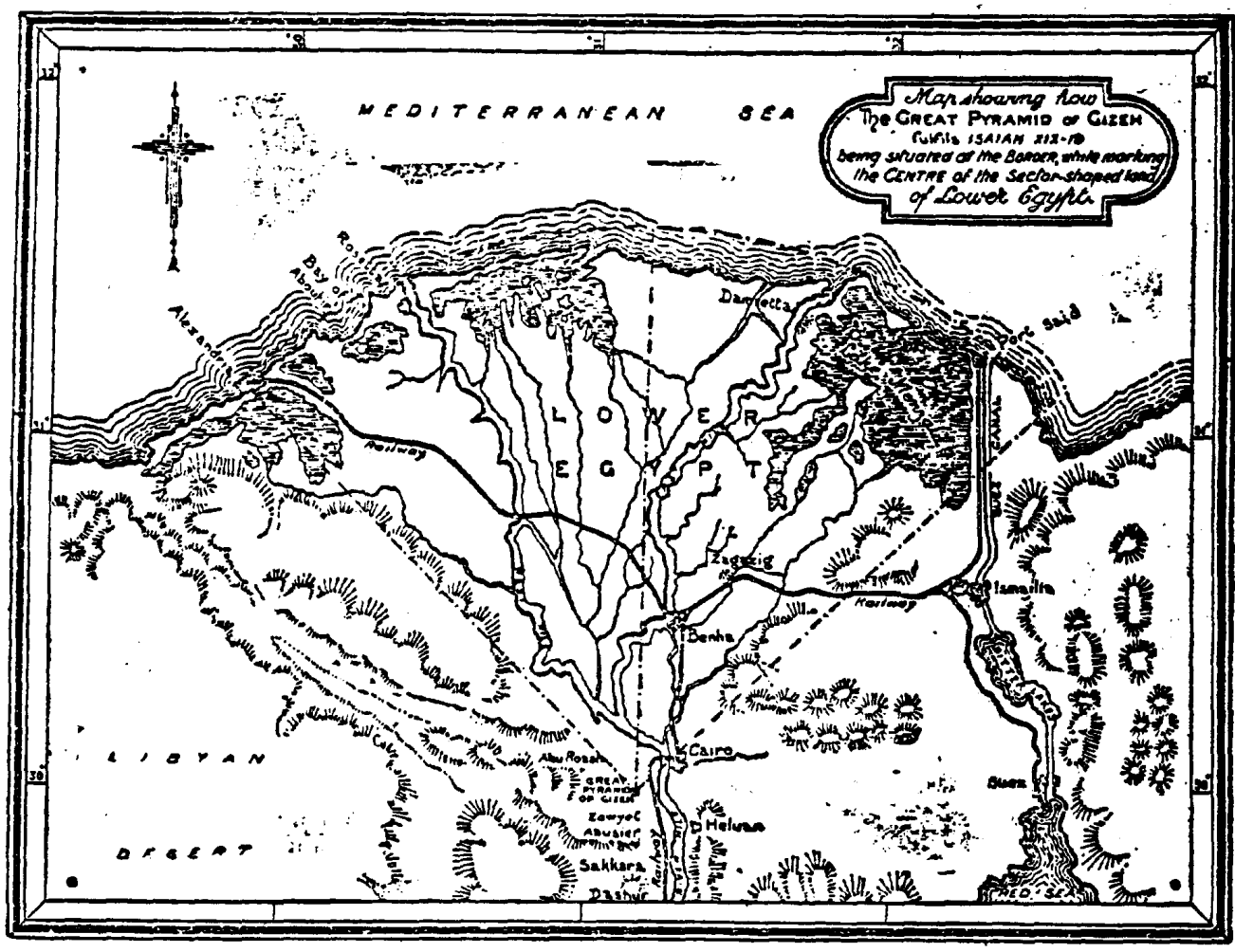
The date 2140 B. C. was 4,064 years ago, only 332 years after the flood, 18 years before Noah died, 170 years before his son Shem died, and 20 years before Abraham was born. By some Shem is considered the Melchizedek of Salem, later Jeru-Salem, who met and blessed Abraham as he was returning from the slaughter of the kings who had formed the first League of Nations and captured Lot and his family, as recorded in Genesis 14. It has also been suggested that Shem was the builder of the Great Pyramid, and the suggestion is not without some foundation.

At 332 years after the flood the boundaries of the inhabited portion of the earth could not have extended far beyond Mesopotamia on the east, the shores of the Caspian, Black, and Mediterranean seas on the north, and lower Egypt on the south. Means of travel were limited, and people were not crowding each other. How much was then known of the size, shape and land formation of the earth, and its geographical divisions? What was known of the distance of the sun from the earth, or the precession of the equinoxes, or the polar and

equatorial diameters of the earth? Let us keep these questions in mind as we read the Great Pyramid.

First we will notice the location selected on which to build this "Bible in Stone," as Dr. Seiss named it. The accompanying drawing will assist the eye.

In 1868 Mr. Henry Mitchell, Chief Hydrographer of the United States Coast Survey, was sent to report the progress of the Suez Canal. While in that vicinity he made a survey of the coast of Egypt, and was struck with the circular form of the coast line at the delta of the Nile. He made careful examination and found almost a perfect quadrant, the sides being formed by the hills which bordered the lowlands and met near Cairo. By closer calculation he found the apex of the angle to be at the site of the Great Pyramid, about eight miles west of Cairo. This gigantic structure stood upon the edge of a rocky cliff, or plateau, and overlooked the entire Lower Egypt. He was so impressed that he remarked: "That monument stands in a more important physical situation than any other building erected by man." It might well be said to be in the *center* and at the same time at the *border* of Egypt. Twenty-five hundred years ago the prophet Isaiah wrote: "In that day shall there be an altar in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to Jehovah. And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto Jehovah of host in the land of Egypt."—Isaiah 19:19.



Professor Smyth observed that a *longitudinal* line drawn through the Great Pyramid would cross more land surface than any other line; whereas its antipode would touch very little land, except on the western portion of Alaska. He therefore claimed that its location was by far the most suitable for the zero of longitude,

as it would better suit all nations. He further stated that a *latitudinal* line at the same point would cross more land surface than any other known point. How did Shem know of such an important location?

Squaring the Circle, and Measure Standard

ONE of the first scientific features discovered in the Great Pyramid was that its height was to the length of two sides at the base line as 1 is to 3.14159; or, stated otherwise, twice the height considered as a diameter of a circle is to the entire base line as the diameter of a circle is to its circumference. Thus the problem of squaring the circle had been actually worked out and recorded 4,000 years ago.

About the beginning of the sixteenth century Rudolph Von Ceulen discovered the ratio of the diameter of a circle to its circumference to be 1 to 3.14159. So great did he consider his discovery that he had it recorded on his tombstone in St. Peter's Church, at Leyden. But he was a little over 3,800 years behind time.

For a long time mathematicians had tried to find some standard of measures which could be adopted by all nations. Believing it should in some way be connected with the earth, they finally took the distance of the earth's quadrant, from pole to equator, and divided it by 10,000,000. The result, 39.37 inches, was suggested as the basis for a national cubit. This was adopted by the French in 1799, and later by other nations, including the United States. This is known as the Metric System, linear measure.

After critical and exhaustive calculations, based upon comparison of many measurements and cross-measurements, Professor Smyth discovered that the Great Pyramid had a standard of both linear and cubic measure peculiar to itself. The linear standard he found to be a cubit of twenty-five inches, which he called the Pyramid cubit. Other divisions or lengths he named similarly, as the Pyramid inch, the Pyramid mile, etc. The Pyramid inch is one-thousandth part longer than the standard British inch; in other words, 1,000 British inches make 999 Pyramid inches. Applying this standard he was amazed at the mine of information it opened.

The polar diameter of the earth had been found to be 7,899.3 British miles, or 500,500,500 British inches. Without entering into the details here, it may be said that the Great Pyramid gives the polar axis of the earth as 500,000,000 Pyramid inches—almost exactly equaling the 500,500,500 British inches. Dividing this by 2, to get the polar radius, we have 250,000,000 Pyramid inches, as the basis. Dividing this by 10,000,000 we have 25 Pyramid inches, or a Pyramid cubit. This is a better standard than the one based upon the quadrant. The Pyramid cubit figures largely in the mathematical and astronomical features of the Great Pyramid.

Number of Days in the Solar Year

THE exact length of the solar year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds; stated decimally, 365.242 days. Three hundred and sixty-five days are usually counted as a year, but this runs the time ahead by nearly a quarter of a day each year; and in order to hold it in place an extra day is added every fourth year, called a leap-year. But this in turn is a bit too much, as it is not quite a quarter of a day over each year. To hold it back, only such century years as are divisible by 400 are counted as leap-years. Many will recall that the year 1900 was not a leap-year. It was divisible by 4 but not by 400.

The length of each side of the Great Pyramid at the base line is 761 feet, 8 inches, or 9,140 British inches. Reduced to Pyramid inches (Deduct one inch for each 1,000) is 9,131. Divide this by 25 to reduce to Pyramid cubits, and the result is 365.24. The four sides, measured in cubits, equal the number of days in four years, including the extra day for the leap-year.

Distance from Earth to Sun

ASTRONOMERS have estimated the distance of the earth from the sun at between 91,000,000 and 93,000,000 miles. Permit us here to quote from "Pyramid Passages," Vol. I, page 22:

"William Petrie, father of Professor Flinders Petrie, reflecting on the fact [the Pyramid's method of indicating the exact length of the solar year] . . . connected it with John Taylor's discovery that the vertical height of the Great Pyramid is the length of the radius of a circle, the circumference of which equals the total measurement of the square base. He came to the conclusion that as the top-stone of the Pyramid, from this point of view, symbolizes the sun, its vertical height should indicate in some way the mean distance of the sun from the earth.

"The problem was to find the scale. This he ascertained to be 10 to the 9th power, as practically shown

by the Great Pyramid itself; for if a measurement be made from one of the corner sockets to the central vertical axis of this structure, and for every 10 linear feet horizontally inwards, 9 linear units be measured vertically upwards, when the total horizontal and vertical measurements are completed, the original apex of the Great Pyramid will be reached to within 2 inches according to precise measures. That is, the horizontal length from one of the corner sockets to the center bears the same proportion to the vertical height of the Pyramid as 10 does to 9 (6456.63 is to 5813.01 as 10 is to 9). Having found the scale, it was a simple calculation to find how many miles are represented in the vertical height of the Pyramid.

"Converting the 5813.01 Pyramid inches to British inches by dividing these Pyramid inches by .999, and multiplying this by 10 to the 9th power [*i. e.*, 1,000,000,000], and turning the result into British miles, he brought out the quantity of 91,837,578 of those miles, or as near the mean distance of the sun from the earth as modern astronomers can determine."

The same result is recorded in other calculations.

Precession of the Equinoxes

ASTRONOMERS had long noticed that our entire solar system was making a circuit of the heavens. Jehovah asked Job: "Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth [marginal reading —the twelve signs] in his season?" (Job 38: 32) This course through space has been designated the Precession of the Equinoxes. The length of the circuit has been ascertained to be 25,694 years. Professor Smyth found this also recorded in the Great Pyramid. The lengths of the two diagonals of the base at the level of the surface of the platform on which the casing-stones rest, when reckoned in Pyramid inches, at the rate of an inch a year, equaled exactly 25,694. The same number is again recorded further up.

Theology of the Great Pyramid

MAY we cordially invite the attention of the Fundamentalists and the Modernists, who are disagreeing over the interpretation and the inspiration of the Bible, to some of the remarkable features of the Great Pyramid and its teachings on theological lines? It will also prove interesting to the skeptic, who doubts the overruling of earth's affairs by a personal God. It will greatly encourage the humble Christian, who has been walking by faith and praying for more light upon his pathway. It may also hearten some, who are about to give up in despair, to know that He who commanded the tempestuous winds and waves of Galilee to "be still"—and the forces of nature trembled at that command—will soon with equal authority say to the hurricane of horrors now sweeping over the earth, "Peace! Be still!" Then tempestuous passions will stand awed, trembling at that command, and will obey.—Psalm 46:10.

In order that all may know that the descriptions and measurements herein given are not guesses, permit us to make one more quotation from "Pyramid Passages":

"The measurements which appear in the chart of the Great Pyramid are derived mainly from the valuable work of Professors C. Piazzi Smyth, and Flinders Petrie —'Life and Works at the Great Pyramid,' and 'The Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh.' When we consider the difficulties which measurers have to contend with in the very confined, dark, slippery, and now somewhat dilapidated passageways of the Pyramid, we can readily recognize that though these workers may conduct their measure-operations with every care, their conclusions would necessarily differ to some extent. . . . We find when we compare the lists of these two eminent scientists that there is but little difference between their measures for most of the upper parts of the Pyramid's interior system; and the results of our own measuring-operations, also, closely agree with their figures. We are confident, therefore, that the measures used . . . are as near the truth as can be hoped for. They harmonize all the teachings of the Pyramid, and are corroborated over and over again by the numerous time-features, which are based upon Bible chronology. They reveal a wonderful design throughout the exterior and interior proportions of this truly marvelous building. The measurements are all in British inches."

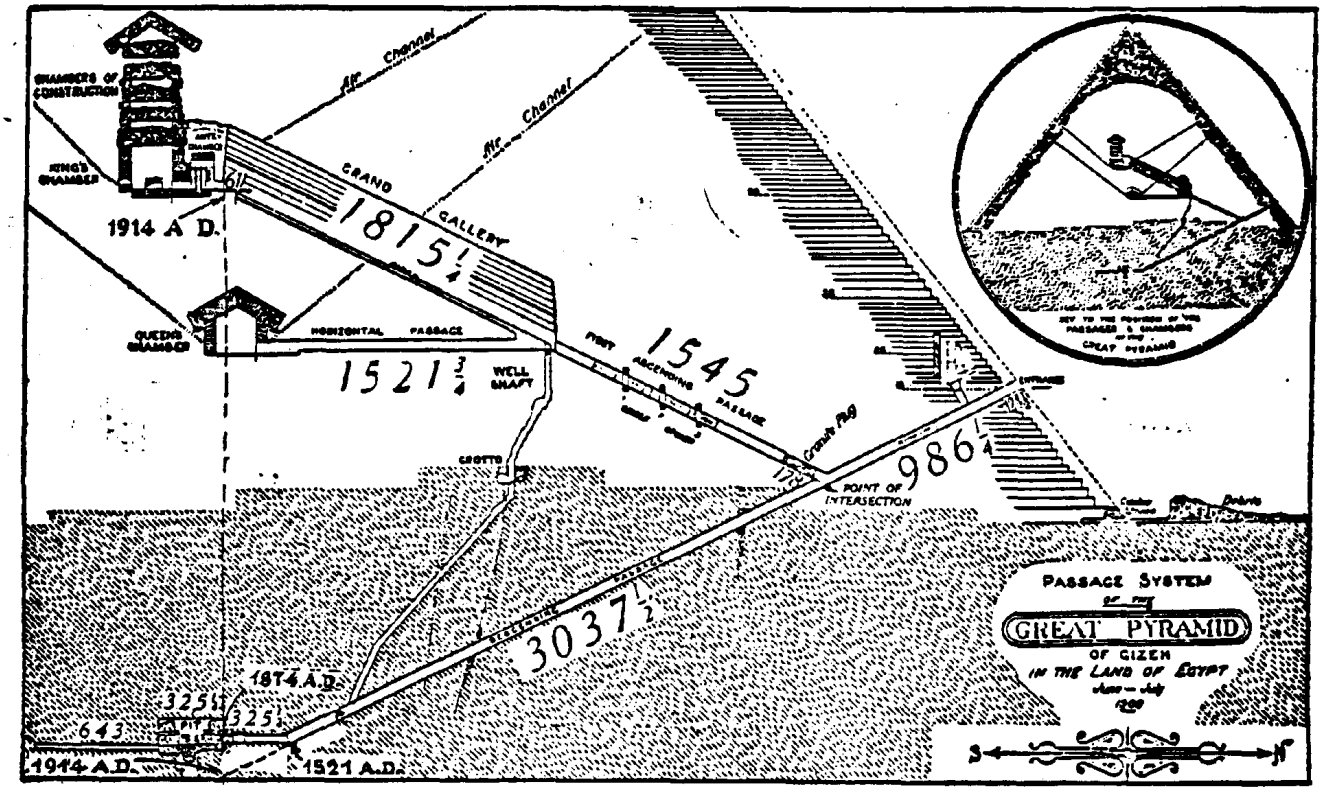
All our measuring instruments are scaled according to the British standard; but these are easily reduced to Pyramid inches by calculating 999 Pyramid inches for each 1,000 British inches. Otherwise stated, drop one British inch for each 1,000; and we have the number of Pyramid inches.

Rev. Joseph Seiss, D. D., in his work entitled "Miracle in Stone," has much to say of the Scriptural symbolism of the Great Pyramid. In the publication, "Thy Kingdom Come," Mr. Russell devotes considerable space to showing the wonderful harmony between the Bible and the Great Pyramid theologically and chronologically. We herewith give a general outline diagram of the Great Pyramid, also an enlarged outline of the interior passages, together with

some of the measurements given by the three critical scientists already mentioned.

In symbolism the interior passages of the Pyramid represent the experiences and opportunities of man since the time of Adam. A glance at the diagram shows that the only entrance is away up the north side, about seventy feet from the base. The entrance passage is about forty-two inches wide and forty-eight inches high, and leads immediately southward and downward at the steep incline of 26° 18′ 10″. It is both difficult and dangerous to descend this narrow passageway. Such has been the experience of man ever since he was expelled from Eden. Endowed with perfect life, high in the favor of God, he almost immediately lost that favor by his transgression. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground" is here symbolized by the narrow, cramped passageway leading back to the ground. Man's fall is here plainly shown.

At about the point where this Descending Passage enters the rock foundation, the ground, begins the First Ascending Passage, which leads from the Descending Passage and is directly over it, at the same degree of incline upward that the other is downward. This symbolizes an apparent opportunity to leave the downward path to death and take a turn upward toward life and favor with God. We recall that God selected the children of Israel from among all other nations, and made them an offer of life, if they would keep His law, as given to them when they made a covenant with Him at Mt. Sinai. The agreement was that if they could keep that law they should have everlasting life. (Luke 10:28) Just a few feet up, the passage is completely blocked by granite boulders, fitted and wedged into it so tightly that they have never been moved. This block is known as the "granite plug."

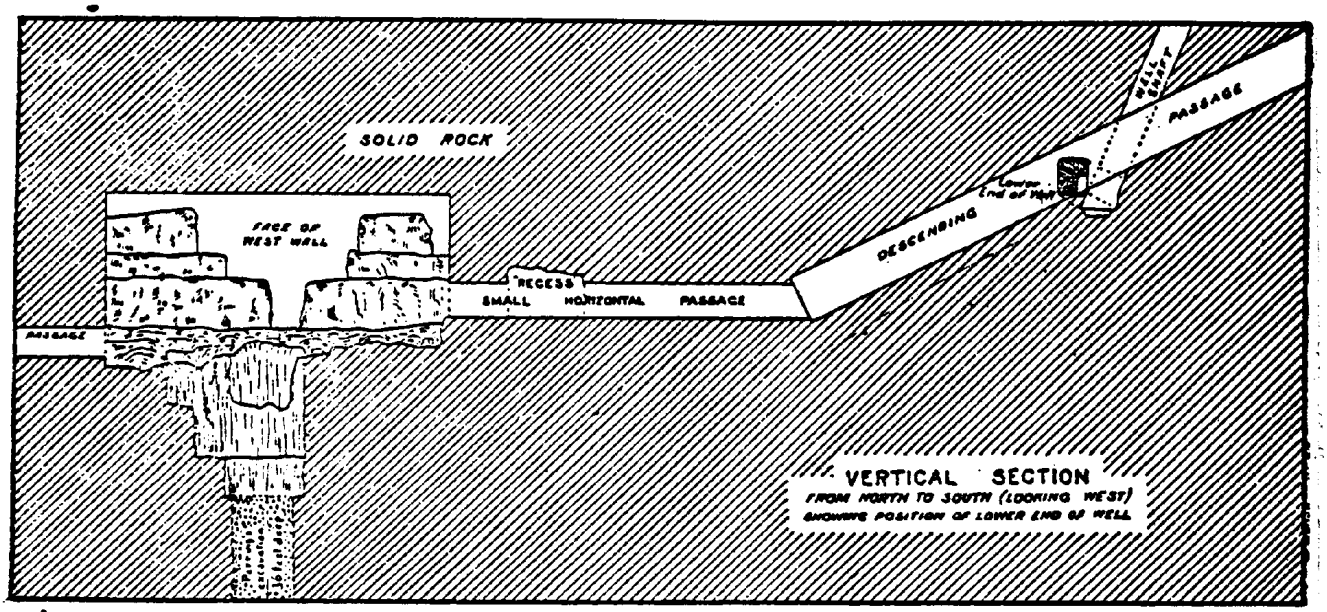


In the Tabernacle of the Wilderness and the Temple at Jerusalem, gold represented things divine. In the Great Pyramid granite is used to represent things divine. It was impossible for imperfect Jews to keep the divine law; therefore the opportunity for salvation by way of the law was of no avail. The covenant "was weak through the flesh" (Romans 8:3); man could not live up to its requirements. This is symbolized by the blocking of the First Ascending Passage by the "granite plug." This passageway is so located that it indicates the exact year when Moses led the children of Israel from

Egypt, and organized them into a nation, separate from other nations, as we shall see later.

Downward Trend of Mankind

THE Jews were obliged to continue on the downward road with the rest of mankind. (Romans 3:20) Down, down, down, for 228 feet, leads the narrow, cramped passageway, bored through solid rock, straight as an arrow, at the same size, squared at the floor, sides and roof. At that point is a small opening to the right known as "the well," leading a little to the west, thence almost at right angles upward for about 200 feet, connecting at the upper end with and near the juncture of the three upper passageways. This opening is very irregular, and at times almost vertical, and almost impossible of ascent without assistance. As originally left by the builders, this was the only means of access to the upper portion of the Pyramid. Here at last is symbolized an opportunity to escape from the road leading to death. Thus is the offer of salvation through Christ alone pictured.



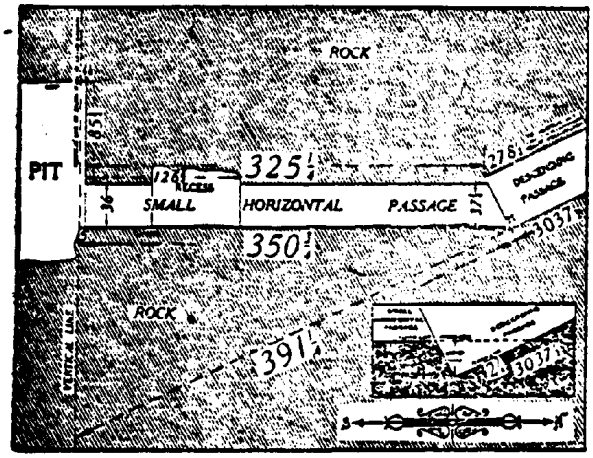
The Descending Passage continues, below the well, still in a straight line for nearly thirty feet more, to a sharp turn to a horizontal direction. This indicates some change in worldly affairs. This turn is so located that it indicates the great Reformation of Luther's time, of which it gives the date. The Horizontal Passage extends twenty feet and opens into a small "recess" cut on the west side, about six feet square and fifty or more inches in height. Here the French Revolution is symbolized, and dated as 1789 A. D.

From this "recess" the passage extends about four feet more and opens into what is sometimes called "The Bottomless Pit." This is the largest chamber connected with the Pyramid. It is approximately twenty-seven feet north and south, forty-six feet east and west, and from one to seventeen feet from ceiling to floor, if the bottom may be called a floor. It is very rough and uneven, and resembles chaos. Toward the west it is within a foot of the ceiling; and near the eastern side is a deep shaft, depth unknown. It was nearly filled with débris. The Edgar brothers had it cleared to a depth of forty feet but found nothing, and did not feel repaid for the heavy expense incurred. The name "Bottomless Pit" seems very appropriate. This is so located that its north edge indicates the year 1914, the year when the world tumbled into the pit in which it has been floundering ever since.

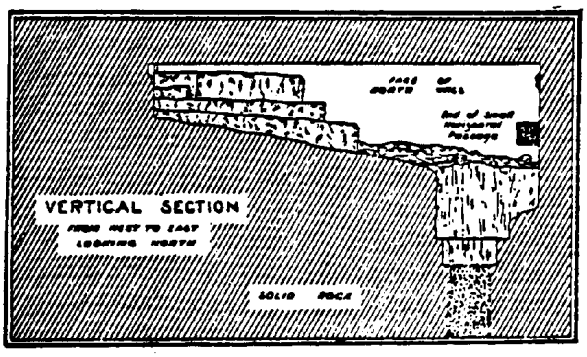
All the borings from this long passageway of over 280 feet, all the excavations from the "recess" and the Pit must have been taken out through the small Descending Passage leading to the upper surface. One can easily imagine the slow, laborious work necessary in such narrow quarters. Only one man could work at a time while drilling through the rock, and he must needs have been an expert to keep such straight lines. Doubtless all this subterranean excavation was completed before the super-

structure was begun. The large Pit is about 100 feet below the surface of the rock on which the Pyramid stands.

Let us imagine ourselves in the Pyramid as originally left by the builders. We are on the road that leads to death and cannot retreat; for the crowd behind is pushing us on. We reach the lower opening of the "well" and step



aside. We accept the proffered aid from above, lay hold of it "by faith," and are assisted to climb upward. Reaching the upper end we emerge suddenly from the west into the largest passageway in the Pyramid, known as the Grand Gallery. We are looking east. The Grand Gallery leads upward to seemingly unknown heights; another passageway leads horizontally south directly under the Grand Gallery; and at our left is the upper end of the First

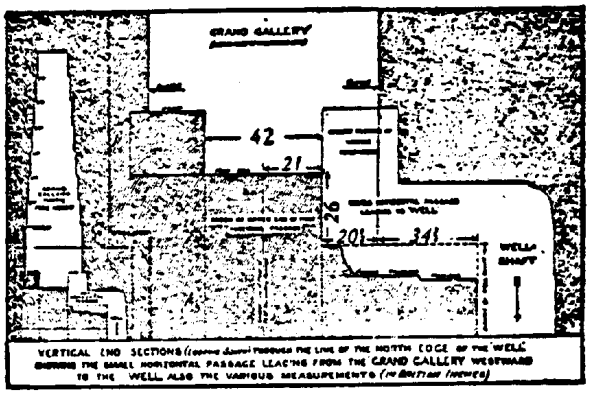


Ascending Passage, blocked at its lower end by the granite plug. All three meet at "the well."

Looking carefully, we see that the Grand Gallery extends up, up, up, over 150 feet, at the same steep incline as the First Ascending Passage. The floor is forty-two inches wide, but at the top of the "ramp" it is seven feet wide; but the side walls narrow by seven overlappings, until at the ceiling, twenty-eight feet up, it is but forty-two inches wide. At the south end the Gallery ends abruptly, though not perpendicularly; for both ends have the same seven overlappings. Seven is a peculiar number in the Bible, and we find this to be the same in the Great Pyramid.

We turn to look at the mouth of "the well," and find that it somewhat resembles an explosion, as though some power had forced it open. That reminds us of what St. Peter said on the day of Pentecost: "Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death; because it was not possible that he should be holden of it."—Acts 2:24.

Christ "brought life and immortality to light." (2 Timothy 1:10) He opened up a way for some to reach the plane of immortal life, in heaven, and for others to reach the plane of



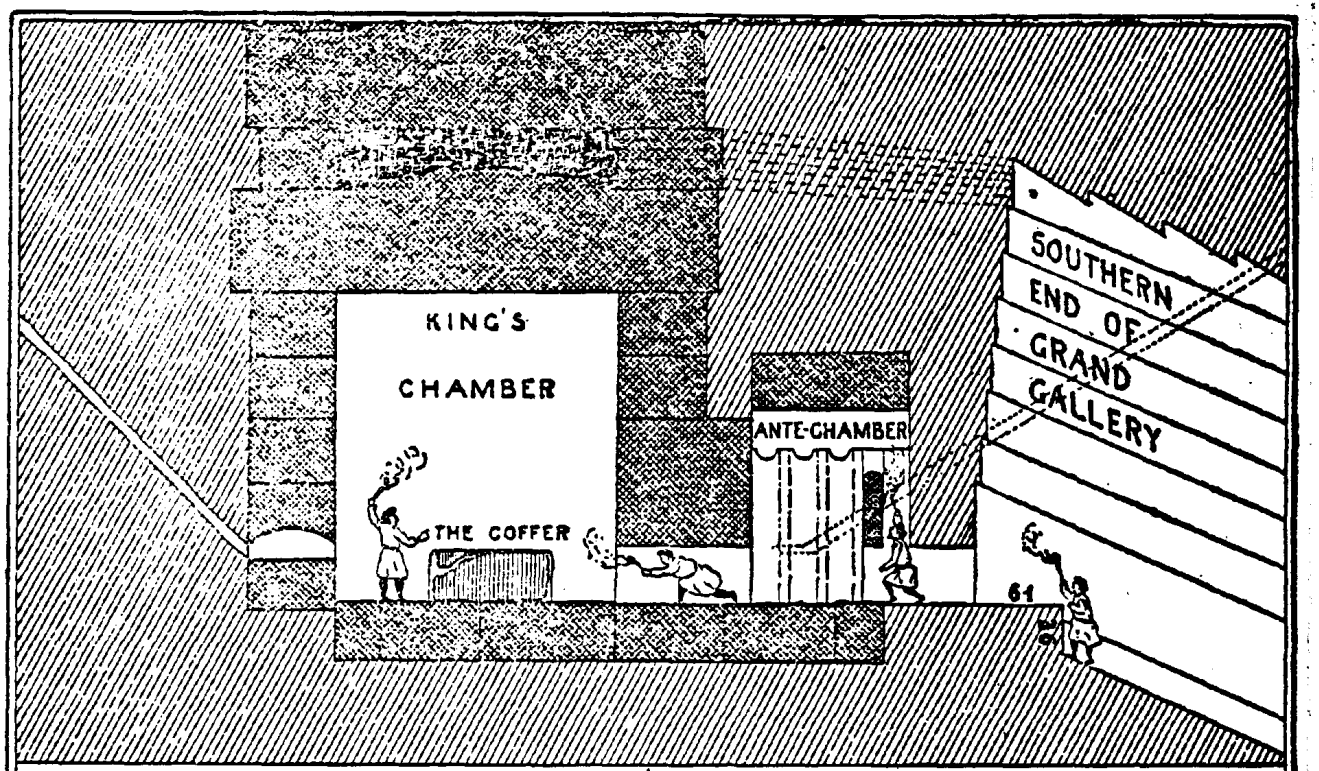
everlasting life, as human beings, on earth. The Grand Gallery symbolizes the path of the Christian to immortality, heavenly glory and honor, to which the path is narrow, steep, slippery and hard to travel, though high in joy and hope. (Colossians 1:5) Strange to say, the length of the Grand Gallery indicates the time between the first and second advents of the Lord.

The drawing, page 531, will assist to a clearer understanding. At the upper end the inclined floor ends abruptly at a "step" three feet high, to a horizontal floor. This extends five feet to the south wall of the Grand Gallery. Here again is shown the date 1914 A. D. and, in addition, that of 1925, a prominent date in the Bible.

The King's and Queen's Chambers

FROM the south, upper end of the Grand Gallery a small passageway forty-two inches wide and forty-eight inches high leads through the wall to a small chamber, known as the Antechamber, which is a little wider than the passageway. It is about ten feet long, twelve and one-half feet high, and divided into two apartments. A person must stoop low to enter this chamber. But as soon as he enters he has a covering of granite; for the ceiling is of granite, symbolizing that as soon as one enters the service of God he has a divine covering. But seemingly he can proceed no further; for a large granite block is immediately in front of him. The only way he can go farther is to stoop again, as low as before, under the granite block. This signifies the entering fully into the service of Christ: "Whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple." (Luke 14:27) As he stoops to lift his cross, and steps under the granite block, he immediately steps upon a granite floor. (See drawing.) He then has a divine standing as well as covering. "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature," a fact which is symbolized here. This Antechamber is sometimes termed a schoolroom where the Christian must prepare for his future reign with Christ. (Revelation 3:21) In this school he stays during the remainder of his earthly experience.

One more low bow, symbolizing the death of the human nature, as "flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven"; and he enters the King's Chamber. This beautiful chamber appropriately represents the throne room, the divine nature, immortality. "Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; that by [means of] these ye might be partakers of the divine nature." (2 Peter 1:4) It is the grandest chamber in the Pyramid; and is approximately seventeen feet north and south, thirty-four feet east and west, and nineteen feet high. The floor, walls and ceiling are all of polished granite. Leading from the north and south walls are two small air channels, extending upward and outward to the outer surface. They supply an abundance of cool, fresh air. These signify a place of residence, a dwelling place, a beautiful symbol of the place which



VERTICAL SECTION (LOOKING WEST) OF KINGS CHAMBER: ALSO OF ANTE-CHAMBER, AND SOUTH END OF GRAND GALLERY *CROSSED LINES INDICATE GRANITE*

Christ went to prepare for His Church, as He promised: "I go to prepare a place for you," and "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne." (John 14:1-3; Revelation 3:21) Thus in symbol does the Great Pyramid express the words of the apostle Paul: "The prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."—Philippians 3:14.

Returning to the lower end of the Grand Gallery, we enter the Horizontal Passage, leading south, directly under the floor of the Grand Gallery, but on a level plane. This again is forty-two inches wide and forty-eight inches high, and appears to be a continuation of the First Ascending Passage, except that the Grand Gallery has been, so to speak, thrown in between, as it were a parenthetical work, as though God had through the Law offered the Jews an opportunity which they could not fulfil, in the meantime carrying on another work. Later, when the Jews come up through the "well," God will take up another work with them, and through them with all the remainder of mankind. Again, the apostle Paul states in words what is symbolized here: "I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, . . . that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness [the full number called to the heavenly calling] of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved [from their blindness]: as it is written, There shall come out of Sion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob: for this is my covenant unto them, when I shall take away their sins."—Romans 11:25-27; Hebrews 8:10.

For the first six-sevenths of its length, or about 108 feet, this horizontal passageway continues at forty-eight inches high. The last seventh, eighteen feet, has its floor twenty-one inches lower; and the passageway is much easier to walk in from there to the Queen's Chamber. This is a peculiar seven-sided room, seventeen feet north and south, eighteen feet east and west, perpendicular north and south walls up about fifteen feet, and a gabled ceiling reaching a peak at about twenty feet. It also has air channels, symbolizing a place of habitation. It is lined with limestone, marble, which beautifully symbolizes perfect human nature. "Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth."

St. Peter in his great sermon on the day of Pentecost, declaring the purpose of God, said: "Whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets [including the Great Pyramid] since the world began." (Acts 3:21) It is interesting to note that the *floor* of the Queen's Chamber is but a trifle above the level of the entrance door of the Great Pyramid, and at the same level of the point on the floor on the First Ascending Passage which designates the birth of Jesus, who was born into the world as a perfect human being. Note also the Bible connection between the first three chapters of Genesis and the last three of Revelation, especially Genesis 3 and Revelation 21.

Adam lost human perfection, human nature and life, and an earthly dominion. He lost nothing heavenly. Therefore nothing of a heavenly condition, life or dominion could be restored to him.

The passageway to the Queen's Chamber, divided into sevenths, is the Pyramid's way of indicating man's experience during his "week of sin"—six days of labor, one of recuperation, as given in the law of Moses. The days of the Jews were of twenty-four hours each. The days of the human family as a whole are of 1,000 years each. Six days, 6,000 years, of sin and death; one day, 1,000 years, for the recovery of man from death and imperfection, is the teaching of both the Bible and the Great Pyramid. Both teach that there was a time when sin was unknown; both teach that there will come again a time when sin will be unknown, except as a horrible nightmare of the past. Both teach that though man's experience with sin and death has been terrible, it will be overruled for his future good; and that all who will may return to God's favor, wiser and better for the experience. The two are in such complete harmony that no reasonable mind can doubt but that the Mind which designed the one outlined the plan of the other. The two are one.

Prophetic Chronology of the Great Pyramid

IN A letter to Professor Smyth, Mr. Robert Menzies, the young Scotsman who first suggested the religious or Messianic features of the Great Pyramid, said:

"From the north beginning of the Grand Gallery, in upward progression, begin the years of our Savior's life,

at the rate of an inch a year. Three and thirty inch-years, therefore, bring us right over against the mouth of the 'well'."

The suggestion implied that if the north wall of the Grand Gallery represented the birth of Christ, and the mouth of the "well" His death, then all distances north of a perpendicular of the north wall should indicate B. C. dates, and all distances south of that line A. D. dates. It was a challenge, and Professor Smyth determined to test it. It was a crucial test, but none other would satisfy.

In order that the correspondency between the Bible dates and the Pyramid measurements may be seen at a glance, we give a brief outline of the Bible chronology, with citations for verification. The Bible contains a connected record from Adam to "the first year of Cyrus, king of Persia." After that, the events cannot be connected chronologically from the Biblical record. The "first year of Cyrus" was 536 B. C., according to reliable secular history. This one date is reliable in both records, and therefore forms a direct connection. The fact that the Bible record was kept so complete until it connects with reliable secular history gives evidence of Providential overruling.

Starting, therefore, with "the first year of Cyrus" as 536 B. C., we follow the Bible record back to Adam. In 2 Chronicles 36:20-22 we read: "And them that had escaped from the sword carried he [Nebuchadnezzar] away to Babylon, where they were servants to him and his sons, until the reign of the kingdom of Persia, *to fulfil the word of Jehovah by the mouth of Jeremiah, until the land had enjoyed her sabbaths:* for as long as she lay desolate she kept sabbath, *to fulfil three score and ten [70] years.* Now in the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, *that the word of Jehovah spoken by the mouth of Jeremiah might be accomplished,* Jehovah stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying. . . ." Then follows the decree giving all the Jews permission to return to Jerusalem. The *land* had had its *seventy years of desolation,* and the time had arrived for Jehovah to send them back as He had promised (Jeremiah 25:11, 12), "when seventy years are accomplished." These seventy years of *"desolation of the land"* do not synchronize with the "captivity of the Jews." There were Jewish captives in Babylon from 617 B. C. to as late as 454 B. C. at least, over 150 years.

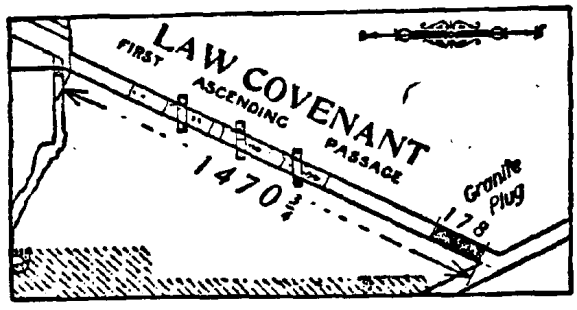
Bible Chronology

First year of Cyrus, end of the 70 years Desolation of the Land		536 B. C.
Beginning of 70 years Desolation of Land (This was the 19th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar.—Jer. 51:12, 13.)		606 B. C.
Zedekiah began to reign 11 years previous, or (2 Chronicles 36:11)		617 B. C.
Jehoiakim	11 years previous, or	628 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 36:5)		
Josiah	31 years previous, or	659 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 34:1)		
Amon	2 years previous, or	661 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 33:21)		
Manasseh	55 years previous, or	716 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 33:1)		
Hezekiah	29 years previous, or	745 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 29:1)		
Ahaz	16 years previous, or	761 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 28:1)		
Jotham	16 years previous, or	777 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 27:1)		
Uzziah	52 years previous, or	829 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 26:3)		
Amaziah	29 years previous, or	858 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 25:1)		
Joash	40 years previous, or	898 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 24:1)		
Athaliah	6 years previous, or	904 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 22:12)		
Ahaziah	1 year previous, or	905 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 22:2)		
Jehoram	8 years previous, or	913 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 21:20)		
Jehoshaphat . . .	25 years previous, or	938 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 20:31)		
Asa	41 years previous, or	979 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 16:13)		
Abijah	3 years previous, or	982 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 13:2)		
Rehoboam	17 years previous, or	999 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 12:13)		
Solomon	40 years previous, or	1039 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 9:30)		
David	40 years previous, or	1079 B. C.
(1 Chronicles 29:27)		
Saul	40 years previous, or	1119 B. C.
(Acts 13:21)		
Period of Judges began	450 years previous, or	1569 B. C.
(Acts 13:20)		

The Jews Left Egypt in 1615 B. C.

THE First Ascending Passage relates almost exclusively to the Jews, and God's dealing with them as a nation, not as individuals. We may therefore call it the "Jewish Age." The Grand Gallery deals almost exclusively with the Church, and may well be called the "Gospel Age." Both have definite beginnings and endings.

The granite plug at the lower end of the "Jewish Age" denotes the impossibility of the Jew to keep the Law, but is of such a length as to indicate, in connection with the Passage-



way, the exact number of years that God dealt with that nation.

The accompanying drawing will make it plain. The distance from the north wall of the Grand Gallery to the lower end of the granite plug is 1,470.75 British inches. The plug is 178 inches in length. If we consider the plug as though it were a draw in a telescope, and pulled out full length, so that its upper end were where the lower end now is, the total length is 1,648.75 British inches, or 1,647.25 Pyramid inches. Deduct from this the 32.25 A. D.; and we have 1615 B. C as the date when God began to deal with the Jews. This date corresponds exactly with the Bible statements as shown in the foregoing Bible Chronology. This was the year when Moses led the children of Israel from Egypt and organized them into a nation. At Mount Sinai God made a covenant with them "by the hand of Moses." (Leviticus 26:45, 46) God also said to them through Moses: "Thou art an holy people unto Jehovah thy God, and Jehovah hath chosen thee to be a peculiar people unto himself, above all the nations that are upon the earth."—Deuteronomy 14:2.

The Jewish nation was cast off from God's favor just before the crucifixion of Christ. (Matthew 23:38, 39) Having lost God's favor, the nation soon went to pieces. Says Eusebius' "Ecclesiastical History":

"It may be proper to mention also what things occurred that showed the benignity of that all-gracious Providence that had deferred their destruction for forty years after their crimes against Christ."

Says Cornil's "History of the People of Israel":

"On the 15th of Nisan, *i. e.*, of April, in the year 73 A. D., the first day of the Easter festival, the same day on which, according to tradition, the God of Israel had led His people out of Egyptian bondage into freedom, the last bulwark of Israel's liberty had fallen, and Israel was delivered into bondage."

In the Great Pyramid this is symbolized by the First Ascending Passage. Many details of Jewish history are connected with this passage, but we have not space here to take them up.

We have noticed that the point of intersection of the two floors indicates the year 1511.25 B. C. We now measure south, down the Descending Passage from that point. At 3,037.50 inches we reach a "turn in the road," which indicates some great change in the affairs of mankind. At that point the passage takes a sharp turn to a level plane. The floor of this Horizontal Passage does not come out to meet the inclined floor exactly, as the latter is cut 2.75 inches below the plane of the horizontal. The point of intersection would, therefore, be up 2.75 inches from the lowest end of the passage. Deducting 2.75 inches, to the point of intersection, we have (3,037.50 less 2.75) 3,034.75 British inches, or 3,031.75 Pyramid inches. 3,031.50 years, less 1,511.25 as B. C. leave 1,520.50 as A. D. It is interesting to recall that it was in May, 1521 A. D., really 1520.50, that Martin Luther appeared before the Diet at Worms, and the same year in which the official bull was issued, declaring Luther an outlaw, from which resulted the split of Christendom into two camps, the Catholic and the Protestant. Here, one hundred feet below the surface of the foundation rock, hidden for over 3,600 years, written in solid stone, was information which foretold the great schism which would come to Christendom, and the very year that it should start. How did Shem know what would occur in 1520 A. D.?

The past fifty years are often referred to as "an Age of Miracles." Within that time more enlightenment has come to the nations along all scientific lines, more mechanical improvements have come, than in all the previous history of man put together. Never before have there been such general schooling privileges for the com-

mon man, to the end that he is able to secure and enjoy the comforts and even the luxuries of life more than ever before, almost all of which have come within the last fifty years. Why is this?

Mother has been called to attend to a sick friend; and only little Johnnie and Mary, ten and eight respectively, can be left to attend to the home while Mother is away. Courageously they answer: "Oh! yes, we can keep house while you are gone, Mother. Don't you know you have told us all about it?" Pleased to be put upon their honor, they work zealously; but it is not long until the home sadly showed the lack of a mother's hand. How they did wish Mother would hurry and come home! One day, while they were at school, she returned, and soon straightened up the home to its old-time cheerfulness and tidiness. Then she stepped into a neighbor's house for a few moments. Meantime the children came from school, not knowing that Mother had come. Johnnie opened the door, gave one glad look of surprise, and shouted: "Mother's got home!" How did he know? He neither saw nor heard her. One look at that kitchen was enough evidence. Mother's "touch" was everywhere about. Although she had come "like a thief," unperceived, the evidences of her presence were plentiful.

Christ Returned in 1874 A. D.

THE Scriptures indicate that Christ was to return in 1874, "as a thief." Since that time the world has been going on in many respects as before; yet remarkable changes have come about. Men are feeling the spirit of liberty as never before. Man has not been quite so trodden down. He has been eating, building, marrying and planting as before, too busy with his individual affairs to search into the causes of the great changes. Christ's disciples asked Him: "What shall be the sign of thy presence [mistranslated 'coming' in Common Version—see marginal reading in the Revised Version, Matthew 24:3]?" He told them: World wars, pestilences, famines, earthquakes, distress, and perplexity of nations, and great general fear among the people as to what was coming upon the world. The great governments of the world, the Big Man of Daniel 2:44, 45, would be going all to pieces; and it would seem like a 'day of destruction.'—Isaiah 13:4-13.

Notice the same prophecy in the Great Pyramid, even to the date. (See diagram, page 528.)

From the upper point of intersection to the extreme end of the Descending Passage is 3,037.50 inches. The distance along the horizontal Passage to the Pit is 350.75 inches, total 3,388.25 British inches, or 3,384.75 Pyramid inches. This, less the 1511.25 as B. C. date, leaves 1,873.50, or the middle of 1874 A. D. How much easier to walk in a large place like the Pit, as compared with the previous narrow passageway! This was just about the time of the beginning of the "Age of Miracles," which has brought such great changes in the affairs of the whole world. Let any one fifty years of age compare childhood days with the present. In other words, all these great changes for the better conditions of life are evidences of the Lord's "touch" upon world affairs, the answer to the question, What will be the sign of thy presence?

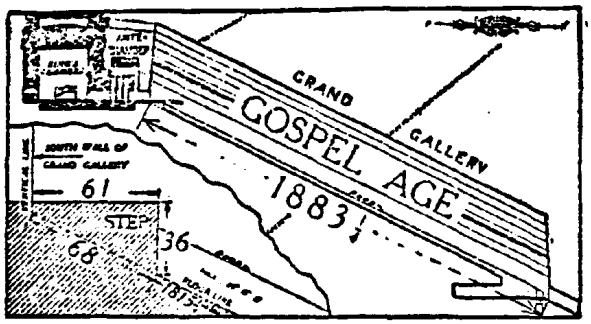
The World War in 1914

THE Pit represents a great change in the world's affairs in several ways. Whatever one may be inclined to think of the Great Pyramid's testimony, he must admit the physical facts of the past fifty years. Suppose that the Descending Passage had not turned, but continued in a straight line until it reached the vertical line of the north edge of the Pit. Again we take the already measured distance, 3,037.50 inches to the turn. If the line were projected, the distance would be 391.25 inches more, total 3,428.75 British inches, or 3,425.25 Pyramid inches. 3,425.25 less the 1,511.25 for B. C. leave us 1914 A. D., the year of the great World War. The nations there plunged into the "bottomless pit," with less prospect daily of getting out.

The vertical line of the north edge of the Pit, which is also the vertical line of the south end of the Grand Gallery, might properly represent 1914 A. D. Taking therefore the entire vertical line of over 200 feet to indicate 1914, if we measure back from the north wall of the Pit, along the Horizontal Passage to the north edge of the "recess," we have 126.75 inches. This would indicate 126 years prior to 1914, or 1788; and we recall that the French Revolution broke out in 1789, though the rumblings were distinctly heard before. We herewith present several drawings of the Pit.

Let us now return to the upper portion of the Pyramid. We show a drawing of the Grand Gallery and the "step" at the upper end.

We start at the vertical line of the north end of the Grand Gallery; for the Gospel Age did not begin until the death and resurrection of our Lord, just at Pentecost, 32.25 A. D. The length of the Grand Gallery to the vertical line of the south wall, right through the "step" is 1,883.25 British, or 1,881.25 Pyramid inches. This plus the 32.25 gives us 1913.50, or 1914 A. D. We remember that it was in August,



1914, that the World War broke out. This is the top of the vertical line drawn from the north wall of the Pit below. The abrupt ending of the Grand Gallery indicates some sudden change in the experiences of the Church, as well as of the world. Let the interested compare this with Revelation 3:14-18.

Last Jewish Jubilee Due in 1925 A. D.

TO CATCH the Bible significance attached to the year 1925 A. D., we need for a moment to consider the evidence given in the Law to the Jews regarding the Year of Jubilee. In the 25th chapter of Leviticus will be found the law in full, which the Jews were to observe carefully. These laws were all types of better things to come. (1 Corinthians 10:11) The antitype, therefore, would be on a much larger scale than was the type, and should begin as soon as the type ceased. Briefly stated, the law was: As soon as the Jews entered the land of Canaan they were to begin to count; and every seventh year was to be a rest year, but every fiftieth year was to be a Jubilee year. During the Jubilee year every Jewish slave was to be set free, and every piece of land returned to the original owner, or heir thereof. Every fifty-first year the whole nation was to start out free and equal, a type of the "restitution of all things," mentioned by St. Peter.—Acts 3:21.

The reason why the Jews were sent to Babylon and their land made desolate was "because it did not rest in your sabbaths, when ye dwelt upon it" (Leviticus 26:35); in other words, because they did not properly observe the law in regard to the Jubilee. God had outlined a definite number of the types until the antitype should come, and that number was seventy. (2 Chronicles 36:21; Jeremiah 25:11,12; 29:10; Daniel 9:2) Each Jubilee cycle was fifty years. Seventy times fifty equal 3,500; 3,500 years from the time the Jews entered Canaan would reach to the antitype. The children of Israel crossed the Jordan in the spring of 1575 B. C., and were to begin to count from that date. Subtracting 1,575 years from 3,500 would leave 1,925 for A. D. The year 1925, therefore, would have been the fiftieth or Jubilee year of the seventieth cycle.

Following that, we should expect that the year 1926 would be, chronologically, the beginning of the antitype, the beginning of the great Jubilee for all the world, during which every son of Adam, who will, may become a free man, and return to his father's estate, to the inheritance of the earth, and to perfection of mind and body. Instead of being a period of one year the antitype will be a period of 1,000 years, during which Christ will have charge of the entire work. If this is indicated in the Pyramid, we should expect to find it in connection with His resurrection, ascension and return to establish His kingdom. It would also be after His special work with the Church, typified by the sudden closing of the Grand Gallery at the south end.

The north end of the Grand Gallery represents the death of Christ and the end of the Law Covenant. (Colossians 2:14,15) This occurred in the year 32.25 A. D. The "well" represents the resurrection of Christ, which occurred three days after His crucifixion, also in the year 32.25 A. D. The restitution blessings are closely connected with the resurrection of Christ; and therefore the date 32.25 A. D., as indicated by the location of the "well," is a logical point for a time measurement.

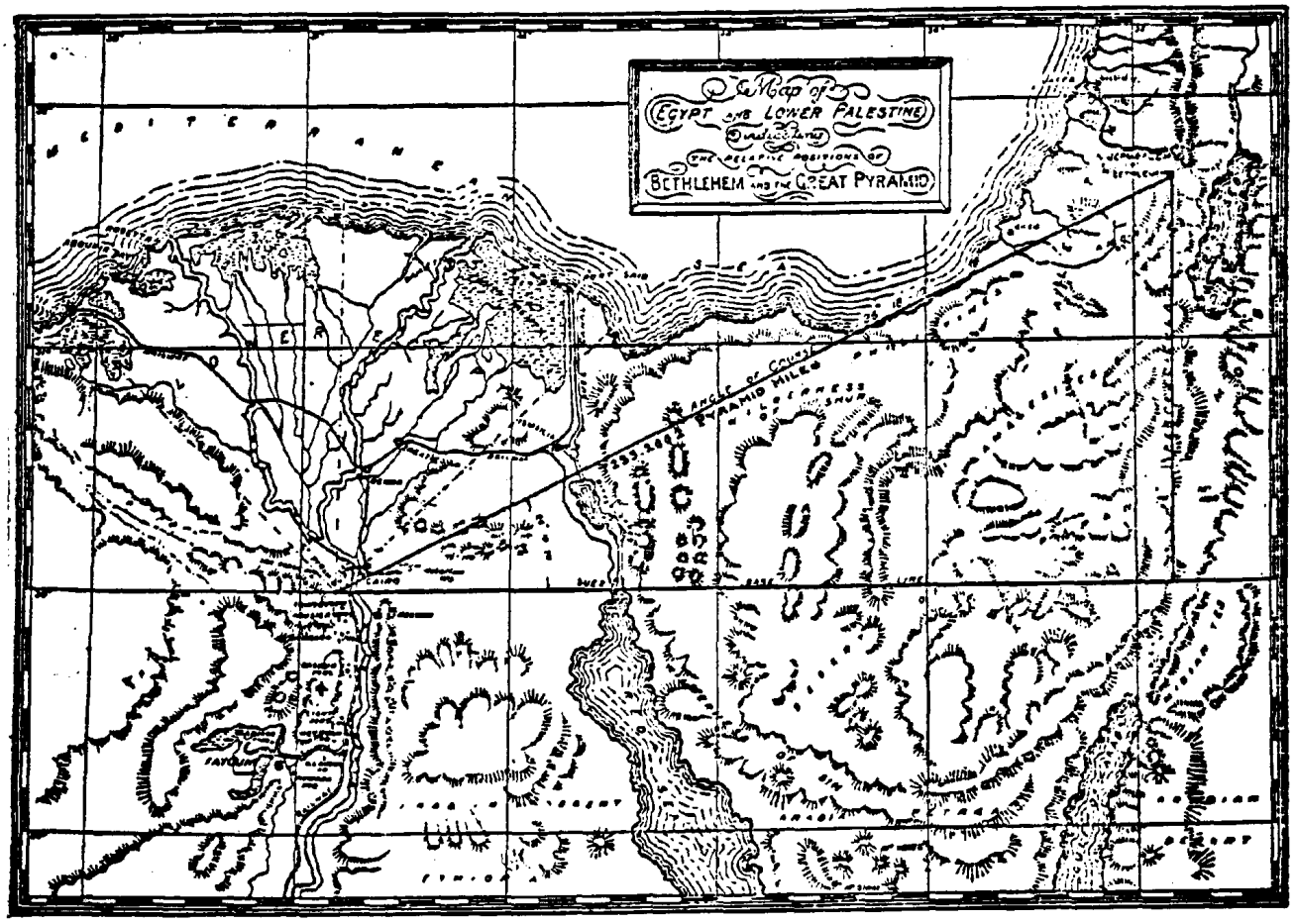
All measurements of the passages are along the center of the floor unless otherwise stated. The "well" ends at the side wall, and is therefore 21 inches from the center of the Grand Gallery floor. The mouth of the "well" is rough and uneven and some 26 inches wide, so the

center of the opening would be the logical point at which to begin a measurement. This center is 39 inches up from the vertical line of the north wall. As the full length of the Grand Gallery is 1,815.25 inches this would leave 1,776.25 to be counted. We therefore begin with the center of the "well" opening as 32.25 A. D. To this we add the 21 inches to the center of the floor; then the 1,776.25 up to the "step" or riser at the upper end of the inclined floor; then add 36 inches, the distance up the "step"; then horizontally from the edge of the "step" to the south wall, at its extreme length, is 61 inches, total (32.25 plus 21 plus 1,776.25 plus 36 plus 61) 1,926.50 British inches, or 1,924.50 Pyramid inches. Otherwise stated, 1,924.50 years reaches to the middle of 1925 A. D.

This would seem to indicate that all special work for the Gospel Age Church may be considered closed at that time. A special work for the world will then be due to begin.

Let any candid mind examine the physical facts as to the condition of the "church" today, taken as a whole, Catholic and Protestant. Does it not appear to have "struck on the rocks" and to be quivering like a broken vessel before she sinks? Revelation 18:21-23 is interesting reading in this connection. The Bible and the Great Pyramid run parallel throughout.

To show the minuteness of detail we mention one apparently insignificant incident: The prophet Micah (5:2) mentioned Bethlehem as the birthplace of the Messiah; and this prophecy was called to the attention of Herod when



he asked where Christ should be born. (Matthew 2:4-6) The Great Pyramid had long before designated the exact spot, even before there was a hamlet built there. We epitomize: Start at the exact latitudinal and longitudinal location of the Great Pyramid. Consider the latitudinal line as a base, and draw a diagonal to the northeast, at the same degree as the incline of the interior passages, viz., 26° 18′ 10″. This diagonal will run directly through the town of Bethlehem. See diagram. Internal measurements give the distance; *i. e.*, 233 miles.

Man's Redemption Provided

(Broadcast from WATCHTOWER WBBR, on a wave length of 244 meters, by Judge Rutherford)

THE redemption of man is the most vital of all doctrines taught in the Bible. Redemption means to buy back or purchase at the forum. Ransom means the same thing. Because this doctrine is so vital it should be expected that Satan would attempt to confuse the minds of men concerning it. Even so it is, as St. Paul says. Satan has blinded the minds of men lest God's glorious provision for man should shine to their hearts.—2 Corinthians 4:4-6.

There is today a great controversy between the Modernists and the Fundamentalists concerning the value of the sacrifice of Jesus. This controversy is destroying the faith of many in the Bible. My purpose is to try to establish in the minds of the people faith in God's Word, and particularly in this great pivotal doctrine. If the Bible statement of the plan of redemption is true, then it must be reasonable and just.

Jehovah, speaking concerning man's fall and the necessity for his redemption, says: "Come now, let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."—Isaiah 1:18.

Since the great Jehovah God invites man to reason, then we certainly must find every Scriptural doctrine reasonable and consistent.

All Christians agree that Jesus was born in Bethlehem, grew to manhood's estate, taught the people of Israel, and without just cause or excuse was crucified on the cross. All who have faith in the Bible believe its teaching that before Jesus was on earth He was in heaven; that He was the beginning of Jehovah's creation; that He is the beloved Son of God; that He was born as a man, died, and arose from the dead. If these conceded facts are true, then there must be a reason why Jehovah would send His beloved Son to earth, and permit Him to die, and then raise Him out of death.

Speaking concerning this reason, Jesus himself said that He came that the people might have life.—John 10:10.

Life, God's Provision for Man

THE most precious thing possessed by any creature is life; for without life everything else is useless. Even now we observe that man, with but a small spark of life, clings to that with desperation. In previous lectures here you have learned that God created the first man with life and the right to life, but that because of disobedience man lost the right to live and lost life itself. You will also recall the great promise that Jehovah made to Abraham, saying that in Abraham's seed all the families of the earth shall be blessed. You also recall the statement of the Scriptures that the blessing which God has for man is life.—Romans 6:23.

The judgment Jehovah entered against Adam required the forfeiture of his life and the right to life. That judgment must be enforced. God could never set it aside; for if He reversed His own decree, or set it aside, it would mean that He is inconsistent; and no one could have faith in His judgment. For this reason we read that justice is the habitation of God's throne. God having spoken the decree, it must stand. Since this decree, or judgment, deprived man of the right to live, how then could man ever regain life?

A simple illustration here may aid us in understanding the philosophy of this great doctrine: Suppose you are in jail because of your inability to pay a fine of $1,000, which the court had assessed against you. The judgment of the court is final. You could not be released without the payment of the fine. Your neighbor, who possessed the means, appeared before the court, produced the $1,000 and handed it over to the court in payment of your fine. Justice would demand that the court would accept the money and release you from the obligation.

The great divine court held the judgment against man, claiming his life. While Jehovah could not consistently reverse this judgment or set it aside, He could consistently provide that another perfect man could meet the requirements of the law in the place of Adam, and Adam be released from the effects of that judgment. It would be both reasonable and consistent, then, if Jehovah would provide for the doing of such a thing.

Speaking to men, through His prophet, Jehovah said: "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death: O death, I will be thy plagues; O grave, I will be thy destruction."—Hosea 13:14.

Here is the positive promise of Jehovah that in His own due time He would ransom, or

redeem, man from death and would destroy death and the grave. This promise is inviolate. He will perform it. (Isaiah 55:11) This promise is in exact harmony with the promise which God made to Abraham.

Qualifications of Redeemer

THE reasonable man will say: 'Adam was a perfect man when he sinned and was sentenced to death; the law demanded the life of a perfect man; a ransom means an exact corresponding price. Therefore the only thing that could redeem man would be the life of another perfect man.

The Lord, through His prophet says that all men have sinned and come short of the glory of God; and that there is none perfect, no not one; that no man can redeem his brother nor give to God a ransom for him. (Psalm 49:7) Therefore it would follow that no imperfect man could meet the requirements of the law.

The Modernist doctrine is that Jesus was *a* son of God, like any other man; that He was not perfect. If the Modernist's conclusion is correct, then there is no possibility that Jesus can redeem the human race, and there is no means yet revealed by which man can obtain life.

The Fundamentalists insist that Jesus, when He came to earth, was divine, part man and part God. If their contention is true, then He could not be the redeemer of the human race because He is greater than man, and God could not consistently require a sacrifice greater than that of a real man to meet the requirements of His judgment against Adam. Therefore, if the Fundamentalists are right, the death of Jesus does not provide a ransom or redemptive price. Let us see whether the Scripture supports the views of either Modernists or Fundamentalists.

My contention is, and that which I now purpose to prove from the Scripture, that Jesus at the time of His birth at Bethlehem was a human being; that when He reached manhood's estate, He was a perfect man, exactly equal to Adam in Eden; that He was not part man and part God. In support of this contention I offer the following proof:

Mary was the mother of Jesus. Had He been begotten by a human being, He would have been imperfect, as a man; but the Scriptures declare that He was begotten by the holy spirit. Holy spirit means the invisible power of Jehovah. If Jehovah can grant the power to man to beget a child, then it necessarily follows that Jehovah could beget the child by His own power without the man. (Matthew 1:18) Having been begotten by the invisible power of Jehovah, Jesus had none of the imperfect blood of Adam in His veins. Hence He was born holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners.—Hebrews 7:26.

Fundamentalists claim that Jesus was part man and part God, that God and Jesus were one and the same. In other words that Jesus was His own father. Angels are spirit beings on a lower plane than Jehovah, and the Scriptures declare concerning Jesus: "Thou madest him a little lower than the angels." (Hebrews 2:7) And, again, says the same inspired writer: "Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same." (Hebrews 2:14) Again say the Scriptures: He "took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men." —Philippians 2:7.

Jesus often spoke of himself as the Son, and of Jehovah as His Father. That He was not divine is proven by His own words when He said: "For as the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself." (John 5:26) "I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me. If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true." (John 5:30, 31) "The Father himself, which hath sent me, hath borne witness of me." (John 5:37) "I am come in my Father's name." (John 5:43) "As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father." (John 6:57) "My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me." —John 7:16.

Jesus often prayed to His father in heaven. Surely He was not praying to Himself! There was a oneness between the Father and the Son in this, that they were one in purpose; but they were not one in being. Because of their oneness in purpose He said: "I and my Father are one."—John 10:30.

The above scriptures show conclusively that Jesus, when on earth, until the time of His consecration at the Jordan, was a man, not less, not more, but perfect in every respect. He was then and there begotten to the divine nature and it may be properly said that from that time

forward He was divine; for God counted His sacrifice complete from that moment.

St. Paul, discussing the humanity of the great Redeemer, said: "We, when we were children, were in bondage under the elements of the world; but when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law."—Galatians 4:3, 4.

Nor will it do to say that Jesus was an incarnated spirit; for that would constitute a fraud upon the human race, which God could not approve. Jesus must be a man perfect in every respect, equal to and corresponding to the perfect man Adam in Eden, in order to be a ransom sacrifice. Again say the Scriptures: He "was made flesh, and dwelt among us, . . . full of grace and truth." (John 1:14) Being a perfect man He therefore possessed the qualifications to become man's Redeemer.

Under the law Jesus must be thirty years of age before He reached His legal majority; and the Scriptures read, that when He was thirty years He came to the Jordan to be baptized.—Luke 3:21, 23.

Our Lord's Consecration

IT IS written of Jesus concerning this time: "Lo, I come (in the volume of the book it is written of me), to do thy will, O God." "I delight to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart."—Heb. 10:7-10; Psalm 40:8.

Thus we see that He had come to do God's will. The will of God is expressed in His Word. By the words of the Prophet above quoted we see that it is God's will that man should be redeemed from the grave and from death. Concerning this St. Paul says that it is God's will that all men should be saved from death and brought to an accurate knowledge of the truth. —1 Timothy 2:3, 4.

Coming now to the Jordan Jesus offered himself in full surrender and consecration to Jehovah to do the will of God; and there it was that God said concerning Him: "And, lo, a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."—Matthew 3:17.

Consecration means a full surrender to do the will of another; and here Jesus surrendered to Jehovah to do Jehovah's will. That Jesus came for the very purpose of dying for the human race is proven by His words when He said that He came to give His life a ransom.—Matt. 20:28.

"Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again. No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of my Father."—John 10:17, 18.

Why had God given commandment that His beloved Son should die? The Scriptures answer: "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved."—John 3:16, 17.

Looking back now to Abraham's offering of his son Isaac as a sacrifice, we see how wonderfully and how beautifully Abraham pictured God, and Isaac pictured Jesus, the beloved Son; and the sacrifice foreshadowed the great provision made for the redemption of man. That Jesus died for the benefit of the people we have this further proof: "Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; and that he was buried, and that he arose again the third day acccording to the scriptures." (1 Corinthians 15:3, 4) He "gave himself for our sins, that he might deliver us from this present evil world, according to the will of God and our Father." (Galatians 1:4) "For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him."—2 Corinthians 5:21.

When Jesus was dying upon the cross He cried: "It is finished." By that He meant that the great sacrifice which He had begun at the Jordan was now complete. His death upon Calvary provided the ransom price; for He died as a perfect man exactly corresponding to Adam when he was sentenced to death. Adam's death was the result of disobedience. His life was forfeited. The death of Jesus was a sacrifice.

When Jesus died upon the cross, He did not forfeit the right to live. This is proven by the fact that Jehovah raised Him out of death a divine being. He was put to death in the flesh and rose again in the spirit, so says the Apostle in 1 Peter 3:18. By dying as a man Jesus reduced His perfect human life to an asset, valuable thereafter, to be applied to the release of Adam and all of his offspring from the judgment of death and the effects of that judgment.

Why Their Plans Fail

THE persistent cry of statesmen as to their inability to cope with the world's perplexities emphasizes the fact that the destiny of the nations is fixed.

Yet the constant defeat of schemes and plans neither discourages their originators nor removes mankind's simplicity in accepting the experiments suggested.

For an understanding of today's events one should give heed to their purpose as declared by the prophets.

Enoch, the first of the prophets, foretold a time of world-wide perplexity.

Jonah, living over 1,500 years thereafter, or about 800 B. C., prophesied the failure of the Interchurch World Movement within a year of its organization.

Jeremiah, living 175 years after Jonah, or about 628 B. C., said that our present ministers of the gospel would abandon the only remedy for the evils which distress mankind—that set forth in the Bible.

Isaiah prophesied the failure of world conferences, about 213 years prior to Jeremiah; and 109 years after Jeremiah, or about 519 B. C., Zephaniah foretold world-wide unemployment as contributing to the world distress.

All these prophecies were brought to light as long ago as 1874, before a fulfilment could be even suspected.

It is in such extremities as the present, when men are at their wits' end, that people should inquire as to the workings of Jehovah.

To understand properly the purpose of events one must know not only that these events were prophesied but that to which they are leading.

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OLD WORLD DYING

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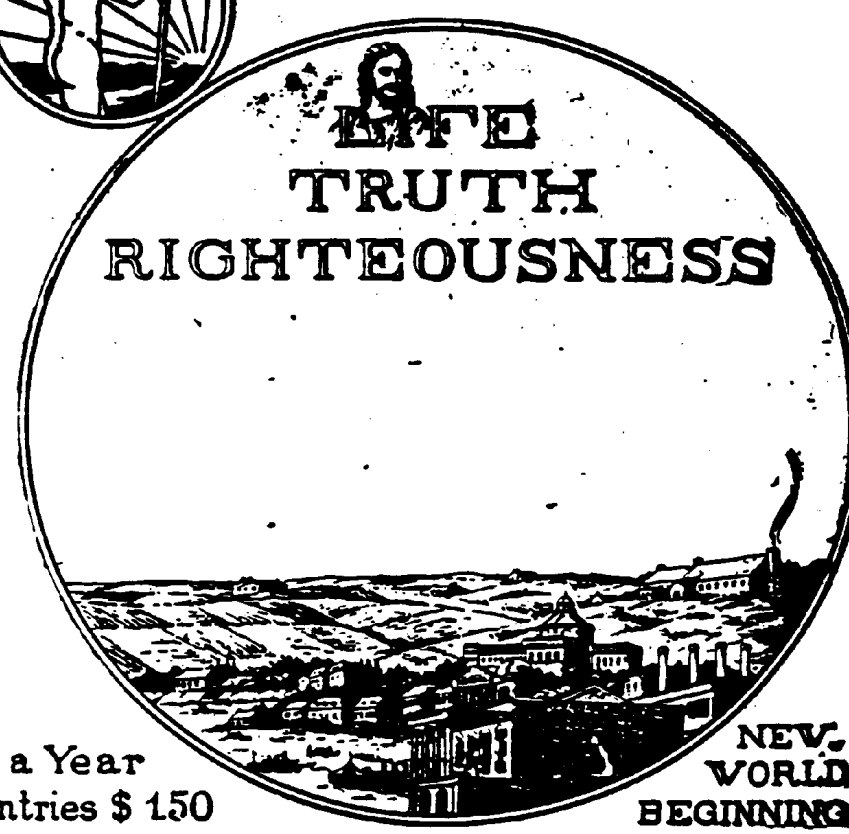
SOMETHING ABOUT LIFE INSURANCE

THE BIRTHRIGHTS OF MANKIND

MIAMI'S GREAT SEA MONSTER

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Contents of the Golden Age

Labor and Economics

Mexican Laborers in the United States 553
Labor Conditions in Czecho-Slovakia 556

Social and Educational

Poverty in Winnipeg 558

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

Something about Life Insurance 547
Digest of World News 551
Graft among War Profiteers 551
Cable to Alaska 553
Bridges in Australia and Elsewhere 560

Political—Domestic and Foreign

Political Rumblings in the United States 551
Civilization "As Is" 552
Cuba, Colombia, French Guiana, Venezuela and Brazil 554
Chile and Peru, Great Britain, France 555
Porto Rico, Holland, Germany, Lithuania 556
Esthonia, Russia, Austria, Greece, Turkey 557
Mesopotamia, Palestine 557
Persia, India 558
China, Japan, Malaya 559
South Africa, Australia 560
Reports from Foreign Correspondents—Canada 561
Roman Catholic Civilization 563

Travel and Miscellany

Radio Broadcasting from Watchtower WBBR 562
The Birthrights of Mankind 563
Miami's Great Sea Monster 566

Religion and Philosophy

Easton Getting Religious 550
Sunday's Face Smeared with Blood 567
Father Snyder's Wail 567
Father Sylvester Wants Money 568
Preparing the Kings 569
Could Presumption Go Further? 574
Studies in the "Harp of God" 575

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Something about Life Insurance

THIS article is not an attack upon the life insurance business. Life insurance is a good thing; under present conditions it is a necessity; there are circumstances in which to be without it, if able to provide it, would seem to be almost a crime. But we are of those who believe that death is shortly to be swallowed up of life, by the establishment of the Lord's kingdom; and hence we take a glance at life insurance as one of the businesses which, a few years hence, will be as extinct as the Dodo. This is an obituary, written in advance, so to speak. When Life has come, fear of Death will cease.

Marine insurance has been in use since before the time of Christ; fire insurance also reaches far back into the past; but life insurance is but three and a half centuries old, the first policy having been written in London in 1583. It was of slow growth for two hundred years, so much so, in fact, that it is estimated that at the beginning of the nineteenth century there were but about one hundred policies in force on the whole American continent.

The real beginning of life insurance in America on a large scale came with the formation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in 1843. Today the total amount of insurance in force in the 260 companies doing business in the United States is twice the amount of the national debt, and leads all other forms of business and investment.

Life insurance has been growing prodigiously of late. Within the past ten years it has doubled in volume. In 1922 the incomes of the insurance companies were more than double the amounts paid to policyholders, so that those who are engaged in the business are not in any immediate danger of going to the poorhouse. The year 1923 was a boom year in new insurance risks; for all records for new business were shattered by an increase of seventeen percent over the previous high year of 1920.

The business is as safe as any business can be. Half of the population of the country are directly interested in it; ten percent of the assets of the companies are invested in Government securities; several of the companies are in the billion-dollar class; and their actuaries can tell to an almost absolute certainty, out of each one thousand of their policyholders, how many will die each year.

The age when there is the least chance of dying is from twenty-five to twenty-eight. The vital powers slowly increase from childhood up to that point, and then slowly give way from that point onward. At ninety-six, according to insurance calculators, the policyholder is dead anyway, no matter how long he may actually live after that age is reached.

Some Interesting Statistics

THE experience of the companies show that out of a thousand who continue paying insurance to the end of their days:

45 will die within one year after they are insured,
52 more will die before the end of the second year,
168 more before the end of the fifth year,
165 more before the end of the tenth year,
337 more before the end of the twentieth year,
232 more die after paying steadily over twenty years.

Out of 1,000 men who were healthy at twenty-five and who live for forty years more, statistics show that:

10 become rich,
40 become well-to-do,
50 are still self-supporting,
360 are dead,
540 are dependent upon others for subsistence.

The Census Bureau shows that in the decade from 1910 to 1920 the amount of insurance in force increased eight times faster than the population. It also reveals the interesting fact that the crowded cities of the East have lower death

rates than have the Western cities. New York, Boston, and Philadelphia were well below the average in the number of deaths per thousand; while Los Angeles (probably because so many ill persons go there to recuperate) had a death rate almost double the general average for the whole country.

There are said to be about fifty persons in the United States who carry insurance to the amount of $1,000,000 or more. The largest individual policyholders at present are said to be as follows:

$5,000,000, Adolph Zukor, of the Famous-Players Lasky Corporation;
$4,500,000, Rodman Wanamaker, son of John Wanamaker;
$3,000,000, Pierre DuPont, dynamite and gunpowder king;
$3,000,000, J. C. Penny, of the Golden Rule Stores;
$2,000,000, Mrs. Evelyn Marshall Field, wife of Marshall Field 3rd;
$1,500,000, Mrs. Mollie Netcher Newbury, the Boston Store (Chicago).

In 1922 a western man's policy was settled for $1,517,820. Twenty-four companies were involved in the settlement, as the law forbids the placing of more than $200,000 by one company on the life of any one person.

Unusual Forms of Insurance

THERE are said to be 134 forms of insurance in general use, and some of the insurance companies will take a chance on any kind of risk. Those commonly known are life, fire, marine, accident, health, plate glass, tornado, hail, riot, and weather. But statesmen have insured against assassination, parents against loss of their children by kidnapping, fathers have insured against twins coming to the house, students against failure to pass examinations, young men against getting married, married men against laying violent hands on their mothers-in-law, pianists against injury to their hands, singers against injury to their voices, violinists against injury to their bow hands, beauty specialists against injury to their hair. One man insured a trick baboon; and another insured against delivery of coffins at the wrong house at night, thus causing fright and possible suits for damage.

The National Civic Federation is skeptical as to the value of any health insurance scheme yet worked out, saying that "from a study of foreign experience, and of projects and proposals in America today, this committee is of the opinion that no plan has yet been devised for efficiently and economically providing medical attention, hospital care and other features of health conservation, as a benefit of insurance in conjunction with a cash insurance benefit during short sickness."

Some of the accident insurance companies (we speak from experience) contain so many exceptions as to the kind of accidents for which they pay nothing that the money sent to them is about as good to the sender as if thrown down the sewer. Such companies, apparently run not for the insured but "for revenue only," deserve little consideration at the hands of anybody trying to tell the truth about insurance. Principle *pays*. Lack of principle does not pay, in the long run. In the Golden Age, the Golden Rule will be in force everywhere.

Life Insurance Investigations

ABOUT every twenty years there is a great flareup in the insurance world, a series of investigations in which the same old things are brought to light; and then everything settles back where it was before. Charles E. Hughes, the present Secretary of State, made his reputation in one of these investigations, in 1906. The Mutual was in the frying-pan then.

There was another in 1921. This time it was the Prudential, Newark's billion-dollar company. The President was accused of putting the policyholders' money into his own private bank and there making a large profit on it, besides the profit included in his annual salary of $75,000. It was found that the company had a self-perpetuating board of directors, the same being about as soft a thing for the directors as one could imagine. It was brought out that although a law was passed in 1906 requiring insurance companies to sell their bank stock; yet in this case the law had not been obeyed up to fifteen years later, although it has been obeyed since. The lack of mutuality in a "mutual" company was brought out by the fact that in six years only one policyholder out of 15,000,000 had attended a policyholders' meeting.

Insurance companies have about twenty-five percent of their holdings invested in transportation facilities and constitute the greatest

single capitalizer of industry, besides being large loaners to the national, state and city governments, by the purchase of their securities. In Halifax, Nova Scotia, the banks are accused of virtually compelling their patrons to fall in line with whatever insurance company they chance to be most interested in; this is on the complaint of R. J. Wickham, President of the Canadian Federation of Insurance Agents.

One of the principal sources of profit in the insurance business is the lapse, or canceled policy. A man finds that he can no longer afford to carry as much insurance as he is carrying, or cannot carry any at all, and, with some exceptions, loses virtually all he has paid. In 1913 there was in New York state twice as much insurance lapsed as was paid out to the policyholders.

New York has one company, the Postal Life, which has no agents. The company has 27,000 policyholders, who have advertised the business among their own friends. The Postal is said to sell insurance at seventeen and one-half percent less than do the other insurance companies generally in the field, and to have as some of its policyholders the agents of other companies.

Group Insurance

EUROPEANS love to coöperate and thus to save money; but coöperation spreads slowly in America. In Britain there are nearly two and one-quarter million people in the great Rochdale coöperative societies. A penny out of every pound sterling expended for supplies goes toward the insurance of the purchaser and, if he is married, toward the insurance of his wife as well. Automatically, the more he spends the more his insurance grows. The plan works, and works well.

Of late Group Insurance, which is a form of coöperation in insurance, has become remarkably developed in the United States. All the actors, actresses, and theatre employés of at least two of the greatest theatrical organizations are included in a policy which insures them all, without cost to the insured, and without physical examination.

It frequently happens now that copartnerships carry insurance so that in case of the death of one of the partners the business may not be interrupted by the withdrawal of capital. Two railroad companies, the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson, have insured on the group plan all who have been with them more than two years. The Pullman Company has also effected group insurance for its 33,000 employés, men and women, without cost to the workers. The Southern Pacific Company has a policy covering the 90,000 employés of that great system. The United States Steel Corporation has its own insurance fund; it charges itself only seventy percent of the usual premiums, has paid all its losses, and has saved $30,000,000 besides. The total number of employés covered by group insurance at this time is said to be about 2,000,000.

In the city of London the newspapers have used insurance of readers as a means of increasing the circulation, with remarkable and not always happifying results. In one case a dividend of 5,000 percent was declared by the insurers. Millions of pounds sterling were collected from the very poor; and when the policies were declared illegal, the money was kept instead of being returned. London financiers seem to have as little principle as have New York financiers.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance

WORKERS are now protected against industrial accidents in all parts of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. Sixteen of the states have followed the example first set by Norway, and have established their own accident funds; while in Ohio, where exclusively state funds are used for this purpose, it is calculated that at least $15,000,000 per year have been saved to the insuring employers. State insurance funds show an administrative expense of about seven and one-half percent as against thirty-seven and one-half percent in states where private companies operate.

Immediately the United States Government, with all its vast resources, wanted to establish its own accident insurance fund for its own employés, the so-called United States Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions opposing the idea, on the ground that the United States had no right to engage in business of any kind, but must always hire financiers at a high price to do the business for them. Wonder if the United States Chamber of Commerce uses postage stamps, and how it gets them! Wonder if it has ever seen a mail wagon in the street! The

idea that only "financiers" have the right to do anything is rich.

In explaining the effort that has been made in New York state to prevent the establishment of an exclusive state fund for workmen's compensation, Samuel Untermeyer, the great lawyer, said:

"Many false and misleading statements have been made by representatives and officials of insurance companies to destroy the confidence of the public in the State Insurance Fund. It hardly seems possible that in this country such downright thievery as we have found could exist in the insurance business, but it does."

The American Federation of Labor has demanded state monopoly of workmen's compensation insurance as a national policy. One reason for this is the excessive difference in cost between private company rates and state rates. In Minnesota an attempt has been made to cause the insurance companies to disgorge part of the overcharge. It is claimed that the history of private companies shows that sixty-five percent of the insurance money remains with the companies and that only thirty-five percent reaches the unfortunate workmen. The National Association of Credit Men has been warned in fearsome tones by one of its lecturers that any attempt on the part of a state to engage in the insurance business "is the most dangerous and insidious of all socialistic movements." Growling because somebody looks at his bone. A few such speeches will turn everybody into Socialists.

Unemployment Insurance

WE HAVE mentioned the Wisconsin unemployment insurance law. We mention it again. The Huber Bill, as it is called, provides that all employers in the state form themselves into a state-wide mutual insurance company and pay premiums in proportion to the regularity with which they keep their force working. The unemployed are entitled to benefits for six weeks, at the rate of one dollar per day for men and fifty cents a day for boys and girls under eighteen. Those on strike or locked out are not included in the insurance arrangement. Wisconsin has its own state-owned and state-managed life insurance company. Massachusetts also has one.

Queensland, Australia, has its own state-owned and state-managed insurance company. All kinds of insurance business, fire, life, marine and accident, is transacted by the company, which is now in its seventh year. Bolivia has enactments requiring the postal telegraph employés to deposit five percent of their earnings in savings banks, where it becomes an insurance fund against old age. Deposits may be withdrawn only in case of resignation or illness, in which latter case the consent of superior officers must be obtained.

The Supreme Court has ruled that life insurance is not interstate commerce and therefore is not subject to federal control, but both President Cleveland and President Roosevelt urged such control. As matters now stand, the insurance companies duplicate and multiply selling expense, some of which could surely be corrected. Moreover, by federal control it would not be necessary or expedient for the insurance companies to spend such vast sums lobbying as they now do. Or, at least, if they did spend it, it would be all in one place, ready for investigation.

Easton Getting Religious

WE ALWAYS knew that some of the best people on earth live at Easton, Pennsylvania; but we never quite appreciated what a godly community it is until we got a program showing the deeply spiritual themes of the First Presbyterian Church for February and March. For some reason or other nothing was said about what was to be on deck March 2nd and 16th. We much fear that on those two occasions the pastor slipped back into the old habit of preaching the gospel. But maybe we are wrong; he may be innocent. But whatever it was that he did he was ashamed to put it on the program:

February 3: Plectoral—7-Instrument Orchestra and Dramatic Address, "The Great Hunger," Allentown's Best.

February 10: "Lincoln Night"—4 Reels—Address—Male Quartette—Kiwanis and Rotary invited guests.

February 17: Magnificent 6-Reel Picture—"Streams of Life"—Prof. Davis and Orchestra—22 boys in uniform.

February 24: Lafayette College Band—40 Instruments.

March 9: 6 Reels—"Silas Marner."

March 23: Easton City Band.

March 30: Lafayette College Chapel Choir—40 Men.

Digest of World News

(Broadcast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor)

FOR some time there has been agitation before Congress to increase the salary of postal clerks. It has been pointed out that if this bill passes it will take in the neighborhood of $130,000,000 annually, to meet the increase. The Postmaster General has stated that this increase will have to come from the second, third, and fourth classes of mail.

This statement has aroused publishers, who claim that the rate is already so high that the larger publications have more than half of their output sent independently of the mail; and that if there is another raise, it will compel them to organize more extensive machinery for their own distribution, taking their publications out of the hands of the mail altogether. The publishers point out that the figures of supply and demand make it necessary to pay increases to get the right kind of men, but that these same figures also show an over-supply of men; for other avenues of employment in local communities do not pay so well as the postal service.

Here is a good example of the tug of war that continually goes on between those who desire more pay and those who have to foot the bill. We do not doubt that the postal employés would be benefited by a raise in salary, and that the efficiency of the mail service would also be increased. The bill calls for a horizontal raise, but the United States Chamber of Commerce has suggested that the postal employés should be allowed a temporary salary supplement on a sliding scale, adjusted to the needs of the employés in their respective localities until there can be a readjustment of wages to meet the prevailing conditions. We would like to see some such sliding scale of wages applied to the members of Mr. Morgan's Chamber of Commerce itself.

Political Rumblings

THERE seems to be no end to the Teapot Dome and other investigations of public officials. Some of the witnesses refuse to testify, and impeachment proceedings are under way. Some claim that these inquiries into the acts of prominent men are being overdone; that they are prompted by political cunning, which is trying to put both the old parties into disrepute.

But while the leaders of the major parties are disturbed, there seems to be no let-up in the activities. What is called by some a "political bogey" has appeared in the possibility of a third party movement. Senator Shipstead refers to the political agitation as having a parallel in the days of the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln, when the Republican party came on the scene.

The Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota at a recent conference amalgamated and unified its interests for united action in the coming campaign. The farmer, labor and other progressive forces of the State are being brought under the banner of a single standard. Since this conference the Nonpartisan League has by almost unanimous vote affiliated with the Farmer-Labor party and has resolved itself out of existence. Sympathetic interests throughout the entire Northwest are expected to affiliate with this movement and to bring to a head a formidable third party movement which is expected to meet in convention sometime between the conventions held by the old parties.

The irregularities of the Teapot Dome lease were aired over two years ago in progressive and independent journals like *The Nation*. But the greatest news-gathering agency in the world, the Associated Press, as late as last November threw a damper on the escaping steam and endeavored to lull the public to sleep by referring lightly and humorously to the leaking information, as though it were nothing unusual and hardly worthy of notice. Mr. Geddes has resigned as chief of the Washington staff of the Associated Press and has accepted a position where he can serve the Sinclair oil interests more openly, as their chief publicity agent.

As a result of the recent disclosures at Washington as to where campaign funds come from, and that some individuals contribute heavily to both parties, several bills are now before Congress for the regulation of contributions. One of these restricts individual contributions in national campaigns to $500 for presidential electors and to $100 in the election of members of Congress, and limits these contributions to one party and to one candidate.

More Rottenness

ANOTHER graft among the war profiteers has come to light. In order to dispose of some of the surplus war stocks the Government employed auctioneers in various places to cry,

the sales. One Baltimore firm, employed 113 days, was paid $230,370.72. Auctioneers in New York, employed eighteen days as ordinary auctioneers, sandbagged Uncle Sam to the tune of $206,110.08 at one time, and $167,747.18 for four days' services at another time. A Louisville firm, for one day's labor, which it is said could have been done by any clerk in the war department, was paid $24,194.80. In addition to these, many ordinary auctioneers who had conscientious scruples and endeavored to be honest, received $1,000 and up a day for such services.

During the war the meat packers were contracted with by the Government to produce a specially cured bacon for the army. The packers turned out great quantities of this army bacon. When the armistice was signed and everybody knew that the war was at an end, the meat packers, not having been officially notified by the Government that the war had ended and that no more army bacon would be needed, continued the curing of the army bacon; and of course in due time wanted their money for the army bacon that was made for the army after the services of the army had terminated. These bills were evidently turned down.

Swift & Company sued the Government for $1,000,000, which suit was a test suit. The Government lost, and therefore Uncle Sam must pay millions of dollars to the packing interests because of an "oversight." The decision is a precedent for similar claims which will be made by other packers.

Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the Citizens Federal Research Bureau, which he organized, declares that he will resign as director from many of the organizations in which he has financial interests. Though a big business man he is out of sympathy with big business; and because of his activity in unearthing unscrupulous practices of some of our public men, his business associates made it known that they desired his resignation.

One remark in Mr. Vanderlip's letter to his critics shows the cleavage now manifesting itself between those who are public-spirited and those who are rolling in predatory wealth. He said:

"My one regret in the matter is that men with whom I have long been associated in business are now so blind to the present situation in the Government at Washington."

Some predict that as Harlan F. Stone, of New York, has been chosen to succeed Harry M. Daugherty as Attorney General, the Department of Justice will undergo a cleaning; for it is said that three years ago Mr. Stone went before a Senate Committee with a demand for a "thorough-going investigation of the Department of Justice."

A boom has been launched to make New York's governor, A. E. Smith, president of the United States. Efforts will now be made to capture the Democratic nomination. It has been said that a Catholic can never be president. This is resented; and Judge Tiernan is reported to have said: "We defy the American people to defeat him [Governor Smith] solely because of his religion." This campaign year promises to be a lively one.

Oregon has a state law compelling all children to attend the public schools. It was fought in the courts, and the Federal District Court has handed down a decision that this law is unconsitutional. The argument for the adoption of the law was that "a divided school can no more succeed than a divided nation." Those who opposed it thought that it amounted to the same as though it had been entitled "An Act to Prevent Parochial and Private Schools from Teaching the Grammar Grades." Oregon is to appeal the recent decision to the Supreme Court.

Civilization "As Is"

HORRIBLE conditions are reported as obtaining in a convict camp in California. It is claimed that prisoners have been handcuffed, chained to trees, and refused food and water for forty-eight hours; that others have been beaten into unconsciousness; that two boys were beaten with hammer handles. Most of this cruel treatment administered by deputy sheriffs is done with no feeling of sympathy and with ears that are deaf to pleas for mercy.

The Bureau of Locomotive Inspection ordered a number of engines out of service of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission about the order. The national legislative representatives of the transportation brotherhoods then united in a stinging rebuke of the action of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

In the Brotherhoods' letter, it is pointed out that there is a rapid increase in the number of

accidents because of defective equipment, especially of locomotives. In 1922 there were 622 accidents; in 1923 there were 1,348 accidents—an increase of 117 percent. The number killed in those accidents increased about 100 percent. The Pennsylvania alone had 181 accidents from defective engines in 1923; eight were killed and 197 were injured.

Judged by the production for the month of February, it is estimated that 5,000,000 automobiles will be manufactured during the year 1924. The output in February is usually very low; but this year it was the third highest in the history of the automobile industry, being 336,363 cars. June of last year was the peak month, with 350,410 cars.

In the United States the killing of coal miners by explosion is three times as frequent in proportion to the miners employed as in Great Britain. It is claimed that two-thirds of the fatal and serious accidents at the bituminous mines of the United States could have been prevented by the very inexpensive sprinkling of the mines with powdered shale. Explosions in three places have already cost more than 200 lives in 1924.

Alaska

ALTHOUGH war is one of the greatest of all curses that could afflict mankind, yet it stimulates invention; and in many ways those who live on after the war are benefited by these discoveries. One invention resulting from the World War is the sonic depth-finder, an instrument by means of which the plains and hills and valleys of the ocean bed may be accurately charted.

Experience has proved that the best depth to lay a submarine cable is about two miles below the surface, where it will be subjected to a uniform temperature and be free from tidal or current movements such as otherwise would soon wear it out. The United States Government is about to lay a cable from Seattle to Seward, Alaska, and has two warships engaged in surveying the route where the cable will be laid. The sonic depth-finder is being used in making the survey.

Canada

WINNIPEG is stirred by the death of a five-months-old infant. The parents had been farmers. In 1922 they sold their farm, and after a year or two moved into Winnipeg with $700 to show for their eighteen years' work on the farm. However, there were seven children, the $700 were soon spent, the father could not get work in the city, and was obliged to seek work as a farm laborer at a distance. It is terribly cold in Winnipeg in the winter. The family lived in two rooms, without heat, and with scant covers for their beds. As they could not pay their electric light bill, the service was discontinued; and one bitterly cold night, with not a ray of light in the room, the under-nourished mother felt her baby grow cold. She ran to the neighbors for help. They came in and found that the baby was dead. The time to be considerate of the poor is before such things happen.

Mexico

IN THE New York *Times* of April 1st, Dr. Frank Bohn says:

"There are now a half million Mexicans in the state of Texas. Fifty-five percent of the people of San Antonio, the largest city in Texas, are Mexicans. There is one county in Texas where three Americans vote the straight Republican ticket, and over 1,800 Mexicans are voted straight Democratic by their American boss."

Dr. Bohn goes on to show that in 1920 there were 1,000,000 Mexicans on this side of the Rio Grande, that by now the number is probably half a million more, and that Mexican laborers are gradually but steadily driving out all other outdoor laborers in the Southwest. He says further:

"Nemesis has come to judgment. The despised American Indian is returning to claim, through the economic power of cheap labor, the toiler's share in 500,000 square miles of territory under the stars and stripes."

Reports from Mexico City are to the effect that 1,500,000 acres of land in Mexico which formerly belonged to the people as a whole, and which were subsequently taken from them by the acts of crooked ecclesiastical politicians and others, have been redistributed to the people to whose ancestors they originally belonged.

Dr. Bohn points out the interesting fact that at the time Mexico City was captured by the Spanish murderer Cortez, more people assembled regularly in its market-place than then lived in any city in Europe.

It is said that 400 Mexican laborers who were imported into the Minnesota beet-sugar fields by the Minnesota sugar corporations have been

supported the past winter by the charitable people of St. Paul. It seems too bad that these poor Mexicans were not paid enough for their work during the five months of the sugar-beet season so that they could live through the winter. We can hardly believe that it is necessary to raise the price of sugar in order to give these workers enough to live on. These poor Mexicans have gone through a hard winter housed in primitive shanties, devoid of every comfort. Do we want to raise sugar in the United States if we have to do it on such a basis as this?

The New York *Times* reports that a large company in Montana has made a request through the Mexican Consul for Mexican laborers, promising equal treatment with American labor. Does this mean that American labor is ultimately booked for the same experiences as came to these Mexican laborers in the sugar-beet fields of Minnesota?

Cuba

TO ALL intents and purposes the administration of the affairs of Cuba is in the hands of the National City Bank of New York and the Royal Bank of Canada. These two institutions, between them, operate eighty-six banks in Cuba and have seventy percent of the deposits in the island, as against thirty percent held by Cuban banks. These banks control the railroads of Cuba and seventy-seven percent of the sugar production. Every family in the United States is interested in the price of Cuban sugar, because Cuba is the greatest sugar producer in the world. The price the Cubans get for their crop determines what the American housewife pays.

Colombia

THE United States of Colombia are stirred over charges made in the United States Senate that funds paid to Colombia by the United States of America, on account of the virtual seizure of the Canal Zone during President Roosevelt's administration, have been improperly used in connection with the world-wide fight to control the oil interests.

The Colombians indignantly deny any irregularities, although they acknowledge that Blair & Company of New York loaned Colombia $5,000,000 prior to the ratification of the treaty, and it seems that Mr. Doheny is a partner in Blair & Company. This is the same Mr. Doheny whose son carried $100,000 in a black satchel from New York to Washington to loan it to Mr. Albert Fall, Secretary of the Interior under President Harding.

It will be remembered that Mr. Doheny loaned this money to Mr. Fall, not to influence Mr. Fall to let the Doheny oil interests take over the United States naval reserves oil in California, but merely because Mr. Fall was an old friend. We do not know whether the Government of Colombia is an old friend of Blair & Company or not.

It is also pointed out that the Tropical Oil Company, operating in Colombia, is a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company; and that the pipe line now in use at Colombia was negotiated by Mr. James W. Flanagan who, at the time the negotiations for the line were made, said that he was a friend of the American Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Fall. How the Teapot Dome family does grow! The whole world is fairly dripping with oil.

French Guiana

THE New York *Times* paints a horrible picture of the conditions which have prevailed for nearly 300 years in one of the world's worst pest holes. French Guiana is a penal colony in the tropics, where a white man can hardly live at all, where practically no food that a white man can eat can be raised, where the bread quickly gets full of worms and ants, and where the body becomes infected with little creatures that breed so rapidly as to destroy the flesh and to render amputation necessary. It would not be possible to exaggerate the horrors of the French penal colony in French Guiana. If the half is true, it is enough to make the heart sick to think that any people supposed to be civilized, to say nothing of being Christianized, would consent to the perpetuation of such horrors from generation to generation. Several Germans have recently been sentenced to this hell-hole.

Brazil and Venezuela

DR. Alexander H. Rice, a noted South American explorer, has just set sail for a trip of exploration in which he hopes to traverse the northwestern part of Brazil and the southern part of Venezuela, a district which has never yet been visited by white men. The object of

the trip is to make accurate maps of the region, locating definitely the source of Venezuela's great river, the Orinoco. It is supposed that in their head waters the Orinoco and the Amazon are connected, the water flowing in both directions.

The district which will be traversed by Dr. Rice's party is believed to be the least known part of the earth. It is filled with reptiles of immense size, and a part of the route is through a district inhabited by cannibals—not a very pleasant prospect for Dr. Rice and his courageous wife, who will accompany him on the trip. Dr. Rice goes with a splendidly equipped expedition, which includes among other things a radio broadcasting outfit, specially constructed flat-bottom boats, a sea plane, and a supply of bombs with which to argue with the cannibals if they become too obnoxious in their attentions to the party.

Chile and Peru

FORTY-FIVE years ago in a war between Chile and Peru Chile seized the two most profitable provinces of Peru; namely, Tacna and Arica. The reason why these provinces were seized was that they contained rich nitrate deposits, which since that time have yielded Chile a revenue of about $2,000,000,000. Naturally, Peru wishes these provinces returned; and naturally, Chile does not wish to give them up. The provinces have been held so long by Chile that the population has become mostly Chilean and very little Peruvian. The dispute has been referred to President Coolidge for arbitration.

Great Britain

THE London *Economist* reports the volume of shipping during 1923 to be practically the same as it was before the war. The Trade Supplement of the London *Times* shows that in the season from the summer of 1922 to the summer of 1923, the net profits of the ten principal British shipping companies aggregated about $15,000,000. For the past three years the dividends of these concerns have averaged eleven and three-tenths percent.

It has been brought out in the British Parliament recently that British whisky exporters receive a bonus of six cents per gallon from the British treasury, and that about $300,000 per year is now being paid out on this account.

It is claimed that in spite of the great numbers of persons still employed at agricultural work in England, there are now over 1,000,000 fewer men on the farms than were employed in English agriculture fifty years ago. The population of Great Britain has doubled in the last eighty years.

Despite all the fabulous expenses that have been piled upon the British people because of the World War, the British Government had within the past year, and in spite of a big cut in taxes, a surplus of $215,000,000 over and above all expenses.

England has been having a strike of the airmen who carry the British mails to the continent. A new air mail company capitalized at a million pounds, and subsidized for ten years by the Government, undertook to cut the pay of the fliers to about one-fifth of what it had been; and this seemed to the fliers themselves a little bit too much of a good thing. Until now the wages of these fliers have run to the neighborhood of $4,000 a year.

A British airplane started from Southampton on March 25, expecting to fly around the world. The dangers of aviation are well illustrated in this flight by the fact that on the initial journey across the Channel, the machine encountered a heavy fog, and only by a narrow margin escaped the cliffs which suddenly appeared out of the fog only fifty yards ahead.

Some idea of the difficulties which face the British Premier may be gathered from the fact that in one day, Premier MacDonald has been required to answer 123 questions. Each of these questions must be answered satisfactorily to the House; and if the answer is not satisfactory, it might mean at once a vote of loss of confidence, and the end of his ministry.

France

THE Minister of Labor of France reports that alcoholism and drunkenness have decreased fifty percent within the last ten years. Investigations seem to show that the principal cause for this is the high cost of living, the workmen not being able to afford the cost of alcoholic liquors.

The London *Daily News* gives details to show that the World War came near being over early in the year 1917 with the Germans as winners. This was due to a great mutiny of about 100

divisions, which took place in the French army early in 1917. The knowledge of this mutiny was kept from the British troops, as well as the German troops, until after the close of the war.

Porto Rico

PORTO RICO, which has been making its own laws since 1917, is now asking the privilege of electing its own governor, hitherto appointed by the president of the United States. Governor Towner urges that the request of the Porto Ricans be granted. He considers their laws and their judicial system above reproach. He points out that Porto Rico is self-supporting, its trade with the outside world being now about fifteen times as great as it was twenty years ago.

Holland

THE children of Holland are showing their love for their fellow children by collecting money for the feeding of starving school children in Germany. When the money reaches Germany, the food procured is cooked by students of domestic science, all unnecessary expense being eliminated.

Germany

BOTH Britain and France have been insisting that German munition factories be transformed into industrial factories, and that superfluous officers who might become the framework of a great German army should be dismissed. Reports at hand indicate that these demands have been complied with, but in an entirely different way from what was expected. The munition factories, some of them at least, have been moved to Russia; and some of the German officers are becoming generals of real armies in Russia, Turkey, and China. It is claimed that 2,000 airships for war service are now being built in Russia under the direction of German engineers.

The Bishop of Zanzibar in an open letter to General Smuts, describes the cruelties which he claims were practised by the Germans against the natives in what was, until the outbreak of the World War, German East Africa. The floggings were administered with the condemned man lying face down on the earth, frequently as many as fifty lashes at a time. An iron hat was used. A band of iron was passed around the head and tightened by means of a vice-like screw pressing especially on the temples. In chain gangs, each of the eight men was chained by the neck to one very heavy chain, and not released until his sentence was finished. Among other items of cruelty, a bridegroom was seized at the church door from the side of his bride and taken to a post of labor one hundred miles away. On one occasion, 800 elderly men were assembled; and an order was issued that not one of them could return to his home until a young man, a substitute, should be found who would take his place for work at the post. Slaves were bought and sold, but could be redeemed and could even redeem themselves for a small amount of money. The Bishop says that the Germans have an affable way with Africans to whom they are accustomed. This pamphlet was written in 1918; we have no knowledge as to the Bishop's truthfulness.

A despatch from Paris shows that Germany's reparation payments up to the close of last year, were about eight and one-half billion gold marks, of which amount about two billion gold marks were in cash. Of this amount about one and one-half billion gold marks went to Belgium, and about two billion gold marks to France. Britain received of this sum about one and one-third millions. The remainder was divided among Italy, Japan, Serbia, Greece, Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, and Portugal.

Czecho-Slovakia

THE latest reports are that there are only about 50,000 unemployed in the entire country of Czecho-Slovakia, and that the industrial situation in general is very good.

Lithuania

LITHUANIA is under a dictatorship, not different in principle from the dictatorships which are still ruling over Spain, Italy, Hungary, and several other European countries. Freedom of speech and of the press is denied; trial by jury is practically at an end; and in general it may be said, as is always the case under such conditions, that people who have any brains at all are afraid to make the least use of them. Without a doubt the same forces that are back of the European dictatorships would be well pleased to see all thinkers in America get the same treatment as in Lithuania.

What an encouragement to know that the Lord's kingdom is at hand, when there will be no possibility for anybody to ride roughshod over the rights of others; but on the contrary, as the Prophet declares, justice will be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet, and the waters of truth on all subjects will overflow the hiding-places of error and dishonor! Haste the happy day!

Esthonia

THE New York *Times* contains an interesting article on the little republic of Esthonia, population 1,200,000, which came into existence with the break-up of the old Russian Government. Esthonia is busy re-learning the Esthonian language, the use of which was forbidden by the Czar while he lived. Esthonia is an agricultural country, but has a thriving cement industry. It also manufactures paper in considerable quantity, and has a large woodworking plant, as well as one of the largest cotton mills in the world.

Russia

THE New York *Times* contains a despatch from a Moscow correspondent in which he says:

"After six years behind the walls of foreign indifference, misinformation and hostility, Russian secrecy, censorship and propaganda, work is being carried essentially on Russian lines." "On the one hand there is a tendency to discourage concessions to foreigners; on the other, an attempt to compete with native business men by a reduced-price selling campaign for State enterprises even at a net loss. This campaign has been successful, temporarily at least. Prices have been reduced from about fifteen to twenty-five percent." "The monetary reform, which has actually achieved the reëstablishment of Russian currency on a parity with the dollar, has hitherto proceeded without a serious hitch."

Austria

THE city of Vienna showed a large surplus in the year 1923. The city runs its own streetcars, controls all the advertisements and funerals, and runs a brewery. It makes large profits from all of these enterprises.

Greece

THE crowns have been removed from the Greek military and naval uniform caps. There has been a national salute of 100 guns, a display of blue-and-white flags in the capital, an official dethronement of the reigning dynasty; and on the 103rd anniversary of her independence Greece is again a republic. Meanwhile, the ex-king is in Bulgaria, and has been trying to broadcast a message to the Greek people urging them to give him back his job. Fat chance of getting it!

Turkey

THE new Turkish Government is very much in earnest in its decision not to have secular subjects and religion taught in the same schools. It has just closed French and Italian schools in Constantinople and Asia Minor. Sixty-one institutions giving instruction to about 16,000 pupils are affected by the rule just put into force.

Mesopotamia

THE British Government is making careful studies of the Mesopotamian valley with a view to the construction of dams which will provide water for a million and one-half acres suitable for cotton and wheat culture. One of these dams, if constructed, will create a lake covering 400 square miles, submerging the present towns of Tizal and Robath.

Palestine

IT COMES with almost the nature of a shock to read that in the city of Nazareth, Palestine, the early home of our Lord, an American factory will begin the manufacture, shortly, of automobile tires. These tires will be used to supply the great number of automobiles now in Palestine, most of which are of American make.

More than 35,000 Jewish immigrants have gone to the Holy Land within the past three years. These are for the most part highly educated young men and women, many being high school and college graduates. It is the Keren Hayesod, or Palestine Foundation Fund, made up of free contributions from Jews all over the world, that makes this immigration possible. More than sixty percent of this fund has come from Jews in the United States. There are now about ninety Jewish agricultural settlements in Palestine.

One of the purchases made by the Palestine Foundation Fund was 10,000 acres comprising the Valley of Jezreel, for which it paid over a

million dollars. Today this valley, which a little while ago was a wilderness, is a scene of great activity. Roads crisscross it in every direction, the swamps have been drained, stones have been removed, fences have been built, homes have been erected, and the fields are being cultivated.

The fund supplies the immigrants with all the necessary building materials, farming implements, live stock and other things necessary to begin the actual work of farming. In four of the settlements the new immigrants do everything on a coöperative basis; the settlers work the land in common and dispose of their surplus for the common interest of all.

The purchases of all the Jewish colonies are on a coöperative basis, which is the only sensible way for anybody to buy, when he can. It may be said that Americans in general do not believe in coöperation; for, while coöperation flourishes all over Europe, it has obtained only a scanty foothold here.

The education of the children of these new immigrants is well looked after, and the adult needs in this direction are supplied by traveling lecturers and a library of 15,000 volumes.

The Zionist Movement has opened offices throughout eastern Central Europe to assist Jewish emigrants to go to Palestine. There are such offices in Berlin, Warsaw, Vienna, Kovno, and Trieste. The new arrivals are maintained free of charge until employment is found for them. They are mostly young people, between the ages of nineteen and thirty. At first they live in tents. The American-Palestine fund has already reached four and one-half million dollars and has 70,000 contributors, although it is only three years old.

The suburbs of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, and Tiberias, have been laid out in accordance with carefully laid plans with wide streets and everything modern and up-to-date. Many of the Hebrew women are qualifying as bricklayers, stone masons and plasterers, work which it is generally supposed can be done only by men.

Jehovah has manifested His favor to the Jews who have reposed confidence in His promises; and it may be expected that He will continue to do so. Such have looked forward to a time when they should be established as a people and a nation under a just Ruler, their Messiah, who would deliver them, and through them bring blessings to others. It has been the faith of the Jew in the promises of Jehovah that has caused him to remain a Jew and not become absorbed by other peoples and nationalities. The day of his deliverance is at hand. The time for the fulfilment of the words of the prophets has come. Therefore let the Jews look up and take courage. To them the Prophet now says: "Arise, give light, for thy light is come; and the glory of the Lord is shining forth over thee."—Isaiah 60:1, *Leeser*.

Persia

PERSIA is another of the countries of the world that have been seized by a dictator. The Shah has been overthrown; and under a military dictator, Riza Khan, order has been established over the whole country.

Persia is about one-fifth as large as the United States, with about one-tenth the population. Most of the business is still done over fifteen caravan routes. A group of American capitalists is studying the situation with a view of building a railroad system that will cover the country.

The adviser to Persia's dictator is an American college man by the name of Arthur C. Millspaugh. He takes the place of W. Morgan Shuster, now president of the Century Company, who once filled that position with great credit to himself and benefit to the Persian people.

Persia has been for some years the scene of a battle royal between the principal oil companies, for the reason that beneath the soil are the richest lakes of petroleum known in the world. A British company controls twenty-eight of the thirty-three provinces, and recently refused an offer of $100,000,000 from one of the large international companies affiliated with Standard Oil.

The control of the five remaining provinces has been obtained by the Sinclair Oil Company, of Teapot Dome fame. The terms of lease require the Sinclair Oil Company to survey and map the company in three years, to spend $800,000 in eight years in development of the properties, to sell oil in Persia at cost plus ten per cent, and to give the Persian Government a royalty of twenty percent on net profits, and representation on the Board of Directors.

India

BY AN interesting turn of affairs, Mahatma Gandhi, who became the idol of the population of India in 1921-22 through preaching

the policy of passive resistance to British rule, has become an apostle of quite a different movement. As a result of his agitations Gandhi was in prison, where he became ill with appendicitis. A British physician rushed him to a hospital, performed a difficult operation by the light of a hurricane lantern, and saved his life. A strong friendship grew up between Gandhi and the doctor, and meantime Gandhi was given his liberty.

As a result, the traditional friendship of the Hindu for the British is being restored. But the caste system, which has been the curse of India in all ages, has been dealt quite a blow; for Gandhi is one of the common people, one of the lower castes. No doubt the Lord is back of this whole circumstance, gradually lifting up the Hindu people to a point where full citizenship privileges will be given to them.

China

THE holding up of a railroad train is always an expensive job for somebody. The bills have just been presented for the hold-up of a train in China a year ago. The bills for lost baggage, medical attention, loss of liberty, and mental anguish amount to over $350,000, all of which must be made good by the Chinese people.

Japan

THE New York *Telegram* contains a despatch from Washington which states that the chief legal adviser to the Air Service Claims Board has been suspended by the War Department, and deprived of records which reveal overpayments to aircraft concerns totaling tens of millions of dollars. This gentleman, Mr. Thomas F. Lane of Missouri, claims that Japan has been furnished blueprints, specifications, and patterns embodying all that America has learned in the manufacture of airplanes.

Despatches from Tokio report having received clearly a speech made in Esperanto by James Denson Sayers, a contributor to THE GOLDEN AGE, broadcast from Newark, New Jersey. The speech was broadcast from Newark at 6:15 P. M. and received at Tokio at 8:15 A. M., only a second afterward. This is one of the best long-distance broadcasting records yet made.

The number of Japanese now in the United States is set at 130,625. This is only a little more than one-tenth of one percent of the total population of the country.

In a letter to Secretary Hughes dated April 10th, the Japanese ambassador to America called attention to the "gentlemen's agreement" between America and Japan by which Japanese coolies are excluded from America, and in his letter of protest made the statement that if the bill then pending in Congress providing for the absolute exclusion of the Japanese was passed it would result in "grave consequences." The House of Representatives passed the bill; and the Senate, thoroughly angered by what it regarded as a Japanese threat, also passed the bill by a vote of 76 to 2.

It was pointed out in the Senate that Japan exercises the right of excluding Koreans, Chinese, and Hindus; and that all nations exercise the right of controlling immigration, without asking the consent or permission of other nations. One of the Senators stated that he voted for the exclusion of the Japanese with deep regret, but felt that the Ambassador's letter had made it necessary. This apparently was the feeling of practically the whole Senate.

Mr. Hanihara, the Japanese Ambassador, has protested that when he used the expression "grave consequences" he had not the remotest intention of conveying a threat, but was merely pointing out how difficult it would be for the Japanese people to understand the American attitude if the bill in question became a law.

The Federal Council of Churches has written letters to every Senator and Representative, pressing hard for the recognition in some manner of the "gentlemen's agreement," purposely excluded from the new immigration law.

Incidentally, the same bill which excludes the Japanese altogether also limits the admissable immigrants after July 1, 1927, to 150,000 a year. Meantime, on the basis of the 1890 census, there may be admitted during the next three years two percent of the foreign-born residents of the United States as determined by the census of that year. This will practically exclude all immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe.

Malaya

MALAYA is the new name for what used to be called the Straits Settlements, and which have Singapore as their metropolis. From Singapore we get the interesting infor-

mation that Mr. Robert Dollar, the famous shipowner of San Francisco, has started a line of steamers which will provide passenger service around the world at fortnightly intervals. The route is from New York through the Panama Canal to Tokio, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, and thence back to New York.

Mr. Dollar is eighty years of age. Besides a great fleet of 100 ocean-going steamers, he controls the water transportation in a district of China where 75,000,000 people have no communication with the outside world, except by steamers of his line.

South Africa

A TERRIBLE famine is prevailing in the central part of South Africa, due to drouth and the consequent entire failure of grazing for cattle. Money-lenders in the district are reported as renewing loans at rates of interest running from 170 to 300 percent. Farmers are killing their cattle to get the two dollars which they receive for the skins; and others are returning spans of oxen bought from the speculators and throwing in another span of their own, in order to pay only one-half the cost of the span originally bought and returned.

Australia

THE cotton-growing industry in Australia is making rapid strides, the value of the annual crop being now in the neighborhood of $4,000,000. During the past four years the acreage in cotton has increased eightfold. It is claimed that Australia has 15,000,000 acres that could, if necessary, be devoted to the production of cotton. It is evident that from now henceforth the American cotton growers will find the Australian cotton fields an important factor with which they will have to contend.

On April 12th, just outside of Sydney harbor with a very impressive ceremony, the battle cruiser "Australia" was sunk in accordance with the terms of the Washington treaty. When the desired spot was reached, officers and men were lined up in their white suits on the decks, the seacocks were opened, a bomb was exploded in the hold, the men were taken off, and straightway the vessel began to sink. In twenty-one minutes the ship turned turtle and disappeared. As it passed beneath the waves an aeroplane dropped a wreath on the place where it sank.

The Scriptures say that in the age now at hand: "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more." We are witnessing the beginning of these things now. The great Krupp works are making agricultural implements; and some, at least, of the monsters of the deep are being buried beneath the waves.

Sydney is to have the largest single-arch bridge in the world. This bridge, which will cost $25,000,000 and which will take six years to construct, will have a single arch of 1,650 feet span. The Quebec Bridge over St. Lawrence river has a span of 1,800 feet, the Firth of Forth Bridge in Scotland has a span of 1,700 feet; but neither of these is a single-arch span. The Williamsburgh Bridge in New York city has a span of 1,600 feet. The Sydney bridge will be 170 feet above high water and will carry four railroad tracks, besides roadways and footways. Until it is completed, the Hell Gate Bridge in New York city will continue to be the largest single-arch bridge.

The same article in the New York *Times* that tells us about Sydney's great bridge also tells us of other huge bridges that are under way. One is to connect Philadelphia and Camden at an expense of $13,355,000; another is to connect New York and Jersey City, at an expense of $17,250,000; another is to cross the Detroit river at Detroit; and another the Golden Gate at San Francisco. The Golden Gate Bridge will be a combination of cantilever and suspension bridge, with a middle span of 4,000 feet, more than double the length of the greatest span yet constructed.

The ex-Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. William M. Hughes, is in America. Mr. Hughes is profoundly impressed with the conviction that America and Australia must coöperate to keep out the Japanese. Apparently he sees no solution of Japan's own problem, except that the Japanese themselves must find some way to restrict the tremendous annual increase of their population. From what we can judge of Japanese history, it seems doubtful whether such a plan for restricting their national development can be made effective. It seems to us more likely that Japan will have recourse to arms, probably with unexpected suddenness. It might occur even this year.

Reports from Foreign Correspondents

FROM CANADA

NATIONALLY and provincially, Canada is making a dramatic attempt at housecleaning. At Ottawa, after some years of peaceful plenty, the axe is presumably about to fall, either as a result of an honest desire to reduce the Government's expenses or for political reasons. As one reviews the portentous announcements issuing from the council chamber, one cannot help wondering just how long the present government has to live or how much of the taxparing attempt is propaganda.

Naturally, the first to feel the edge of the axe are the workers, postal employés and office men especially. As far as can be ascertained, the general run of the men who will be "fired" or whose income will be reduced are even now only struggling along on low wages.

We are hopefully waiting for the announcement that Premier King has discovered that he can get along on half his present salary, and that the Senators and Cabinet Ministers also feel that they would like to share in the general reductions.

It is amusing to contemplate a government system that needs double the cabinet ministers and senators to handle the affairs of eight millions of people as our neighbors across the line need to handle the business of nearly fifteen times that number.

In Ontario, a bright, snappy investigation is under way of the doings, deeds, and misdeeds of the members who occupied the Treasury benches in the lately defunct Farmer government. Again, it is difficult to see through the smoke and determine how much is political capital and how much honest zeal for the cause of righteousness.

The Home Bank failure, succession duty-free bond issues, and manipulation of public funds for private gain are all mixed up together. As small a nation as we are, we do not intend any Yankee Teapot Dome scandal to hold all the public attention; but we will endeavor to match that evidence of mismanagement and worse with a generous airing of our own political garbage.

Incidentally, the Ontario "wets" are in joyful hope of getting liquor back again, if dear Brother "Fergy," the present incumbent at Queen's Park, sees in it good political material. Your correspondent's personal guess is, "Booze before Christmas."

An interesting experiment, for it has all the earmarks of such, has been tried recently in Toronto. As reported in the Toronto *Telegram*, it seems that two young gentlemen in holy orders undertook to tell the truth about war and a Christian's part in it, before a committee composed of local divines.

To seasoned campaigners in the "war against war," and especially to those who suffered bonds, imprisonment, torture, and abuse for the principle of peace, this belated attempt to stand for righteousness seems to lack spirit; but one cannot help a fellow feeling of sympathy for the attempt and a hope that it will really result in good fruitage. To quote:

"Two young undergraduates from University College, R. V. Ferguson and W. S. McKay, came before the Toronto General Ministerial Association to expound the views of the 'No More War' group at the University. Mr. Ferguson, who is said to have spent four and one-half years with the Scots Guards in the war, declared that he had yet to meet the man who went into the war for the principle of the thing. [Hear, hear; so have we!] Some went in, like himself, for adventure; others enlisted when they were drunk, he declared. He accused the churches and the ministers of being recruiting stations and recruiting sergeants. 'I served four and a half years,' said he, 'and I'll never be at another war. It is the most awful thing I have ever experienced.' He pictured the sickening stench, the men hanging in agony on the barbed wire until a friendly spit of fire swallowed them up like a fly in a candle. 'We would sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and then fill ourselves up with rum so that we could do the dirty work. Thousands of young men enlisted in a state of drunkenness; others enlisted to be seen in uniform; others were lured by propaganda. The pulpit became a recruiting station. The church became a part of the organized sin. The ministers were recruiting sergeants and the cathedrals were hung with banners.'"

Eight Christian gentlemen, including the executives, editors, and other prominent members of the International Bible Students Association, went to jail for a life sentence for saying less than that in 1918. Scores of members of the organization went to jail, were mistreated, tortured, robbed, for refusing to pervert their consciences, to forswear themselves, and to twist and turn the Bible teaching about war, while the war was going on. Notice the

comments of some ministers present at this Toronto gathering:

"Rev. W. B. Caswell of Simpson Avenue Methodist Church told the speaker he was unnecessarily irritating. 'I believe in peace,' he said, 'but I am not a pacifist and never will be except in times of peace. I can't agree that our men went into the war in drunkenness and as a result of flag-waving patriotism.'"

Mr. Caswell admitted that he was never in the army, nor had he been able to serve overseas. We suggest a careful reading of his argument, and offer a prize of a nice book to anyone who can see the logic in it.

"Rev. J. Ewing Reid, who presided, stated that he did not think it was necessary at all for the ministers to defend their attitude in the last war."

"Rev. R. J. Campbell said: 'Our pulpits were turned into recruiting stations and our churches into I don't know what. *Our own ministers were bribed into the war* and made heroes of by their congregations, their salaries increased and the highest paid ministers in the country were given chaplain positions.'"

More power to you, Christian (?) ministers, keep up the good work; and some day you will all tell the truth and agree with those awful Bible Students who have said all these things for you for a decade.

Another interesting item comes to our attention, and that is a church announcement appearing in the Montreal *Daily Star* of Christ Church Cathedral, which appends a "Seats Free, No Collection" sign to its Sunday program. Perhaps the leaven is beginning to work after half a century's effort!

In recent issues of THE GOLDEN AGE facts and figures have been produced to show the seriousness of the situation, especially in Western Canada. It is your correspondent's intention to continue to drive home these facts, but space precludes the possibility of any extensive review this month. However, one interesting item comes to light in the Montreal *Witness*:

"The Commission appointed by the Government of Manitoba to investigate conditions of education in the Province is being confronted with stern facts. Scores of schools in the Province are being closed for lack of funds to carry on. School districts have no funds and the municipalities are unable to help them through."

We close with a reproduction of a parody on a popular hymn, culled from the columns of *The Worker*, Toronto:

Onward, Christian Nations

"Onward, Christian Nations,
Making evermore
Costly preparations
For murdering by war.
Battleships, torpedoes,
Armor, guns and shells—
Anything for slaying foes,
That the promoter sells.

"Newspapers for lying,
When the truth costs dear;
Fools to do the dying,
Patriots to cheer.
Rulers, priests and preachers,
Hypocrites galore,
Praying to the Prince of Peace
For victory in war!"

Radio Broadcasting from Watchtower WBBR

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society's radio broadcasting station, "WATCHTOWER WBBR," located on Staten Island, New York city, which began operation February 24 last, using a 244-meter wave length, has been authorized by the Government to broadcast on a wave length of 273 meters on and after May 14. A revised time schedule became effective on the same date. Programs are now broadcast on Sunday and Thursday evenings from 9:10 to 10:30; on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 8:00 to 9:00. The station is silent on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Operation during the summer months is on Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Many interesting reports have been received from all parts of the United States and Canada from those who have listened to the programs of Station WBBR. Those who have had difficulty in picking up the 244-meter wave length will, we trust, have better results with the new wave length. Reports of reception are appreciated. Kindly address WATCHTOWER STATION WBBR, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Birthrights of Mankind *By W. R. Cornell (England)*

"The heaven, even the heavens, are the Lord's: but the earth hath he given to the children of men."—Psa. 115:16.

FROM "My Neighbor's Landmark" I quote the following:

"No phrase could possibly be wider in its application, or more completely destructive of the claims of a landlord class to the monopoly of God's earth, than the simple words 'children of men.' Is there any man, woman or child who lives now, or who ever has lived, or who ever will live, who is not included among the children of men? No; all find in this sweeping generalization the charter of their 'birthright' in the soil. The Bible will instruct the landless and the laborer in their right to the use of the land, and also their right to a living wage, in the following words: 'The husbandman that laboreth must be first partaker of the fruits' (2 Timothy 2:6); 'And also that every man should eat and drink, and enjoy the good of all his labor; it is the gift of God.'—Ecclesiastes 3:13."

From "The Christian Socialist," No. 3, August, 1883, I take the following:

"The Right to the Use of the Earth.

"Under the above heading Herbert Spencer devotes an eloquent chapter of his 'Social Statics' to proving the incontrovertible equity of Socialism, in so far as it asserts the equal right of all men to the use of the earth on which they live. For assuming that 'each of them has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other, then each of them is free to use the earth for the satisfaction of his wants, provided he allows all others the same liberty. And conversely, it is manifest that no one may use the earth in such a way as to prevent the rest from similarly using it; seeing that to do this is to assume greater freedom than the rest, and consequently to break the law.'"

This sentence very neatly puts out of court their graces the Dukes of Sutherland and Buccleuch and those other seventy persons who own among them just one-half of the Scottish soil. He proceeds:

"Equity, therefore, does not permit property in land. For if one portion of the earth's surface may justly become the possession of an individual, and may be held by him for his sole use and benefit, as a thing to which he has an exclusive right, then other portions of the earth's surface may be so held, and eventually the whole of the earth's surface may be so held; and our planet may thus lapse altogether into private hands. Observe now the dilemma to which this leads. Supposing the entire habitable globe to be so enclosed, it follows that if the landowners have a valid right to its surface, all who are not landowners have no right at all to its surface. Hence such can exist on the earth by sufferance only. They are all trespassers. Save by permission of the lords of the soil, they can have no room for the soles of their feet. Nay, should the others think fit to deny them a resting place, these landless men might equitably be expelled from the earth altogether."

From this he has no difficulty in proving that an exclusive possession of the soil necessitates an infringement of the law of equal freedom. For men who cannot live and move and have their being without the consent of others cannot be equally free with those others.

Original Deeds Secured by Conquest

MR. SPENCER then deals with the claims of the present possessors of land:

"It can never be pretended that the existing titles to such property are legitimate. Should anyone think so, let him look in the chronicles of violence, fraud, the prerogative of force, the claims of superior cunning—these are the sources to which those titles may be traced. The original deeds were written with the sword rather than the pen; not lawyers but soldiers were the conveyancers; blows were the current coin given in payment; and for seals, blood was used in preference to wax. Could valid claims be thus constituted? Hardly. And if not, what becomes of the pretensions of all subsequent holders of estates so obtained? Does sale or bequest generate a right where it did not previously exist? Would the original claimants be nonsuited at the bar of reason because the thing stolen from them had changed hands? Certainly not. And if one act of transfer can give no title, can many? No; though nothing be multiplied forever, it will not produce one. Even the law recognizes this principle."

He then proceeds to combat the arguments of those who assert that time is a great legalizer, and that immemorial possession must be taken to constitute a legitimate claim. On grounds of pure equity he has no difficulty in proving the absurdity of this proposition, but he admits that great difficulty must attend the resumption of their rights to the soil by mankind at large. He does not advocate the leaving of the present holders, who can neither toil nor spin, to starve. He says:

"Men having got themselves into this dilemma by disobedience to the law, must get out of it as best they can, and with as little injury to the landed class as may be. Meanwhile, we shall do well to recollect that there are others besides the landed class to be considered. In our tender regard for the vested interests of the few, let us not forget that the rights of the many are in

abeyance, and must remain so as long as the earth is monopolized by individuals. Let us remember, too, that the injustice thus inflicted on the mass of mankind is an injustice of the gravest nature. The fact that it is not so regarded proves nothing. But our civilization is only partial. It may by-and-by be perceived that Equity utters dictates to which we have not yet listened; and men may then learn that to deprive others of their rights to the use of the earth is to commit a crime inferior only in wickedness to the crime of taking away their lives or personal liberties."

First Usurper Is Satan

"AND the devil, taking him up into an high mountain, showed unto him all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time. And the devil said unto him, All this power will I give thee, and the glory of them: for that is delivered unto me; and to whomsoever I will I give it. If thou, therefore, wilt worship me, all shall be thine."—Luke 4:5-7.

"And the Lord said unto Samuel, Hearken unto the voice of the people in all that they say unto thee: for they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them."—1 Samuel 8:7.

God was rejected, and the devil became a usurper. And all the sin, crime, want, and unhappiness are the result of his diabolical purpose to destroy all humanity. But his time is nearly up; for the rightful King is coming into His own to reign in righteousness, peace, and love. But first all the unrighteous work of the usurper will be destroyed; and it may be as well now to describe a few of the horrors which have been perpetrated to gain possession of land under the usurper's rule.

Rapacity of Land Grabbers

THE following facts are taken from "The Christian Socialist" of August 3, 1883. It mentions the "Highland Clearances" by Alexander Mackenzie. The author of the book takes for his motto, "Truth Stranger than Fiction."

"We stand appalled at the long list of atrocities of which the Highlanders have been the victims, at the terrible details of the oppressions done in this wild world under the sun. Take, for instance, the administration of Sutherland by Mr. Sellar, the factor of infamous memory. In the month of March, 1814, a great number of the tenants whose lands he intended to take for himself were summoned to give up their farms in the following May, and by his orders the heath pasture was set fire to, in order to hasten their removal.

"The tenants, though perfectly submissive, were to have expected that they would be allowed a little time to collect their furniture and crops. Their consternation was therefore the greater when a commencement was made to pull down and set fire to the houses over their heads! The old people began to try to save their timber. But the destructors increased speed, demolishing all before them; and when they had overthrown the houses in a large part of the country, they set fire to the wreck.

"These proceedings were carried on with the most reckless cruelty. The cries of the victims, the confusion, the despair and horror painted on the faces of one party, and the exulting ferocity of the other, beggar all description. In these scenes Mr. Sellar was present, ordering and directing the whole. Many deaths were caused from alarm, from fatigue, and cold, the people being instantly deprived of shelter, and left to the mercy of the weather. Pregnant women were taken with premature labor, and several children did not long survive.

"I was present at the pulling down and burning of the house of William Chisholm, in which was lying his wife's mother, an old bedridden woman of near one hundred years of age, none of the family being present. I informed the persons about to set fire to the house of this circumstance and prevailed on them to wait till Mr. Sellar came. On his arrival, I told him of the poor old woman being in a condition unfit for removal. He replied, 'Damn her, the old witch! She has lived too long; let her burn!' Fire was immediately set to the house, and the blankets in which she was carried were in flames before she could be got out. The old woman's daughter arrived while the house was on fire; and assisted the neighbors in removing her mother out of the flames and smoke, presenting a picture of horror which I shall never forget, but cannot attempt to describe. She died within five days.

"The above are the words of an eye-witness and have never been contradicted. Mr. Sellar was put upon trial, 'chiefly for the purpose of satisfying the public mind, and putting an end to the clamors of the country,' as his counsel observed. If this, and not the ends of justice, was the intention it was completely successful; for the criminal was acquitted. . . . Sufficient to say, the whole countryside was lighted up with the flames of the burning houses, which lasted for six days.

"A tenant in 1830 sent an appeal in his own name to the Marquis of Stafford. The result proved how weak a just cause becomes when despotic landholders are appealed to. The man's family was evicted, while he was at work forty miles away, in the winter time; and all the surrounding inhabitants were warned, at the peril of similar treatment, against affording them any shelter or assistance.

"Again, in 1845 similar scenes were carried out at Glencalvie and reported on by the *Times* correspondent (the *Times* then cost 6d). In 1853 'the massacre of the Rosses was perpetrated, because the people feebly

attempted to resist their evictors. The women stood in the way of the police. The sheriff gave the order to attack them, and himself struck the first blow at a woman. Such, indeed, was the sad havoc made on the females on the banks of the Carron that pools of blood were on the ground, that the grass and earth were dyed red with it, that the dogs of the district came and licked it up; and at last, such was the state of feeling of parties that came from a distance to see the field that the ground was harrowed up in the night to hide the blood.'

"One more instance illustrates the present system of slavery—for land is held the same now as then. In the summer of 1851 a certain Colonel Gordon had decided to ship his tenants bodily off to Canada (Take notice, please, land laws are the same today) from South Uist and in the Island of Barra. He and his men adopted the low-down methods of the slave-trader. The poor people were commanded under a penalty of £2 to attend a public meeting at Loch Boisdale, where the transports lay. At this meeting the natives were seized and, in spite of their entreaties, sent on board. One stout Highlander, Angus Johnstone, resisted so strongly that they handcuffed him. One morning during the transporting season we were suddenly awakened by the screams of a young female who had been recaptured in an adjoining house, she having escaped after her first capture. We all rushed to the door, and saw the broken-hearted creature with disheveled hair and swollen face, dragged away by two constables and a ground officer. But for the color of the slaves you would think you were on the slave coast of Africa."

Landlords may be less brutal than they were seventy years ago, yet the old tyranny and oppression remain. Starvation is the preferred weapon today. It must be so as long as men are exposed to the temptations which the possession of unlimited wealth and absolute power engender.

I will now reproduce an open letter published on behalf of the Vatersay fishermen who were evicted, tried, and convicted, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, for returning to the island of Vatersay, from which their forefathers were evicted fifty years before:

"Sir: I wish to thank you for the slip of the tongue which reveals yourself, and your class, and many of your supporters in their true light, so that every working man can appreciate the insult which you have in an unguarded moment thrown at us, while you were defending the right of a lady to have absolute power to keep a portion of the earth's surface a wilderness. Ten of the best of British toilers want more room and better conditions to obtain a living. Their forefathers fifty years ago were evicted from Vatersay. Today they return with their families to obtain a living, as their fathers did before them, by spade culture and fishing; and for this sin against property and the class which you represent, these ten men are imprisoned, and while there insulted by you, and through them every working man in the United Kingdom. Who set you up to alter the decrees and commandments of the Lord God Almighty? You call them 'parasites' because they have doubled their numbers in sixty years, and say that they ought not to be on the face of the earth. God's first commandment to man was, Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it.

"What has Lady Gordon done to subdue Vatersay? What have you done to subdue it? Played golf on it? You play at life! These men and women and their families live it in earnest—God-fearing, honest, crime unknown amongst them; yet you call them parasites who ought to have no place on God's earth to live upon.

"I once knew a working man who boasted of being a Tory and whose remedy for bad trade and want of work was: 'A good war with plenty of slaughter.' Was this one of the reasons that war was provoked and carried on in South Africa? Were the Highlanders slaughtered at Magersfontein to help the depopulation of the Highlands? It looks like it.

"By what right do you and your ilk hold large tracts of land, and keep the people in a state of starvation and slavery upon it, and drive off those whom you cannot enslave? Does the land you domineer over bring forth abundantly? And what do you do towards its production? Has the earth produced its uttermost in this old country, which has been misgoverned for centuries? There is land enough to provide food in plenty to feed a population of two hundred million—without importation—the greater part of this land being idle. What right have you to reverse the commands of God, and say that it shall not be made fruitful or that man shall not multiply upon it?

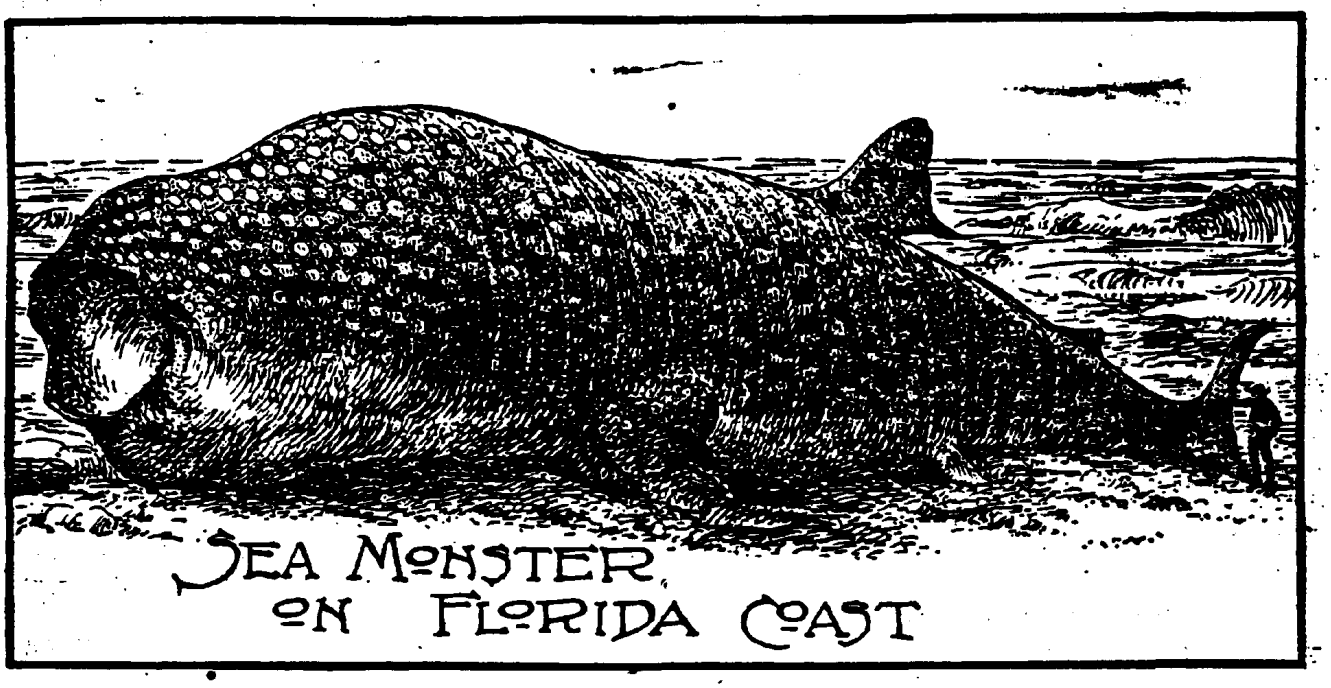
"What right have you to keep the millions of landless Britons whose land is wrongfully withheld from them, from reoccupying that land and obeying the commandments of their God? And who gave you the authority to dictate how many children they should have, or to forbid those children room to obey the commandment of God in their turn? There is more infant life sacrificed by the worshipers of the Golden Calf today in one year than the children of Israel sacrificed during the reign of Ahab! It is true that they are not taken by force from their parents' arms, but by a more barbarous system. The parents are helpless to prevent their being starved, stunted, and killed by unhealthful surroundings —murdered that you may have gold and land to keep as a wilderness."

"Ill fares the land
To hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates,
And men decay."

Miami's Great Sea Monster

MIAMI'S great sea-monster was exhibited for months at Miami, Florida, on board the yacht Tamiami, at the Bay front, opposite the Royal Palm Park and Band Concerts. For aught we know it may still be on exhibition there. Since this monster was discovered, the people whose mouths are in inverse proportion to the square of their brains have had much less to say about the impossibility of the Jonah story than they once had; for this is a true "fish story."

We have mentioned this monster several times in THE GOLDEN AGE, and we take delight in bringing it up again and again; for it helps to show us how "willingly ignorant" the dominies are that have rejected the Bible and set themselves up as the standard of all that is wise here and hereafter. We append the statistics which are published in advertising the curiosity.



Captured by Capt. Chas. H. Thompson, south of Miami.
This creature measures 45 feet in length.
It weighs 15 tons, or nearly 30,000 pounds.
Its circumference is 23 feet nine inches.
Its diameter is 8 feet and three inches.
Is mouth is 38 inches wide and 43 inches deep.
Its tongue is 40 inches long; several thousand teeth.
Its liver alone weighed 1,700 pounds, or more than ten full-grown men together.
Its tail measures 10 feet, from tip to tip.
Its pectoral fin is 5 feet long and 3 feet wide.
Its dorsal fin is 3 feet long, and 2 feet and nine inches wide.
Its gills are four feet long, and its hide is three inches thick.

It had swallowed an octopus weighing 400 pounds; a black fish weighing 1,500 pounds and 500 pounds of coral also found in its stomach. It could have swallowed forty Jonahs without the slightest pangs of indigestion.

It smashed a boat into thousands of pieces and crushed the rudder and propeller of a 31-ton yacht with a single swish of its mighty tail.

Five harpoon thrusts and 150 large calibre rifle bullets served only to increase its fury, and five days were required finally to kill it.

The actual battle lasted thirty-nine hours—two days and a night—in open boat, in open sea, with the monster dragging a small boat at express train speed for hundreds of miles.

Scientific authorities believe that the creature was an inhabitant of depths more than 1,500 feet below the surface, and that it was blown up by some subterranean or volcanic upheaval, which injured its diving apparatus so that it was unable to return to its native haunts.

The thickness of its hide enabled it to withstand the most enormous water pressure, a pressure almost inconceivable to man. Its eyes, which are very small, have no lids and were never closed, indicating that it lived at a depth where eyes were of no avail.

The creature is not classified in natural history. The genus or species is unknown; and it is not only the most remarkable geological specimen, but the largest specimen of the fish tribe known in history.

Although the largest fish ever captured, scientists claim it was only a baby of its tribe, and if it had lived to attain full growth it would have been two and one-half times as large.

Every undertaking establishment on the Florida East Coast from Jacksonville to Key West gave up its supply of formaldehyde to preserve the monster, and over nineteen barrels were used.

It was mounted by Prof. J. S. Wambeth, of Washington, the celebrated taxidermist, who was recommended by the Smithsonian Institute. Wambeth was also chosen to accompany Admiral Perry on his trip to the Pole.

Sunday's Face Smeared with Blood

TO CONFORM to the ways of the world is to have the spirit of the world. In the Bible it says: "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." (1 John 2:15) Men love the world, and have its spirit in order to be "good mixers" and to be popular.

The *National Humane Review* is authority for the statement that Rev. Billy Sunday, who conducted a whirlwind evangelistic campaign at Charleston, S. C., went deer hunting with some of his party, and adds: "The famous evangelist can see nothing incompatible with preaching the gospel of divine love for all creatures and hunting innocent deer." It quotes from the daily press, stating that Mr. Sunday wounded a deer, and that another member of the party finally killed it. Then comes the spectacular:

"It appears to be the custom in South Carolina for a successful hunter to have his face smeared with the blood of his first deer; and Mr. Sunday had this highly edifying rite performed for him by Rev. Dr. William Way, one of the prominent Episcopal clergymen at Charleston."

Billy's mint consists in fooling the people, and Barnum thought they liked to be fooled. Part of Billy's fooling process is his measurable conformity to the ways of others.

But our esteemed contemporary is mistaken in saying that Billy preaches the gospel of divine love for all creatures. No; that heaven has a few favorites; that everybody else is going to hell; and that Christ will render a judgment according to Sunday's theology, is Billy's thought. In his prayers he instructs God and Christ as to what he wants done, and also informs us that when he gets to heaven he intends to make other requests!

If Billy really understood divine love, he would not be killing deer; much less would he allow the blood to be smeared over his face. If Billy knew what divine love is and how it operates (1 Corinthians 13) we doubt that he would shoot at a deer even if he were seriously in need of food. There are other ways of killing animals for food or for any other reason besides taking chances of wounding them with lead bullets shot from a distance.

Father Snyder's Wail

WE HAVE before us a copy of the wail of Father Justin Snyder, O. S. B., of Stephan, Hyde Co., North Dakota. It seems that Father Snyder is a Catholic missionary among the Indians. He realizes that the Indians are in desperate need of material comforts and makes an appeal, not that they may have the things that they need, but something else.

Father Snyder makes an appeal, but it is not for the Indians. It is for Father Snyder. If he can receive enough financial support, he is willing to stay where he is and add to the misery and wretchedness of these poor Indians by picturing before them the agonies of a purgatory which does not exist, a flaming hell which does not exist, and the doctrine of the inherent immortality of man, which is totally unscriptural. But let us hear him:

"Their home is on the wild prairies or among the big hills along the Missouri River on the Crow Creek Reservation. What they call home is often only a miserable hovel, and in some cases a tent. Being poor in the extreme they are unable to help much their priest who in continual financial worries is struggling to nourish and save their immortal souls for eternal life in heaven." "This appeal has the blessing and approval of our bishop, Rt. Rev. Bernard J. Mahony, Bishop's House, 7th Ave. and 20th St., Sioux Falls, S. D."

We have a suggestion: Let the Father and the Bishop go to work at so much per and send some real food and clothing to the Indians.

They will appreciate it. Moreover, if the Father will send us the addresses of the Indians, and if they read English, we shall be glad to tell them all about God's great plan for them, and for the Father and the Bishop; and it will not cost any of them one cent.

Father Sylvester Wants Money

WE HAVE another wail from a Roman Catholic priest in Marty, South Dakota, who wants some money. We quote in part from his letter:

"Our people here are the poorest of God's poor. In rags and tatters they live in wretched hovels, suffering from hunger and exposure. Asking for money from them is like begging for bread in Vienna. But I have gone on with my missionary work, trusting entirely in God and the charity of good people. The tiny allowance we get from the annual Indian-Negro Collection is used up in a week.

"For six years I have been 'making the missions' in my 'Ford,' climbing the gumbo hills and roaming the Dakota prairie. Sometimes the Ford is stuck in a creek or broken down, far from human help. These are little trials, but the greatest trial is to find oneself without means to carry on the work of saving souls. Our Indian children, dirty and in rags, hardly know that there is a Providence above. They have not had the chance to learn it. A school with Sisters has been our dream for years. Good people are willing to give to a specific case of need or distress. Here is a real one.

"My dear friend, your offering will help; and it will be appreciated. I am willing to spend my life and all my energies for this weary work. I look for no earthly reward. Will you, too, do something for these Indians' souls? The Whites robbed them of their land and liberty. Let us, at least, make some amends by sending them the gift of our Holy Faith!"

Tell you what, Sylvester. If you really want to do something for those poor Indians, just crank up your old Liz; and while you still have the price of a tankful of gasoline left from the last contribution, just head East and get as far away as the car will take you. The longer you stay the worse they are off; and the less of your unholy and diabolical faith about purgatory and hell fire you give them the happier they will be. Our charge for this advice is the usual fee, "Free Seats and No Collections."

Roman Catholic Civilization

A FAIR sample of what would happen in America if this country came under Roman Catholic control is contained in the following item published in the Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung*, April 10, 1924. The item has reference to the experience of a group of International Bible Students who endeavored, in modern Hungary, to exercise their privilege of worshiping the Lord in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences. Moreover, these sufferers were threatened with the penalty of death in case they should spread the news of their ill-treatment.

In the face of this story the current claim of the Roman Catholic church in America that it is persecuted is enough to make a decent man ill with nausea. The Roman Catholic church is and has always been an association of heartless, hypocritical religious politicians, keeping the people in ignorance, devoted to war and bloodshed and every evil work. The fact that it has a religious exterior only makes its heartless conniving after wealth and power all the more reprehensible.

"Budapest, April 7.—In the parish of Bogacs, in the county of Borsod, about forty Protestant farmers met together. These had formed an association for Bible-reading, in order to read and explain the Holy Scriptures and to sing psalms. Suddenly, without warning, the gendarmes entered the hall, seized the hymn-books and the Bibles, threw them out into the court, declared the men and women under arrest, and took them all to the town-hall. The sergeant-major on duty, Tapolcsanyi, sentenced all the prisoners to a flogging of twenty-five strokes each, and the sergeant, Szabo, immediately executed the punishment. Then they were taken to the nearby village, Moszlay, where a similar Bible-study association exists. There the gendarmes went from house to house, and likewise seized the hymnals and the Bibles, and dealt out considerable flogging at the same time. The people were held prisoners for two days, then released under threat that unless they desisted from their activities, dangerous to the State, they would all be interned in Zala-Egerszeg."

Preparing The Kings

(Broadcast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by Judge J. F. Rutherford)

JESUS of Nazareth, after He was raised from the dead and glorified in heaven, dictated to St. John the Book of Revelation.

At the time St. John was serving a prison term on the Isle of Patmos for the alleged violation of the Espionage Law of that time. Espionage laws have ever been used as a pretext for the persecution and the causing of suffering of those who dare tell the truth concerning God's plan. But the Lord always overrules what seems to be a calamity to the Christian, makes it work out to the Christian's good and to the Lord's glory. No man has been more highly honored than the supposed convict, St. John, to receive at the hands of the Lord of glory this wonderful Revelation.

The Book of Revelation gives a brief history of the Christian Church from its beginning until now. It points out that a time would come when the evil powers would be desperately arrayed against the Lord in a great conflict, that these would make war against the Lord, and that He would overcome them; for He is Lord of lords and King of kings, and they that are with Him are called, and chosen, and faithful.—Revelation 17:14.

This is proof that the Lord Jesus is the great King, and that He must come into His kingdom, and that He will have with Him others who, by His grace, will serve with Him as kings. Speaking in another part of the Book of Revelation to St. John, Jesus said concerning those that will be with Him: "They shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years." (Revelation 20:6) This is another proof that they will be kings. Only kings reign with power and authority. The ones here referred to will occupy the most exalted positions in all of God's universe, Jehovah alone excepted. It follows then, necessarily, that if these have such an exalted place that Jehovah would take much time and pains in preparing them. Even so it has been and is. It also necessarily follows that such must be exceptional characters.

Identification of the Kings

IS IT possible to identify those who will compose the class of kings? If so, by what means may we identify them? Throughout the Scriptures this class is designated under different titles. St. Paul mentions them as members of the body of Christ. He says that Jesus is the Head of the body, the Church. (Colossians 1:18) There has been great confusion in the minds of the people as to what constitutes the Church of Christ. In the examination of this subject we may consider the kings and the Church as synonymous terms referring to the same class.

St. Peter, concerning the same class, says: "But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvelous light: which in time past were not a people, but are now the people of God; which had not obtained mercy, but now have obtained mercy."—1 Peter 2:9, 10.

Necessarily it follows that whoever is a member of this class must measure up to the standard laid down by the Apostle. The Jews thought that they were the ones; for God had previously promised that they should be unto Him a peculiar people and a kingdom of priests. But they came far short, and today no Jew claims to be of that class.

After our Lord had ascended on high, men organized bodies which they designate the church. Many Catholics have long thought that their organization is the one here mentioned by the apostle Peter. But when we come to apply the standard it can hardly be said that the Catholic church is a holy nation and a royal priesthood. With all due deference to Catholics, everyone informed of the facts knows that there has been much wrong done in the name of the Catholic church.

Then came upon the scene the Protestant church denominations, such as the Lutheran, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and others, each one in turn claiming to be *the* chosen ones of the Lord who should constitute the special associates in His kingdom. Again, when we apply the divinely given standard, we must see that none of these systems measures up to the requirements. You may ask, then: What earthly organization answers the description and meets the requirements? I reply: There is no earthly organization; nor did God intend for any earthly organization to have this honor.

The apostle Paul speaks of this class in these words, as "the church of the firstborn, which are written in heaven." (Hebrews 12:23) He does not say that their names are written on some earthly church book, nor that they are designated as clergy or laymen or have any peculiar dress or marks visible to man. The Lord judges according to the secret intent of the heart. He knows the inmost thoughts.

How the Kings Are Selected

SINCE the ones here mentioned are to be associated with Jesus as kings and priests, we should expect to find both the qualifications required and the manner of selection set forth in the Bible. Even so it is. St. Paul, in discussing this matter in his epistle to the Hebrews, states that the Lord did not lay hold upon angels of whom to make these kings, but laid hold upon the seed of Abraham. By this we understand him to mean those who possess the faith, like unto Abraham. Abraham is known as the father of the faithful, and the first essential to pleasing God is to have faith. That is to say, one must believe that God exists, and that He is the rewarder of them that diligently seek Him. (Hebrews 11:6) None others are to be considered. Faith means (1) an intellectual understanding and appreciation of the Bible as God's Word of Truth given for the guidance of man relative to his salvation, and (2) a confident reliance upon that Word.

Those who are selected to be kings and priests are taken from amongst men. The first thing essential is repentance, which means a change of mind. One has been following the course of worldly men. He determines in his mind that he has been taking the wrongful course, and wants to serve the Lord. That is repentance. The next step is conversion, which means a change of course of action. When he turns away from following after the world and seeks the Lord Jesus, then he is properly said to be converted. The next step is laid down by the Lord in these words: "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me; for whosoever will save his life shall lose it: and whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it." (Matthew 16:24, 25) To deny oneself means to agree to do what another would direct. This means that the one turning away from the world and seeking the Lord is plainly told that he must surrender himself unto the Lord, agreeing to do the Lord's will. This is properly called consecration.

The real desire of the one who now consecrates himself to the Lord is that he might be in full harmony with God and enjoy the blessings of life everlasting. To him Jesus says: "I am the way, and the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father but by me." (John 14:6) Otherwise stated, one seeking the Lord must recognize that he was born a sinner, that Jesus provided the ransom price for him, and that the only way to get back into harmony with God is to exercise faith in this great truth of the ransom sacrifice.

The next step is justification, which means being made right with God. The Apostle says: "By faith are we justified"; and again, "By the blood of Jesus are we justified"; and again, "It is God who justifies." Thus we see that there are three steps: (1) Our faith in the Lord and in His provisions for us; (2) the application of the merit of Christ, designated as His life-blood; and (3) the judicial determination by Jehovah that we are right; and this is justification. Otherwise stated, when one presents himself in full consecration, Jehovah says to him, in substance: 'Because of your faith in the blood of my beloved Son, because that blood has been applied for you, I therefore determine that through His merit you are right with me. I justify you.'

Now, says the apostle Paul: "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God." (Romans 5:1) To have this peace with God means to be in harmony with Him. He who is justified has the right to live as a human being. There is but one reason why God has justified any one during the Gospel Age, and that is that such might become a member of the sacrificial body of our Lord. Jesus was actually perfect when He was offered as a sacrifice. Those who will compose the body members of Christ are counted by Jehovah as perfect human beings when accepted; and this perfection is counted to them by reason of the merit of His beloved Son, Christ Jesus.

The next step is the begetting, which means the beginning of the new creature in Christ. St. James says that God, by His Word, exercising His own will, does this begetting. (James 1:18) St. Peter states that these are begotten

to a hope of life, to an inheritance incorruptible reserved in heaven for those who are faithful unto the end. Such a one who is thus begotten is properly said to be in Christ Jesus. Now adds the Apostle: "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature." From that time forward God counts him a new creature, because his hopes and prospects for life everlasting are heavenly and not earthly.

The next step is the anointing. Jehovah does the anointing through Christ Jesus. St. John, speaking to these, says: "Ye have an unction [an anointing] through the Holy One, and ye all know it." The Prophet puts the words into the mouth of the Christian thus: "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek: he hath sent me to bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn." (Isaiah 61:1, 2) Is he who has now become a Christian ready for heaven? I answer: No.

'But,' says one, 'I have always understood that if I repented and was converted and baptized in water I was ready for heaven if I died instantly.' This is what we have been taught; but it is not what the Bible teaches.

It must appeal to the reasonable mind thus: That if God is to select from amongst fallen men those whom He will exalt to the highest places in the universe, they must go through a course of training; and that He would not beget such to the divine nature and take them immediately to heaven without first giving them a chance to demonstrate loyalty to God. Jesus said concerning the Christian: "Narrow is the way, and few there be that find it." We can now understand why the way is narrow. It is not an easy matter to be a Christian, but it is the greatest privilege ever granted to any creature in the universe. It is the invariable rule that he who receives a great and lasting reward must receive it after strenuous and tremendous effort.

The Training of These Kings

MILLIONS have been deceived into the thought that they would go to heaven and be forever with the Lord; yet Jesus plainly states that only a little flock will be of that class. (Luke 12:32) There are far more people on Manhattan Island alone than will ever be of the heavenly kingdom class.

Millions of people have been deceived by the teachings of men to the effect that a Christian can actively engage in the politics of this world and resort to all the other means employed by the world in fraudulent schemes, and still be the chosen ones of the Lord. St. Paul plainly says: "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God." (Romans 12:2) The word world here means the order of society. Otherwise stated, St. Paul says: 'Do not fashion yourself after the habits of the world, saying, I must do thus and so because somebody else does, because it is the fashion of my community, I must do what they do.'

Whoever will be a king and priest unto God must follow the way pointed out by the Lord, not a way pointed out by man. To be transformed means to be made over. It means to go contrary to the downward tendency of human kind. It means to follow in the footsteps of Jesus. No man can with one foot follow after the world, and with the other foot try to follow the Lord. He may succeed in deceiving the people, but he cannot for a moment deceive the Lord.

The apostle Peter says to the Christian, who has once started: "For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps." (1 Peter 2:21) This scripture proves conclusively that the Christian must follow in the Master's footsteps, that he must copy the Master's example: and to do so will entail upon him suffering at the hands of others, even those who claim to be Christians.

From time immemorial three elements have composed the ruling factors of the earth; namely, commercial, political, and ecclesiastical organizations, combined together. These are called in the Scriptures the world, the ruling power. These advocate war, and make temporary peace. They sanctify war, and urge others to go to the battlefield and take their fellow creatures' lives. To the Christian the Lord says: "Thou shalt not kill." If the world wish

to kill each other, that is their business. The commission of the Christian is to do something else.

The Lord Jesus was misunderstood and misrepresented by the scribes and the Pharisees and others of the clergy of his time. They caused Him to be accused of practically every crime known to the criminal calendar; yet He was holy, harmless, and without sin. It has ever been thus throughout the Gospel Age. Any man, or class of men and women, who dares to represent the Lord exclusively, has suffered persecution at the hands of others. Many of the world, not understanding this, have looked upon Christians as the offscourings of the earth. It is even so today. And why is it?

Jesus answered that question in these words: "If ye were of the world, the world would love his own: but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you. Remember the word that I said unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you; if they have kept my saying, they will keep yours also. But all these things will they do unto you for my name's sake, because they know not him that sent me." —John 15:19-21.

Suffering Necessary to Prove Loyalty

THE Lord makes it a condition precedent that he who will enter the courts of glory as a king must do so by way of the path of suffering. The adverse conditions afford an opportunity of proving his loyalty to the Lord. Fidelity, faithfulness, loyalty, is that which is pleasing to the Lord. The true Christian has never regretted that he was called upon to suffer. On the contrary he has been comforted by the Lord's example and His Word.

For instance, as St. Peter says: "Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you: but rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings; that when his glory shall be revealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy. If ye be reproached for the name of Christ, happy are ye; for the spirit of glory and of God resteth upon you: on their part he is evil spoken of, but on your part he is glorified." (1 Peter 4:12-14) What a fraud has been practised upon men to induce them to join some church and then to tell them: 'Now if you die you are certain to go to heaven,' ignoring entirely the requirements to be a real associate of the Lord!

The apostle Paul plainly says that he who is a Christian must be an ambassador of Christ. An ambassador is the visible representative of an absent king. Every true Christian then upon the earth, since the day our Lord ascended on high, has been, and is, an ambassador of Christ. It becomes the duty of an ambassador to represent the great King of kings and Lord of lords. His specialty, his vocation, is faithfully and loyally to represent his King. To do so, of course, will mean that he will suffer at the hands of the god of this world, Satan, and of his representatives.

As a further evidence that suffering with Christ is an essential thing, the Apostle says: "If we suffer, we shall reign with him: if we deny him, he also will deny us." (2 Timothy 2:12) To deny the Lord would mean to repudiate His Word, His kingdom, and His plan of salvation. To be His faithful and loyal ambassador and to proclaim the message of the Lord's kingdom would entail suffering upon the one who does these things. The Apostle makes it clear that the latter course is a condition precedent to becoming a king.

The Lord Jesus emphasizes this fact when He says to the one who has begun to follow in His footsteps: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." (Revelation 2:10) The crown of life is the highest element of life, the divine nature. Our Lord's statement means that such will be associated with our Lord; for to such He says: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne."—Revelation 3:21.

Present Identification Is Impossible

CAN we tell now just who will be of that class, who will be with the Lord, and who will not? I answer: We cannot. It is not for us to determine. But we may follow this as a general rule: That he who advocates and supports the unrighteous principles and systems of this present order and denies the Lord and His plan of salvation will never be of that class.

The Apostle says that God has set the members in the body as it pleaseth Him. He knows what they must do, and He judges them according to the secret intent of their heart in doing as best they can what their hands find to do. We may approximate who some of them are by the course that they persistently follow. As an ambassador of Christ, each one is commissioned to do certain things; namely, to proclaim the message of Christ's kingdom, to declare His plan of salvation, to bind up the broken-hearted, to comfort those that mourn. Anyone who is honestly and earnestly striving to do this because of his love for the Lord and for the Lord's cause we can reasonably expect is pleasing to the Lord. But he who advocates war and urges young men to go to the battlefield, himself posing as a Christian, and at the same time tells young men that if they die upon the battlefield they will go straight to heaven, certainly could not be of that class. Such have not the spirit of Christ Jesus. St. Paul says: "If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his."—Romans 8:9.

Honored of the Lord

THE Lord permits His true followers to be misunderstood, misrepresented, persecuted, imprisoned, and even killed for truth and righteousness' sake. He permits them to be despised amongst men, misrepresented by the public press and the ruling powers. These agencies blind the people to the true arrangement of the Lord. But in God's own due time He will make known to the people who constitute this class of kings and priests. Concerning them His prophet wrote: "And of Zion it shall be said, This and that man was born in her; and the Highest himself shall establish her. The Lord shall count, when he writeth up the people, that this man was born there."—Psalm 87:5, 6.

Future Office One of Ruling

THOSE who will compose the kings with Christ Jesus are otherwise designated in the Scriptures as the new creation. The Lord has employed many centuries in preparing them. This of itself is an argument of the importance attached to their selection and qualifications. Now remember the promise that God made to Abraham when He said: "In thy seed shall all families of the earth be blessed." Then call to mind St. Paul's definition of the seed: "As many of you as are baptized into Christ, have put on Christ. . . . And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." (Galatians 3:27, 29) Thus definitely is fixed the purpose for which these kings are prepared.

Many an honest person has wondered whether or not he would go to heaven. He has no evidence that he is running for the heavenly prize; he is wondering what the future holds. Many have said: If only a few will be in heaven, what will become of the millions of others?

My answer is, These will have an opportunity of receiving earthly blessings. These blessings will be administered to them by the kings and priests of God and of Christ, the seed of Abraham according to the promise. Millions of people now on earth will soon have the opportunity of coming to a full knowledge of the truth, and of understanding God's provision and entering into the blessings that He promised; namely, life, liberty, and happiness. Concerning this the prophets foretold the coming times of restoration of man to the condition of perfection of body and mind. St. Peter, at Pentecost, declared: "He [God] shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you: whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began."—Acts 3:20, 21.

Jesus said to His disciples, and through them to all other Christians who are faithful: "Ye which have followed me, in the regeneration, when the Son of man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel." (Matthew 19:28) This means that they, with Christ Jesus, will be judging the families of the earth for the purpose of blessing man. The apostle Paul corroborated this when he said: "Do ye not know that the saints shall judge the world?"—1 Corinthians 6:2.

The Time for the Kingdom

TIME is an important element of the Lord's plan. He does everything in due time and exactly on time. We may know that the time of the completion of the kings, the time of their exaltation, and the beginning of their reign, will be just in the Lord's due time. Jesus, when He

was on earth, said to His followers: "I go to prepare a place for you. . . . I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." (John 14:2, 3) Based upon this, Christians have been, throughout the Gospel Age, waiting and hoping for the time of the coming of the Lord and the setting up of His kingdom. The apostle Paul pointed out that the Lord Jesus would have a special blessing for everyone who would love His second coming.

You may be able to answer the question for yourself as to whether or not you are in line for this special blessing. Do you love the second coming of the Lord? Are you anxious to know about that? The Scriptures show that the second coming of the Lord, the setting up of His kingdom, and the blessing of mankind closely synchronize with the time of the end of the world. Therefore the end of the world is a most important factor in the divine plan, both with reference to the Christian and with reference to the world in general. From the Scriptural proof submitted you see that the kings are Jesus and those of His followers who are faithful unto death and who shall participate in the first resurrection and be associated with Him in heaven. These shall be united with Him for the performance of the duties of kings at the end of the world.

Could Presumption Go Further *By Joseph Knight (Bermuda)*

HAVING been a subscriber to your magazine for quite a long time, and reading therein occasionally the doings of present-day ministers and some of their "flock," I am sending you a clipping from an English paper which might interest you, if you have not already seen one. It just shows to what length these so-called "shepherds" will go, to gather their flock into the fold. I think the Bishop of Ripon, along with the other clergymen, had better chuck up their jobs, if they can't respect the Creator better than they do. What do you say?

The clipping which is from a Leeds, England, paper, follows:

" The Creator, resplendent in robes of shining gold, and wearing a gorgeous crown, was personified in the Church of St. Edward, Holbeck, tonight, in the first performance in England of Hofmannsthal's mystery passion play, 'The Great World Theatre.'

"The play was produced in this suburban church by Edith Craig, the daughter-in-law of Ellen Terry, under the auspices of the Leeds Art Theatre, and with the consent of the Bishop of Ripon. Lord Halifax was a member of the audience, which was composed largely of clergymen.

"The play opened in darkness, the only sound being the voices of an invisible choir heard faintly to an organ accompaniment.

"Suddenly there was the odor of incense; and then gradually the church was suffused with a dim blue light, revealing prelates and sibyls, ghostly figures in vestments, moving quickly and silently up the side aisles to the chancel, which had been converted to a stage heavily draped with multicolored curtains.

"While they stood expectantly outside the Master's door, a magnificent, arrogant figure in purple robes—Miss Kathleen Ellis—representing the World, swept down the main aisle, followed by her minions, Curiosity and Death.

"Faintly, almost imperceptibly, a light appeared inside the altar screen, and then suddenly the man who was God—in the play—was revealed bathed in golden radiance. He commanded the World to prepare a play, and appointed Death to be stage manager.

"There was darkness again, then the stage was taken by characters in shrouds of greenish hue, representing disembodied souls, from whom the actors were chosen.

"The angel representing the world gave knightly armor to the King, sumptuous gowns to the rich man, an axe to the peasant, costly fabrics for beauty, nuns' robes for wisdom, and rags for the beggar; but when the soul of the beggar saw his part, which meant misery after misery, he rebelled.

"Then followed the great climax of the play. The beggar was about to kill the angel when seraphic figures appeared aloft singing with angelic voices, while the organ burst forth with joyous melody, and the stage was flooded with light. He accepted his part, and fell on his knees in prayer.

"After a brief pause the stage was darkened, and there was a grotesque dance by Death, an eerie figure, before he dismissed the souls.

"The Creator appeared again in the final scene to bless the actors, now ghosts, for the parts they had played, with the exception of the rich man, who lay prostrate on the edge of the stage, ignored by the souls that had been saved."

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

[299] When Jesus was on earth He taught the people in parables or dark sayings. His disciples came to Him and asked: "Why speakest thou unto them in parables? He answered and said unto them, Because it is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given." (Matthew 13:10, 11) It will be observed that He did not say, 'You now know the mysteries of God'; but that it was given them to know those mysteries. Not even His disciples understood Him in many things when they were with Him. On the last night before His crucifixion He was instructing them in various things that would be helpful to them in the days to come. On that occasion He said: "When he, the spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will show you things to come." (John 16:13) The spirit of truth here mentioned is the holy spirit, the spirit of God, the invisible power operating upon the minds of those who are in covenant relationship with God. Jesus here used the masculine pronoun in speaking of the holy spirit.

[300] The holy spirit was given to the disciples at Pentecost, that is to say, fifty days after the resurrection of Jesus. "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place. And suddenly there came a sound from heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting. And there appeared unto them cloven tongues, like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. And they were all filled with the holy spirit, and began to speak with other tongues, as the spirit gave them utterance." (Acts 2:1-4) The King James Version of our Bibles translates the word here holy "ghost," but there is no warrant for such a translation. It comes from the word which means spirit.

[301] It was at Pentecost that for the first time God's great mystery began to be understood by the disciples. The mystery of God has been a stumbling block to both Jews and Christians so-called; but in God's due time He will make known to all the secret of His mystery; and then all rightly exercised by this will rejoice with exceeding joy.

[302] The mystery is *the Christ*, the great one through whom redemption, deliverance and blessing will ultimately come to all mankind who receive Christ and obey Him. God foreshadowed His mystery for ages by the use of various men, yet all that time kept it secret.

[303] Death has been and is the great enemy of man. Death is the very opposite of life. The greatest desire of man is and always has been to have life everlasting in happiness. From the time of his expulsion from Eden man has been looking for something upon which to fasten a hope for life and happiness. Satan was the cause of death; and when God pronounced the sentence in Eden He said that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. This statement was in the nature of a promise, but it could not then be understood. Since Pentecost some have understood the meaning of these words to be an assurance that in God's due time the seed of promise, the seed of the woman, will destroy Satan, who has the power of death. Nearly two thousand years rolled by after this before anything further was promised.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

When Jesus was on earth, why did He teach by parables? ¶ 299.

Did the disciples always understand His meaning? ¶ 299.

Did He instruct the disciples as to how they would be taught after His departure? and if so, how? ¶ 299.

What is meant by the spirit of truth? ¶ 299.

When was the holy spirit given to the disciples? Give the Scriptural proof. ¶ 300.

What is the meaning of the term "holy ghost"? ¶ 300.

When did God's mystery begin to be understood by the disciples? ¶ 301.

What effect has the mystery had on Jews and so-called Christians? ¶ 301.

Define the mystery of God. ¶ 302.

How did God foreshadow the mystery? ¶ 302.

What is man's great enemy? ¶ 302.

Who was the cause of death? ¶ 303.

At the time when God pronounced the sentence in Eden, was the statement, 'The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head,' understood? ¶ 303.

When did it begin to be understood? ¶ 303.

The Significance of Modern Inventions

ONE of the most amazing things about our times, fraught as they are with troubles and perplexities, is the multiplication of their marvelous inventions. The future seems to present a field for endless exploration in this respect.

The convenience that inventions provide, their facilities for uniting distant parts, their making possible a more universal understanding—all point to significance of inventions in the Divine Plan for man's future on earth.

The extensive irrigation projects and farm implements of our day were prophesied by Isaiah about 732 B. C. Nahum, about 100 years thereafter, foretold the railroad train as bringing mankind into close connection.

Daniel, about 500 B. C., said that this "running to and fro" would be accompanied by an increase of knowledge. Job, about 2045 B. C., used a phrase that no one could possibly comprehend until he actually saw and heard the radio.

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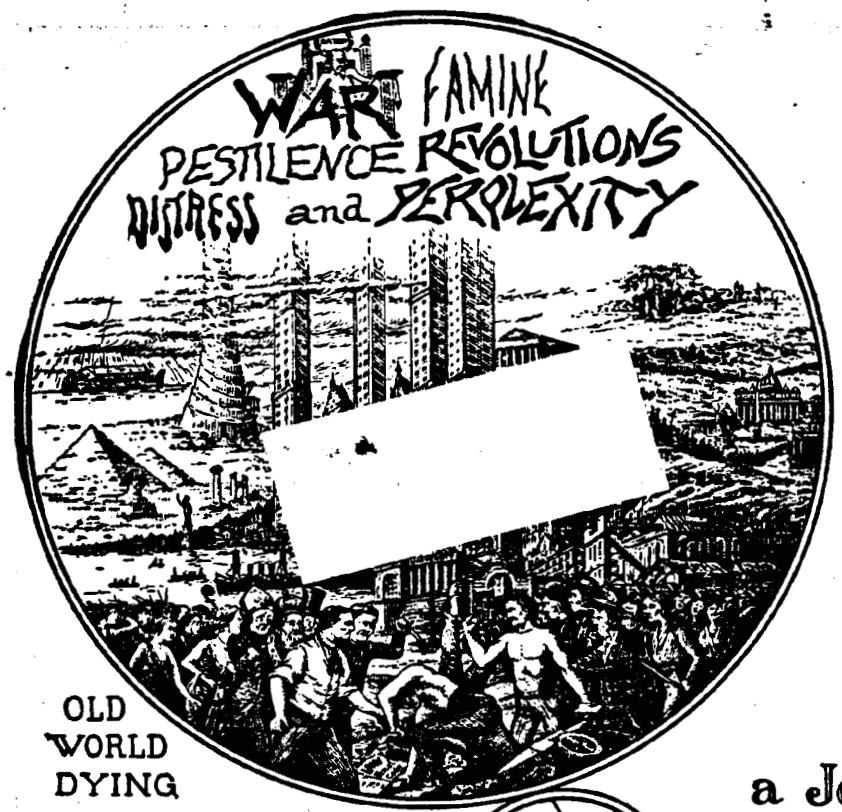
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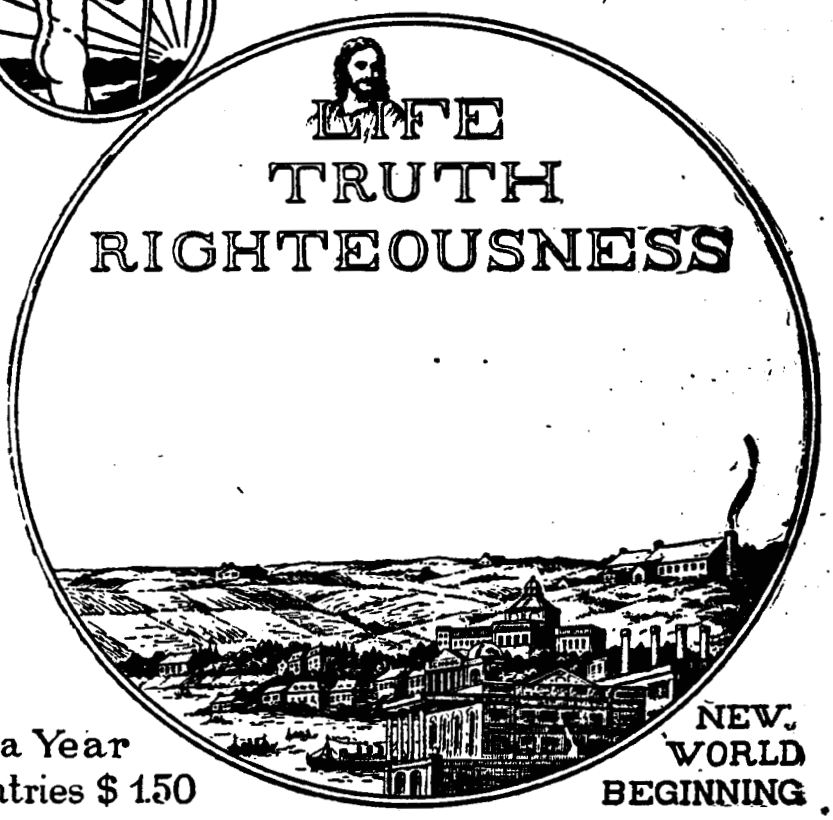
OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

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Contents of the Golden Age

Labor and Economics

Digest of World News 584
Economics: Labor Banks, Profits, Etc. 584
Manufacturers and Miners 584

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

Transportation Items 585
Peru from a Business Viewpoint 590

Political—Domestic and Foreign

The Bonus Bill 584
Political Items 585
A Hard Job for Diogenes 586
Making the People Law-Abiding 586
Screens of Various Sorts 587
Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Hawaii, Great Britain 590
Denmark, Germany, Austria, Spain, Congo Free State, Etc. . . 591
Getting Ready for Armageddon 592
Powerful Friends of Zionism 597

Agriculture and Husbandry

Agriculture and Forestry 588
Giant Tree Is Laid Low 592

Science and Invention

Some Modern Inventions 587
Two Astronomical Excursions 593

Religion and Philosophy

Modern "Medicine Men" 579
Nature of the "Cures" 579
Seven Years Late 589
Worshiping a Gorilla 589
The End of the World 598
Importance of the Year 1914 599
Favor to Israel Returning 600
The Papal Jubilee 601
Heard in the Office (No. 11) 602
How the New Testament Was Formed 604
The Bible the Word of God (Poem) 606
Studies in "The Harp of God" 607

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Modern "Medicine Men"

THROUGHOUT the least civilized parts of Asia, Africa, and America the untutored savage, ailing in body or mind, applies to the "medicine man" of his tribe for relief. The "medicine man" obtains what help he can from the demons to whose control he has surrendered himself. That is all there is to modern faith healing, faith cures, miraculous cures, and everything of the sort, except in so far as the mind of the patient may and does have an effect upon his body.

The cotton-saint scheme of the Holy Russian Greek Orthodox Church, exposed hitherto in these columns, was a crude piece of work as compared with the more subtle, intangible "faith" system of separating people from their money such as is now, and has for centuries, been worked by the Holy Roman Catholic Church in connection with various shrines like, for example, that of the Basilica of Our Lady of Lourdes, in southern France.

Our explanation of the apparition claiming to be the Immaculate Conception, which appeared to Bernadette Soubirous on February 11, 1858, telling her to drink of the spring which is now enclosed within the Basilica, is simply that Bernadette was deceived by a demon.

Revelation 18:2 says of Mystical Babylon the Great, that it is "the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit"; and we adhere to the principle of Biblical interpretation which applies this primarily to the Roman Catholic Church and secondarily to the Protestant daughters. Lourdes claims first honors in the number of "Holy Candles" sold annually.

Just after the war everything French was much sought after; and the Lourdes shrine did a large business, though with very little advantage to anybody except to those who were in the candle end of the trade. In 1923, in the month of May, 850 Britishers went all the way to Lourdes, hoping for some improvement in their condition, only to return disappointed. And later, in September, 1923, according to the London *Herald*, more than half that number again took the trip, only to come back disappointed, none of them having been cured.

It would seem that if Our Lady of Lourdes had any favors to bestow, she ought to be very impartial about it. Why discriminate against the British? Were they not the mainstay of Catholic France during the war against Protestant Germany? If it had not been for Protestant Britain and Protestant America, we may be sure that Protestant Germany would have (most unwisely) turned Catholic France into a German colony.

Nature of the "Cures"

THE only cures performed at Lourdes are of a mental sort; such as that of a cripple on his way there who was slowly hobbling across a track. He suddenly saw a railroad train bearing rapidly down upon him, and in dismay dropped his crutches and raced to safety. He was well from that moment.

One does not have to go to Lourdes to find cases of this kind, however. An officer in the Indian army was confined to his bed by asthma, and could breathe only in an erect position. A party of Maharattas broke into the camp; and, fearing death, he sprang out with amazing activity, mounted his horse and used his sword with great execution, though the day before he could not draw it from the scabbard.

Another instance is told by the London *Daily Mail* of a performance being given before a company of wounded soldiers at a hospital in Bristol. A feature of the performance was a mirth-provoking lawyer, who gave an extremely laughable sketch. Among those that joined in the merriment was a soldier who had been

rendered deaf and dumb during the fighting in Flanders. The contagion of witnessing the mirth of those about him suddenly caused this man to regain his speech and hearing.

Despite the fact that the Lourdes shrine is a palpable fraud, Europe and America have many such, where the unfortunates go, and either are given temporary relief by the demons, or else in a moment of mental exhilaration throw away their crutches only to buy new ones when they get home, or else they are lifted out of what was in the first place only a mental condition, or else they get no relief at all. The majority are of the latter kind. There are such shrines at Montreal; St. Anne, Illinois; and Holywell, England.

It seems that most of this healing business is done by Saint Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary. How anybody knew that her name was Anne, when the Bible fails to mention it, is one of those "mysteries" which help to keep the religion business afloat; *i. e.*, the regular paid religion trade. But the Bible does mention Ananias.

The New York *World* tells us that on a July day in 1921 it took four priests all day to apply a relic of St. Anne to the afflicted bodies of thousands who came to the church of St. Jean Baptiste, Lexington Ave. and 76th Street, New York city. Without a doubt the bone that was applied was a chicken leg or an old soup bone; and when the performance was all over, the priests had an uproarious laugh behind the scenes over the whole farce.

The Shrine of St. Coue

WE MIGHT as well call Coue, the French druggist, a saint as any of these other modern faith curists; for he uses the same methods. But Coue admits that he got his start by spending thirty francs for an American book on hypnotism, which latter is simply devil worship, nothing more nor less.

Coue visited England and America in 1922 and 1923; and the world went wild over him, because he invented a formula by which people could supposedly mesmerize themselves and thus call the demons to their aid by repeating over and over again, "Every day, in every way, I am getting better and better." If not satisfied to retain control of your own personality, and wishing to let unclean spirits dominate your being, all you have to do is to repeat this or something else designed by the same evil beings for their own delectation, as will be shown presently.

Coue was able to mesmerize whole crowds at once. Evidently this is a favorite method by which the demons perpetrate error. They are not interested in getting a solitary convert now and then. What they want is to get the crowd all on their side, as they did during the war. Who was on the Lord's side then? Who was on the side of the demons?—Revelation 16:13, 14.

Coue puts our Lord down to the low level of a common mesmerist, a panderer to the demons, in the following language: "My plan is quite simple. It is just the same as Christ's. Christ possessed the gift of planting tremendous faith in sick people. When He said, 'Arise, you are cured,' the patient was cured because he believed what Christ told him."

Everybody who has read the Gospels knows that this statement is untrue. Christ would not even let the demons testify in His own favor. When they said: "We know thee who thou art, the Holy One of God," He commanded them to be silent.

As showing the identity of Coue's methods with those used for centuries by the Roman Catholic Church, and by the heathen medicine men in all countries, from the Ganges and the Congo to the Colorado and Amazon, the New York *Times* reports that Coue "had given up reciting his day-by-day formula, and he admitted that *as long as the proper mental state is maintained the Litany of the Saints or any other litany would work just as well.*" Does not this statment of St. Coue show why the Roman Catholic Church keeps its adherents continually reciting litanies?

But although Coue gets his powers from the coöperation of the demons, and although visits to fifteen of his patients, upon whom he had laid his hands, showed that his treatment grew less and less efficacious with his absence, yet Doctor Reisner, pastor of the Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church of New York city, says:

"Mr Coue has put before us a wonderful system. Without religion his system is like a motor with no electric power in it. But the Church may make his system a great channel of power for helping humanity.

. . . It is a great mistake for ministers and churches to attack Mr. Coue. He has exalted God by enforcing the marvelous gifts with which the Creator has endowed men. It is well that he has not tied his system to any special religious cult or sect, but leaves it open for wise religious leaders to appropriate the truths he has uncovered by showing how religion can be related to these truths."

This statement shows how readily some of these professional collection-basket passers are to endorse anything that looks as if it might bring them an occasional nickel.

The Shrine of St. Cudney

MAYBE it is incongruous to refer to an old houseboat on the Mississippi as a shrine; but the boat where John Cudney lived when he was at New Orleans in the spring of 1920 is as much of a shrine as any of the rest, and in the same sense.

John called himself "Brother Isaiah" for the same reason that some others call themselves "Father" and "Reverend." It helped to give an air of piety and mystery, and was good advertising. It brought the crowds, scores of ailing and crippled men and women, in such uncontrolable numbers that five policemen who endeavored to keep them in line were swept off their feet and pushed into the Mississippi river. They were easily dragged out, however.

Cudney's description of how he came by his powers shows that he is under the control of demons. He declared that the sand upon which he walked became "sacred ground," like the "holy ground" of a Roman Catholic cemetery; that it then possessed wonderful curative powers; and that when some of it was sprinkled over a worthless oyster-bed the bed became the finest in the south.

St. Cudney had the same ability as St. Coue to mesmerize whole crowds at once. One of his favorite stunts, as reported by the Jacksonville *Times-Union,* was to change the color of the sun, at will, to suit the whims of the crowd. As a matter of fact, the color of the sun remained the same all the time. The color changes, produced by the demons, were purely in the minds of the people.

Cudney worked all the tricks of those who are in league with the demons. He could tell at once the names of his visitors, what they had concealed about their persons, and what their ailments were. All this is as old as demonism itself.

A careful census was taken after Cudney left New Orleans, with the result that not a single real cure could be found. Yet while he was in town the crowds became so great that the newspapers had to print a notice requesting that no more sufferers come; for the crowds had become so large that they could not be handled.

Referring directly to Cudney the Columbus *Evening Dispatch* very wisely and very truthfully observed:

"All over the world are shrines to which people used to make pilgrimages to be cured of disease; in every age have appeared these healers; always there is a rumored place or person that has mysterious powers of healing. But time reveals the fact that there was really nothing in it. The healers pass away after a brief reign, and it is seen that they did not really heal at all."

About the same date another editor, not so wise, published the following as the opinion of the world's most unreasonable and most foolish men: "Clergymen almost without exception, agree that 'Brother Isaiah's' work has done good."

The Shrine of St. Hickson

THE Episcopal Church has gone wild over James Moore Hickson, who has been circumnavigating the globe during the last four years, leaving behind him the greatest number of disappointed sufferers that have ever followed in the wake of a modern "medicine man."

Hickson began his work of healing at fourteen years of age, when he cured a neighbor's child of neuralgia; at least so the story goes. If he healed the child at all, it is our conviction that he did so by the power of mental suggestion; and those powers are conveyed from one person to another by demons.

In 1919 Hickson was in New York city. He was endorsed by Bishop Manning; but that means nothing. He claimed to be an instrument of Christ. That means nothing. In one mail we have had letters from as many as three persons, each of whom claimed to be Christ himself. We sent copies of the letters around to each of the three, and asked them to straighten the matter out among themselves. They must have had a nice time adjusting things. We never heard from them afterwards.

St. Hickson says that he has "found children the easiest to work upon because their minds are absolutely open." That gives the whole scheme dead away. Moreover, when the most absolute faith has been shown by a child, as was done by a little cripple at Pasadena, California, February 14, 1920, nothing but disappointment resulted.

The poor little fellow, with his legs pitifully twisted and his body undersized and undeveloped, was brought out of the church; and his high childish voice was heard asking to be taken out to the grass where he would "walk alone and surprise everybody." He made the attempt and fell in a heap. If Christ were back of St. Hickson, where was He then? The answer is that Hickson is mistaken. Christ has nothing to do with it, even if the board of Bishops of the Episcopal Church did endorse the movement. The Board is wrong, as it usually is.

Three months later the Baltimore *News* said: "A sincere effort was made to find some absolute cures resulting from the healing service, but nothing could be discovered that could not be laid at the doors of hypnotism or sudden emotional exaltation and belief."

That Hickson's power is the same as that of Coue's, namely hypnotism, is plainly evident from the following description of a Hickson mission service published in the Cleveland *News-Leader*. The writer does not mention hypnotism, but gives all the symptoms:

"I attended one of the sessions of Hickson's Mission of Healing. I was not in the church five minutes when I felt myself to be in a most inflamed, abnormal, exalted state. I did not seem to be myself. The sight of the misshapen, the miserable, about me strained my emotions to the bursting-point. I found that I could use my rational faculty only with considerable exertion. I was in a mood to believe almost anything. If a crutch had risen before my eyes and danced, I would not have thought it strange. I was immersed in the supernatural. I felt I could do something extraordinary if I were called upon to do it. I felt an overwhelming yearning for God to come down in healing upon this tragic and stricken multitude. I cared not how He healed, whether by hands or feet, by straw or star, so long as He lifted the heads of those poor, paralytic infants, so long as He stilled the cry of those demented souls! I stood it for an hour, and could stand it no longer. I must leave or burst. I left."

From a journal published in Melbourne we cite the following regarding Hickson's work in that city:

"Hickson, the healer, passes. In his world-wide tour there is no continuing city. About fifty cases of benefit are claimed in Melbourne. The church authorities pay no heed to the unuttered reflections of the 3,000 sufferers whose pilgrimage of pain to St. Paul's Cathedral has led them into a pit of despair blacker than the night from which they emerged towards this newly-lit lamp of healing, which the Anglican Church lately discovered among the possessions it had thought to be lost. A young priest approaches a group and, in a voice of authority, asks them to desist from doing something—one does not hear what—as it may disturb this 'atmosphere.' It is apparent that the atmosphere plays a very important part in the proceedings. His appearance [Hickson's] indicates phenomenal strength and animal magnetism, but no trace of spirituality."

One more newspaper clipping regarding St. Hickson, this time from the *People's Pulpit*, an I. B. S. A. newspaper published in Australia; and we pass on to other members of the modern "medicine men" fraternity. There is a great deal of food for thought in what the *People's Pulpit* has to say:

"Without in any way impugning the honesty of heart or the sincerity of purpose of the gentleman who is the center of the healing mission, we do not hesitate to describe the whole movement as a carefully stage-managed endeavor on the part of the Anglican System to restore a fast waning prestige, to attempt to hide by magical performances the absurdity of its doctrinal errors, and to secure at all hazards some semblance of Divine (?) authority for its preposterous claim to be the authorized custodian of Divine truth and mercy. To our certain knowledge, Mr. Hickson laid hands upon thirteen sufferers in the vicinity of Melbourne, none of whom were cured, and six of whom died before the healer left the city. Contrast this with the record of Jesus. (Matthew 4:23, 24) 'And Jesus went about *all* Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing *all* manner of sickness, and *all* manner of disease among the people. And his fame went throughout *all* Syria: and they brought unto him *all* sick people . . . and he healed them.' No ninety percent disappointed there. But even if Mr. Hickson were able to heal all who came to him, that would not identify him as a man used of God. In the article referred to above we read: 'Mr. Hickson points back to the early church, which accepted whole and entire Christ's commission to preach the Gospel and to heal the sick, as the pattern for the church of today'; and in proof of this statement Mark 16:15-18 is quoted. But that gentleman ought to know, and his clerical

confreres certainly do know, that the 16th chapter of Mark from verse 9 is spurious. If it be accepted that the power to 'lay hands on the sick and they shall recover' is truly a 'sign of belief', then it would set the seal of Divine approval upon Spiritualists and Christian Scientists, whom Mr. Hickson has the presumption to describe as guides to 'blind alleys and fool's paradises', as well as to various heathen healers who are not Christian at all."

Shrines of Miscellaneous Saints

MRS. ANNIE SEMPLE MCPHERSON has been in the healing business in California. There is nothing more to be said for her than can be said for any of the others cited. The methods are the same. A three weeks' investigation of supposed cures at Fresno resulted in the discovery of twelve cases of insanity and domestic strife following her mission there, but no cures. How does this come about if she is the special instrument of the Lord, as she thinks? Mrs. McPherson herself lays the source of her healing power open to suspicion when she claims no miraculous power; for Christ and the apostles did claim it. Mrs. McPherson makes her healings dependent upon conversion (submission of the will to the healer), while Christ and the apostles sought no such mesmeric advantage.

Dr. Charles S. Price, Vancouver, British Columbia, is another healer who has been attracting much attention. But a committee that investigated the basis for the excitement that his meetings have aroused there found that not one miracle of healing had been performed and that no organic lesion or defect had been helped. The only successes were in cases of functional or hysterical disturbances, such as the demons would be able to assist by influence on the mind. Another plain case of hypnotism.

Another modern medicine man is Mr. Smith Wigglesworth, who has been plying his trade in New Zealand. An account of this man's life shows that he has been under the influence of evil spirits, who appeared before him, commissioning him for a limited time to heal the sick and demanding that his patients must all have implicit faith in the trinity, which, briefly stated, is that "the Father is the Son of himself, and the Son is the Father of himself, and [that] each of these is another person, who is the same as and yet different from the other two." No real cures are traceable here, either, except of the kind last mentioned.

The Denver *Times* tells us that the Denver District of the Methodist Episcopal Church has formally approved faith healing, and has urged all ministers to "make this subject an integral part of their ministry." We foresee a big boom in correspondence courses in hypnotism as a result. A San Francisco Rabbi is going in for the same thing. Just now Rev. Evangelist F. F. Bosworth advocates it also. Dogs travel in packs. See Isaiah 56:9-12.

Porto Rico has a "healer" who, under the influence of the demons, is aroused from her trances with great difficulty. The Detroit *News* reports that a prominent faith healer has been ordered back to the asylum. They will all be there yet. A New York healer declares that he got his powers by a revelation that came to him from heaven in flaming letters. He will soon be in a padded cell, you may be sure. Lewiston, Maine, has a three-year-old healer. What a crime! Why carry this study in demonism further?

We close with a sane and sensible quotation from the magazine *Health Culture:*

"Approximately eight persons out of ten recover from their illness naturally, regardless of whether they receive treatment or not. The tendency of most diseases is toward recovery. One patient out of ten will require expert, scientific care by a trained physician in order to avoid premature visit to the undertaker's. One sick individual out of ten is suffering from a disease the tendency of which is to progress toward a fatal termination, regardless of any and all kinds of treatment. Thus it appears that quacks of all varieties can successfully treat eight out of ten patients. Doubtless one-half of the people who seek relief from ailments of all kinds are not the victims of any real disease; the trouble lies entirely above the eyes. They imagine themselves sick when they are not. Obviously, any procedure in which they have faith and confidence will give relief to such sufferers. These medical frauds are as old as ancient history. They vary only to suit the times and whims of the people. In the sixth century the powder obtained by scraping the tombstones of saints, when placed in water or wine, was in great repute as a remedy. Eight out of ten persons who partook of that concoction experienced relief. The same number would have been relieved without taking any treatment."

Digest of World News

(Broadcast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor)

IF IT had not been for President Coolidge's veto the life insurance companies would have been granted the bonus. That is to say, it was hoped by some that the soldiers would be granted a bonus; but instead, the bonus bill which the President vetoed provided that the insurance companies were to have the money until the soldiers were dead.*

In the meantime, of course, the great financiers who use the funds of the insurance companies as they please would have continued to corner the necessities of life so that by the time the soldier was dead, and his widow had paid his debts, there would be nothing left of the bonus; and he would not get it after all.

Whoever was the apostle of big business that fixed up this plan so that the bonus would be paid by the American people, not to the soldiers who need it, but to the financiers who already have too much money, was a real 100 percent profit American. The President has done wisely in vetoing the bill.

A survey of the housing situation made by the National Industrial Conference Board discloses the fact that during the last ten years house rents have risen eighty-five percent, nine percent of which was during the last twelve months. This is the national average, despite the fact that during the last year there were substantial decreases in rents throughout the South and in smaller cities of the North. These figures indicate the rapid gathering of the great industries into a few centers of population.

Economics

WITHIN the past four years, twenty-two labor banks have been organized in the United States. Four of these banks in New York city have total resources of $12,000,000, while the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Coöperative National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, has resources of approximately $25,000,000. All the labor banks are making money.

Senator Jones of New Mexico has made the statement that the actuary of the United States Treasury declared that for the year 1923 the total profits of corporations in the United States amounted to between eight and one-half and nine billion dollars. At this rate, in about three years these profits would equal the great debt assumed by the American people for its privilege of participating in the war that made the world safe for democracy.

Let us not look so closely at these profits that we forget profits made during the World War itself. An interesting item on this line has come to light in the testimony of an accountant of the Department of Justice, that one of the DuPont powder concerns was overpaid by the government at least $5,000,000 on war contracts. Who overpaid it, why they overpaid it, and how much they were paid for overpaying it is the affair of the Department of Justice, and not ours. It looks to us as if big business has the American people by the neck or by the heel; we are not sure which.

Within the past few years a number of instances have occurred in which men who have made fortunes out of their business have given the business away, lock, stock and barrel, to their old employés. Among the concerns that did this was a bleachery at Wappinger Falls, capitalized at $1,250,000; the Nash Clothing Company, Cincinnati; the Herman Handkerchief factory, New York city; the Rubin Clothing factory, New York city; besides several other large concerns in New York and Chicago. This is a healthful sign. It indicates that there are a few people in the world who have some other god besides the almighty dollar.

The Standard Oil Company, and many other corporations that have made fabulous fortunes for their founders, are now pursuing the very wise course of taking in their employés as stock holders. A certain percentage of the employé's salary is set aside for his investment in stock. The company adds to this a like amount, and in the end the employé's investment usually yields him a large return.

Manufacturing and Mining

THE *Iron Age*, spokesman for the iron and steel industry, acknowledges that in spite of all fears to the contrary, the abandonment of the eleven and twelve hour day has neither wrecked the steel industry nor hurt it in the slightest; but that on the contrary, the output is now equal to what it was while the long day was in force, and the steel trust's earnings for the first quarter of 1924 were $50,000,000.

*Since this article was written, the Bonus Bill has been passed over the President's veto.

The larger output of coal per miner in the United States over that of Europe is explained by the fact that in America the coal veins are thicker and more level than in Europe; and also by the fact that the American method of mining, which leaves one-third of the coal in the ground, enables the employment of more men at the coal face. By the method of mining in general use in Europe, all the coal is taken out of the mine.

Not only is Europe more economical in respect to the fuel, but it is more economical with respect to the men employed, the deaths due to mine accidents being much less in proportion to the number of miners employed than in America. A part of the large loss of life among the miners of America is traceable to the use of black powder instead of other explosives which would be safer. One hundred and fourteen men have just perished in a mine explosion in the Benwood, West Virginia, mine. This explosion occurred early in the morning, only a few minutes after the men had gone to work.

Transportation

AS THE steam turbine has largely displaced other forms of marine engines, it is not unlikely that the steam turbine locomotive may take the supremacy over other locomotive types in America, as it has already done in Sweden. Swedish engineers, famous for their ability, are now in the United States, claiming that with their new engine they can save the railroads of the country $200,000,000 a year. The new form of locomotive is being considered by the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads.

The automobile business has grown within two decades until now it is estimated that the passenger traffic carried in this way is two and one-half times the combined passenger traffic of all the railroads in the country put together. Auto trucks are estimated in the year 1923 to have performed about one-fiftieth as much freight service as was performed by the railroads. Railroad experts estimate that the railroad freight traffic will increase one-third and the passenger traffic one-fourth within the next ten years.

The *Nautical Gazette* calls attention to the fact that America's rigid immigration policy is gradually driving the steamship lines away from New York city to the ports of Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal. Of the twenty-seven ships in the Canadian service, nineteen are new vessels. The Canadian government gives a rebate of $15 on every immigrant.

On July 1, regular, permanent air mail service will be established between New York and San Francisco. Mails will leave New York at 10:30 in the morning, arriving in San Francisco at about six o'clock on the evening of the following day.

Political Items

ONE of the most encouraging signs of the times is that the Governor of Indiana, having been found guilty of using the mails to defraud, has resigned his office and has been sent to prison. If this performance could be carried out with all the political crooks there are in America, there would be fewer office holders; and it would probably be necessary to make large additions to most of the prisons.

While public attention has been largely centered upon Fall, Denby and Daugherty in the Republican capital because of their failure to protect the government's interests in connection with the Teapot Dome, yet it is also pointed out that Lane, Gregory and McAdoo, all members of Wilson's cabinet, as well as other Democratic officials of prominence, were given employment by the Doheny interests practically as soon as they were out of the cabinet.

The country has been stirred from end to end by the Teapot Dome oil scandal; but this is only one theft out of a great family of other thefts of public wealth, about which little or nothing is ever said. The following is an extract from the Federal Land Law Office Report of 1914. It is significant that although these California frauds were unearthed by the government thirty-six years ago, no person was ever sent to prison for perjury or for theft of the millions of dollars worth of valuable timber referred to in the report. The following is a copy of the report:

"A new agent was appointed, who reached his field of operation about the first of January last (1886) and entered upon the discharge of his duties. The agents of the company soon discovered his presence and business and attempted to defeat the investigation. Some of the witnesses were spirited out of the country; others were threatened and intimidated; spies were employed to watch and follow the agent and report the names of all

persons who conversed with or called upon him; and on one occasion two persons who were about to enter the agent's room at his hotel for the purpose of conferring with him in reference to the entries were knocked down and dragged away. Notwithstanding this, the agent proceeded with his investigation, and succeeded in obtaining a large amount of evidence. He found ninety of the entrymen, and procured their affidavits as to the frauds and the manner in which they were induced to make the applications and affidavits. This testimony embraced forty-seven of the patented cases. Several employés of the company gave sworn statements of their connection with the illegal transactions and of facts within their knowledge. Affidavits were also made by citizens of Eureka and other reliable persons, among which are the affidavits of sixteen business men, who were asked to make entry applications in the interest of the company and offered $50 each, but who declined to do so. It appears that the persons composing this company went to work systematically and on an extensive scale; and to enable them to carry through their scheme they took into their association several wealthy men, who furnished the necessary means. Expert surveyors and men well informed in regard to the character and value of the timber were employed to locate and survey the lands. Others were then hired to go upon the streets of Eureka and elsewhere and find persons who could be induced to sign applications for land and transfer their interests to the company, a consideration of $50 being paid for each tract of 160 acres so secured. The company's agent received $5 for each applicant obtained. No effort seems to have been made to keep the matter secret, and all classes of people were approached by agents and principals of the company and asked to sign applications. Sailors were caught while in port, and hurried into a saloon or to a certain notary public's office and induced to sign applications and convey the lands to a member of the firm. Farmers were stopped on their way to their homes, and merchants were called from their counters and persuaded to allow their names to be used to obtain title to the lands. The company's agents presented the applications to the registrar and receiver in blocks of as many as twenty-five at a time, paid the fees; had the proper notices published; hired men to make the proofs; paid for the lands and received the duplicate receipts; yet the registrar and receiver and some of the special agents appear to have been the only persons in the vicinity who were ignorant of the frauds."

A Hard Job for Diogenes

Senator Brookhart of Iowa in a speech in Congress, after expressing his opinion that there has been in the Department of Justice a conspiracy to protect criminals and to take money for doing it, said: "The people will not stop until these facts are known, and they will not stop until the last criminal practice in the administration of every department of this government is cleaned out." The placing of a man like Harlan Stone at the head of the department is a long step in the right direction.

When the National Republican Committee sent a detective all the way to Montana to try to get something on Senator Wheeler, the Department of Justice, then under Mr. Daugherty, seems to have coöperated fully.

The Scranton *Republican* contains a despatch from Washington in which Frazer Edwards, United Press Staff Correspondent, says:

"Still shaking from the oil leasing scandal, official Washington today was shocked by a new sensation which involved the looting of the treasury of millions of dollars.

"Wholesale duplication of liberty bonds of every issue since 1918 in the bureau of engraving and printing, and the implication of treasury officials, are included in the startling charges made by Charles B. Brewer, special assistant to the attorney general, in a suit filed in the District of Columbia supreme court.

"Brewer sued after he had charged the department of justice with attempting to seize the evidence he had collected at the personal request of President Coolidge and the late President Harding. He said he had refused to surrender the documents to the department for fear they would be suppressed and he would be discredited.

"Brewer, in his suit, asked for an injunction restraining Secretary Mellon, Attorney General Daugherty, Undersecretary of the Treasury Winston and Acting Attorney General Seymour from destroying nearly $1,000,000 in duplicate bonds in his possession.

"Immediately after filing his suit, Brewer met a score of Progressive senators and congressmen and laid his charges before them. Representative King of Illinois, announced that he would intervene and become a party to the suit."

Thinking people have been disturbed by the evidence repeatedly brought to light that big business does not object at all to corrupt practices in politics or business, but that it does object seriously and strenuously to having those corrupt practices brought to light. Today, in America, the man who is most in danger is not the thief, but the one who dares to call attention to the theft.

Making the People Law-abiding

WHAT are the people to do when the agents of the Government are anarchists? The papers are telling how Government agents in

Washington told freely that they had broken into Senator LaFollette's office and desk, in absolute violation of the Constitution and in violation of all decency as well. What honest man can feel safe when anarchists wearing Government badges can safely violate the law in this manner?

Mr. Vanderlip has taken out a $1,000,000 accident policy because of interference with his mail, the tapping of his telephone wires, and the placing of dictaphones in his room. How much longer the American people can and will stand for such acts of anarchy on the part of the Government officials has become a serious question.

During the Wilson administration a person who, when closely questioned, admitted that he had *"previously"* been employed as a detective by the Department of Justice, waited upon the Editor of THE GOLDEN AGE with a silly scheme to entrap him into publishing some propaganda; and when told that he was easily identified as a detective, angrily informed the Editor that he might expect at any time to be lured to some place where he would be beaten into an unrecognizable pulp if he "made too much trouble for the government."

The Editor's reply was merely to ask this gentleman in a kindly way please to define an anarchist and to state whether or not men who would undertake to beat a law-abiding citizen into pulp are law-abiding men or whether they are anarchists. He admitted rather shamefacedly that it is quite possible in our day for those who have no regard for law and order to occupy positions in which they are paid well for maintaining law and order. Surely this is a strange condition of affairs.

Senator Borah, speaking in Washington on the growth of bureaucracy in the United States, takes a foreview of the next thirty years as follows:

"If these next thirty years are to be as the last thirty years, as everything indicates they are, at the end of thirty years we shall have one employé or officer for every ten citizens in the Republic. Every conceivable activity of body and mind will be under the surveillance of the bureau. Spies and inspectors, guides and counselors, will leer upon the citizen from every corner, and accompany him in his daily vocation of life. Our taxes will be over $100 per capita. We shall be taking more than forty percent of the national income for governmental expenditures. We shall still be, of course, a Republic in theory; but we shall be a bureaucracy in reality, the most wasteful, the most extravagant, the most demoralizing and most deadly form of government which God in His inscrutable wisdom has ever permitted to torture the human family."

Screens of Various Sorts

IT IS pathetic, in one way, to learn how excited the administration at Washington became at the mere suggestion that an honest and capable and fearless man, Francis J. Heney, had been suggested by Governor Pinchot as a man suitable to investigate the Treasury Department, especially the prohibition section of that department.

It was openly admitted in the Senate that if the prohibition enforcement section of the Treasury Department was investigated by Heney, so much official crookedness would be uncovered that nobody would have a shred of respect for anything in the District of Columbia.

In the bright sunlight of Sunday afternoon, May 4, aviators in the chemical service of the United States army from a height of 700 feet laid a smoke screen around the lower part of New York city, completely hiding the city from view, and preventing the people on the lower part of the island from being able to see more than a few hundred feet into the bay. It is expected that smoke screens of this nature will be of some assistance in protecting New York from immediate annihilation when the anticipated Battle of Armageddon occurs.

Some Modern Inventions

DR. RICHARD B. MOORE, former chief chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines, declares that the bituminous coal mines of the United States, stretching from Texas to West Virginia, contain the only large supply of helium-bearing gas in the world. Helium is non-inflammable. An airship filled with helium gas could remain afloat years, and would virtually need to be torn in pieces before it could be brought to the ground. In the case of an airship filled with hydrogen, a small leak would be sufficient to cause an explosion that would utterly destroy it.

A most remarkable machine, exhibited in New York, April 25, at the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, is a radio typewriter which took words from the air at the rate of sixty-five a minute with only

one-half of one percent of error. One of the inventors, speaking of this typewriter, made the statement: "We are proud to have been privileged to work out this fascinating problem of transmitting the printed word through the air to a sheet of typewriter paper. To have suggested such a thing a short decade ago would have been to invite the services of an alienist." The system has been in use for a full year between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

By the simple device of what is called in electrical circles "booster stations" it is now entirely possible for a single broadcasting station to send messages to every part of the world. The messages, as they are received and enter the booster stations, are inaudible but are audible at the regular receiving stations. The plan is already partly in effect.

The courts have decided that a broadcasting station may broadcast a copyrighted piece of music without infringing the copyright. This decision, made in Cincinnati, will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., the radio inventor, claims to have discovered a method of broadcasting by which only persons having specially constructed licensed sets can hear the program.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, director of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, in an address in Washington, April 23rd, expresses his opinion that recent chemical advances make it probable that human foods, proteins, fats, and starches may be manufactured synthetically:

"The solution of the world's food and fuel problem will be the same. When it is achieved, a more profound social revolution must follow than followed the invention of the steam engine, for the importance of land and agriculture will diminish and it will remove to a far more distant horizon the bounds that now tend to limit the growth of population."

Agriculture and Forestry

A DESPATCH from Syracuse states that students of the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, are confident that they have discovered a means by which sawdust, old boxes, barrels, and odd pieces of boards, leaves, twigs, etc., can be transformed into new and valuable lumber.

Instruction in agriculture pays. A boy in Ellerbe, North Carolina, engaged in the study of agriculture, produced two 445-pound bales of cotton on one acre of land, while his father on an adjoining field produced less than one bale.

New York State will make a very sensible use of each of the six State schools of agriculture farms during the summer of 1924. Boys between the ages of thirteen and eighteen will be given practical instruction in every variety of farm work at small expense. Their afternoons and evenings will be devoted to recreation and sports.

California is having an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease. The states, one after another, are quarantining California products in the effort to prevent the spread of what is recognized as a very dangerous disease to cattle. New York State is among those that have issued such quarantine. Congress has voted $1,500,000 to fight the epidemic.

The effort to confine the foot-and-mouth disease in California is being prosecuted vigorously. No eastbound automobiles from California can now enter the state of Arizona, but are leaving for the east through the state of Nevada. The method of disinfecting tourists who enter Imperial County, California, is to have them step into canvas bags, which are drawn up over the body and tied tightly around the neck. The arms and the hat are required to be inside the bag. For three minutes the person to be disinfected remains in the bag while a powerful vapor destroys the germs. The automobiles themselves are disinfected by pools of disinfectant built into the roadway. Imperial County is the center of the cantaloup district, and hopes by these strict regulations to be allowed to market its crop in the eastern states.

The first year of the coöperative marketing resulted in the sale of 33,510 cars of vegetables and fruits in 772 cities and towns. This is a most extraordinary showing for one year's work and demonstrates what can be accomplished by coöperation. It is estimated that the sales for 1924 will be at least twenty-five percent greater than the record for 1923.

Hygienic Notes

STUDIES made in Syracuse indicate that the chances of new babies are now very much better than they were twenty years ago, the rate of infant deaths per thousand births in Syracuse having decreased from 150 to 89.

The death rate from pneumonia in Pittsburgh is three and one-half times as great as the

national average for this disease. It is supposed that this is partly due to the smoke and dust in the atmosphere, and partly to long hours, heavy work, and high temperatures in steel mills.

America has a new disease, Mah Jong. Perhaps we might say that it has two Mah Jong diseases. During the past winter, millions of Americans learned something of the mysteries of this peculiar Chinese game. Immense numbers of Mah Jong sets are made and sold; and it is now discovered that in the manufacture of the little pieces the kind of lacquer used causes an eruption of the skin similar to that caused in the dying of furs and the manufacture of those peculiar forms of cosmetics used liberally in the United States to hide the natural beauty of cheeks and lips.

Seven Years Late

SEVEN years after the Bible Students made their declaration against war and went to prison for it, the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Church has urged the general conference of that church to declare for an unalterable opposition to the entire war system and to inform the government that hereafter the church can take no part in any movement toward war.

Bishop McConnell, of the Methodist Church of Pittsburgh, in a speech in Louisville, April 19th, advocating the adoption of the resolution said: "I don't mind the man's going to war, but I do object to trying to give that nasty, dirty, stinking business a halo of sanctity. You can't get Christ into khaki, and prayers for success of the national arms are not a sweet odor before the Most High." This is good; but it is seven years too late.

On the other hand, seventy-four out of eighty-two bishops of the Episcopal Church bitterly opposed a similar pledge urging that war is un-Christian, brutal, suicidal; that the Episcopal Church will never again sanction or participate in it, will not again allow its pulpits and classrooms to be used as recruiting stations, and will not again give financial or moral support to any war. In view of this stand on the part of the Episcopal bishops, it is practically certain that in the next war every one of them will be put into the front line trenches, including the eight who for the present are in bad company.

Worshiping a Gorilla

THE West Side Unitarian Church of New York of which the Reverend C. F. Potter is the pastor, has accepted a bronze statue of a young man emerging from the form of a gorilla. One cannot but wonder what use such people can have for a Bible which declares in the very first chapter that "God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness."

The evident intent of the Biblical statement is to draw attention to the fact that man is a direct design of the Creator, with similar mental powers of reason, memory, judgment and will, and moral qualities of justice, benevolence and love. The very lowest form of man has sixty-eight cubic inches of brain capacity, as against thirty-four cubic inches in the highest form of ape. The gap has never been bridged. The missing link will never be found.

The following account of the "service" of unveiling the statue of the new god is taken from the New York *Times:*

"'The Chrysalis' was unvailed while Miss Grace Leslie, the church soloist, sang William Herbert Carruth's evolutionary poem, 'A Fire Mist and a Planet,' in which occurs the line:

"'A jellyfish and a saurian were in a cave where cavemen dwelt.'

"The statue, which is about twenty-eight inches high, had been placed on a table on the church platform. It was heavily draped with blue silk. As the poem commenced Mr. Potter's three young sons removed the draperies. The congregation was obviously stirred.

"At the morning service Mr. Potter had spoken on the 'Spiritual Significance of Evolution.' Continuing this theme, he asserted that a new religion was about to sweep the world.

"'Theology and evolution are in conflict,' said Mr. Potter. 'One of them will perish. It won't be evolution. In the Western and Southwestern universities professors who teach evolution are expelled, but the new religion will wipe out these Fundamentalists. When I told Dr. John Roach Straton, my opponent in tonight's debate at Carnegie Hall, of today's unveiling, he said that it was a desecration of a holy place and that 'the beast was in the sanctuary at last.'

"'This church claims the distinction of being the only church in the city openly to champion the doctrine of evolution. Through the very great courtesy of Mr. Akeley we have been permitted to unveil in this church auditorium his artistic conception of man's emergent rise from lower creatures. I hope that some one will purchase this statue that it may be kept in our church perpetually in a place of honor. I know of no concrete

symbol which so well expresses the religious message which I am trying to preach every Sunday.'"

Canada

THE Canadian Government has made a protest to the United States Government, and very appropriately we think, respecting the diversion of water from Lake Michigan through the Chicago drainage canal into the Mississippi Valley. The protest points out that the Great Lakes are the common heritage of the United States and of Canada; and that the water which has already been diverted has appreciably injured the Sault Ste Marie, Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and the Sea. The Canadian Government thinks it right that Chicago should adopt some more modern, scientific system of disposing of its sewerage.

Mexico

PRESIDENT OBREGON, having formed the opinion that the recent attempt to overthrow the Mexican Government was caused by the activities of the Knights of Columbus, has ordered the doors of their lodge rooms throughout Mexico sealed, and has expelled the Papal Nuncio as what he terms "a pernicious foreigner." The reason for this latter step is said to have been the effort on the part of the Nuncio to prevent the introduction of a public school system into Mexico.

Peru

IT IS claimed that the northeastern part of Peru, lying on the head waters of the Amazon, is one of the world's garden spots, with an ideal climate much like that of southern California, and would easily support 50,000,000 people, where at present there is only an average of about one native to each three square miles. Investigation made by representatives of a New York syndicate demonstrates that a railroad can be built over the Andes Mountains into this district at a cost of approximately $60,000,000. In this territory it is estimated that there are 500,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, and large quantities of iron, copper, gold, and other minerals. Grapes in this part of Peru mature twice a year, in July and December. Travelers who have visited it report that cotton here grows to the height of a small tree, yielding annually a ton to every two and a half acres; and that the insects which destroy so much of the United States crop are unknown.

Argentina

ARGENTINA is having difficulty enforcing its new pension law. The law provides for a deduction of five percent from salaries to be applied to a pension fund, an equal amount to be contributed by the employers. This seems like a good law, but it is unpopular both with employers and employés, and Argentina is involved in serious strikes and lockouts.

Hawaii

PERHAPS it would not be truthful to say that the bottom has fallen out of the Hawiian Islands; but despatches show that in various places the roads have sunk from three to thirty-five feet, with approximately one hundred fissures a foot wide and thirty feet deep running toward the Kilauea volcano.

Great Britain

THE great exposition at Wembley was opened April 23rd. King George made a speech which was broadcast over the world and also was sent by cable around the world, the circuit via Canada, Australia, and South Africa back to London, requiring eighty seconds. The speech was not generally heard well in most places in the earth, although it was picked up satisfactorily in Poughkeepsie, New York. The route by which the cable speech went around the earth was 31,500 miles long.

King George is cutting down the British payroll. Hereafter there will be no Master of Music, a job which has been in existence for 250 years. It is also probable that the present poet laureate will be the last.

The scrapping of the British plan to spend $55,000,000 in the construction of a naval base at Singapore has had immediate and wholesome results in the proposal now made by President Coolidge for another world conference to consider still further the question of disarmament. All good men will wish well for this disarmament conference, if it is held.

Denmark

A NEW labor government has taken control of the affairs of Denmark; and among its distinguishing and interesting features it has as a minister of education, a woman, Mrs. Nina

Bang, the first woman to hold a cabinet post in Denmark.

Germany

THE Duke of Sagan, husband of the lady who used to be Anna Gould, wants to sell out. Sagan is about one hundred miles southeast of Berlin. The auction posters advertise the sale as follows:

"Sagan is a complete independent principality, situated between Silesia and Brandenburg; area about 500 square miles; 65,000 inhabitants, capital city of 15,000; chateaux, gothic church, complete city hall with reception saloons, bronze statue of Frederick III; the river Bober with plenty of fish, and divers fields, forests, etc."

Those who are watching for the Lord's hand in the control of earth's affairs have noted with considerable interest that within the past five months, death has removed the three men who have by some been called the evil spirit of Germany. One of these was the head of the Reichsbank who, after the war, gave unlimited credit to Hugo Stinnes and other great manufacturers, and then allowed them to pay these immense loans with depreciated paper money. The second was Stinnes-himself; and the third was Helffrich, a bosom friend of the Kaiser, and perhaps the greatest enemy in Germany to the payment of reparations to France. It is quite likely that with these three men out of the way, the Dawes plan will be generally accepted; and that those who have hitherto been saying, "Peace, peace," will then be saying, "Peace and safety," which up until now they have been unable to say.

Austria

REPORTS from Austria show that the efforts of the German banks in Vienna and elsewhere to depress the French franc have resulted most disastrously to the banks of Vienna and also of Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam and Zurich. It is expected that all the smaller banks of Vienna will collapse, as the total loss through the franc speculation is supposed to have been in the neighborhood of $100,000,000.

Spain

KING ALFONSO is credited with saying that he prefers a job as general of an army to being a king. It is easy for him to say this since the government of his country was seized by the army. The army is really the ruler, and he is king only in name. Alfonso is said to be well pleased with the way the military dictatorship is working out.

Once a year Alfonso has the job of washing and kissing the feet of six male beggars, and the queen has the same job with six beggar women. These beggars, carefully selected by the priest, are thoroughly disinfected for one full week before the ceremony. The water for the washing is poured from a golden pitcher, and the drying is done with a silken towel.

A Zeppelin service is to be inaugurated soon with a non-stop service of 6,000 miles between Seville, Spain, and Buenos Aires, Argentine. The great aircraft will carry forty passengers, and expects to make the journey in three and one-half days. At present the trip requires two weeks by boat.

Philippines

NEWS despatches indicate that the Fascisti movement has spread to the Philippines, where secret societies are springing up like mushrooms all over the Roman Catholic provinces, with frequent skirmishes between the members of these societies and the authorities.

Congo Free State

AN INTERESTING item comes from the Congo Free State, that on the appeal of a tribe of African natives the British Government surrendered control over their territory and allowed them to become joined to the Congo Free State, because they did not wish to be separated from other parts of their race living within the area controlled by Belgium. This is good news; for it shows an increasing disposition on the part of European governments to recognize the rights of others.

Palestine

DESPATCHES from London state that Professor Stewart McAlister, who has been engaged for some time in tracing the outlines of the city of Jerusalem as it was in the days of David, has found in a new excavation, evidence which convinces him that he has penetrated into the city of Melchisedec. We do not know upon what evidence this opinion of Mr. McAlister is based; but if his ideas are correct, this find will be of great interest to scientific men and students, especially Bible Students.

Getting Ready for Armageddon *By John Buckley*

I WAS pleased to learn that the International Bible Students Association had a Radio Station. It will do much good. It will broaden human intelligence, and educate us.

The other day I listened in on an address by Dr. L. P. Jacks, D. D., of Manchester College, Oxford, England, on the safeguarding of our lives, interests, and souls. It was worth while!

On the same day, an hour later, Dr. Charles R. Brown, of Yale College, addressed a luncheon meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Boston, on business as a profession. He urged the use of the Golden Rule in business, and likened present conditions to those of the Roman Empire. He said that if better methods in the management of affairs were not adopted in our dealings with the world, the white civilization would fall and might entirely disappear.

Already there is a war cloud upon the horizon; and while the President talks of peace and disarmament, our navy is to be moved to the Pacific. All authorities agree that another war will be worse than the World War. Few have any conception of what it may mean.

Just before the Armistice, Taube, of the German Air Service, recommended the use of worn-out aeroplanes as vehicles in which to carry heavy charges of explosives against an enemy. The world has recognized Taube as an eminently practical man; but at the time Germany had need of every plane that was capable of flying. But it is unbelievable that the idea has been forgotten; and an article in a recent paper leads me to think that the Germans have developed it for defensive purposes.

The United States Government has everything necessary to put Taube's idea into practice. It in no way differs from torpedo warfare.

Germany has made wonderful progress in the development of the glider, and wonderful records have been made in other countries. The glider is a simple little invention, cheap in construction; and most boys understand the principle. Launched from an elevation, it will coast until it strikes the ground or other obstacle. If it has controls (and there are such controls available) it will follow the desired course.

Warships, fortifications, and heavy ordnance will soon be things of the past; and no surface ship will be able to cross the ocean in wartime. Our submarines already carry aeroplanes; they can also carry gliders and explosives. It will be an easy matter for the plane to carry a glider to the required altitude and, from a point beyond the range of any gun on the ship, direct and control the flight.

When the supply of explosives is exhausted it can return for more and, with its greater speed, overtake and harry the ship until it is no more.

The gliders and explosives may be carried in a Ford car or on an army truck. They may be launched from an elevation, or reach higher altitudes through the use of kites, aeroplanes, or balloons. It would be possible for a greatly inferior army to destroy New York city and its surrounding boroughs.

Dr. Jacks asks: "What are we doing to safeguard ourselves?"

When war stalks through the land, when the church spire becomes a target under the claim of military necessity, when the alien property custodian sets an example and legalizes robbery, when murder is compulsory, and man becomes as an ox, have we any right to expect other conditions than we find in our great cities, where holdup men and criminals of every variety multiply and prosper?

With Dr. Charles R. Brown, I believe that work is necessary and a blessing; and I believe that a man should be able to show that he is a useful member of society, if he is to encumber the earth.

In an earlier article, published in THE GOLDEN AGE, such a form of attack was mentioned. Our large cities would be wonderful places to loot; and an enemy that was a jump or two ahead of us in preparedness would get the loot.

Giant Tree is Laid Low *By M. A. Babich*

WESTERN axmen have "slain" a giant redwood tree in Del Norte county, California. The deed was done at the Hobbs and Wall camp on Mill Creek. The monster measured twenty-three feet across the butt, approximately seventy feet in circumference, and was nearly three hundred feet in length.

It will make 250,000 feet of lumber, enough to make fifty houses of 5,000 feet of lumber each. Two men were seven days in felling it.

Two Astronomical Excursions *By E. L. Dockey.*

WHAT a thrill of pleasant emotions the word "excursion" arouses in the minds of many people, especially young people. How we anticipated the pleasure of an excursion days and weeks before the time for it arrives! And when it is all over, how the memories of it linger for months and years thereafter!

Why is it that an excursion takes such a hold on our minds? Day after day we move around in a certain narrow circle of duties, with which we become so thoroughly familiar that very few new and fresh ideas come to us as a result of direct, personal observation. Taken from this narrow circle, we are met by sights and events that crowd in on us from all sides with such freshness and rapidity that we almost forget our familiar surroundings. An excursion always broadens our minds, refreshes them, and takes us out of our old ruts and our usual lines of thinking.

No doubt many of you have often spoken of some special trip that you would like to take, if you only had time and money. I shall not try, however, to intensify your desire for the trip you may have in view; but let me take you with me on a far grander, sublimer, and more extended one, free of charge!

Let us use our imagination and suppose that a railroad extends from the earth, in a direct line through space, away off to the sun; that an excursion train, managed by us who hear this lecture tonight [the regular readers of THE GOLDEN AGE], will run over this track; that the train will consist of the finest Pullman palace dining, and sleeping cars; that all of us shall have first-class, unlimited tickets; that we shall take along an immense stock of clothing and provisions of all kinds; and that we shall give orders to our engineers to run the train at the rate of forty miles an hour, day in and day out, thus going at the rate of our express trains *that rush across our continents,* and covering 960, or almost 1,000, miles per day. If we were content to go only around the Earth at this rate, our excursion would be at an end in twenty-six or twenty-seven days. But no; let us go to the Sun!

Who will go along on this wonderful excursion? We managers are all very broad-minded and large-hearted; so let us invite, nay persuade, every man, woman, and child in the United States to go along on *this, the greatest* excursion ever undertaken by man. Our train load will consist then of 120,000,000 passengers.

"All Aboard" for the Big Trip

ALL the arrangements for the excursion have been perfected. The immense train stands in Chicago, waiting for the excursionists. It is 11:00 a.m. An order goes forth that seems to make the earth tremble to its very center: *"Americans, one and all, assemble! Next train for the Moon, Venus, Mercury, and the Sun! All aboard!!"* How they come! Afoot, on horseback, in carriages, on bicycles and motor-cycles in automobiles, on steamers and trains, and even in balloons and flying-machines! They are rushing for the train. They come from the north; they roll in from the west; as a black cloud they come up from the south; and in hosts they swarm in from the east! Every one is now aboard! Off we go!!

Let us not forget to wave good-bye to our neighbors in Canada. How the tears stand in their eyes as they think of the fact that they may never see us again!

Having gone one mile, one excursionist having died, we drop his body on the track as a mile-stone. At the end of a second mile, another one having died, we drop him also; and so at the end of every mile. But, of course, you are still with us!

As we leave the earth and get out into the thin air, it grows colder very rapidly. At the end of four or five hours, or at a distance of over 150 miles, we have gone beyond the atmosphere and have reached the cold, empty space, where the thermometer registers 200 degrees below zero. On with your woolens and furs! Stoke the fire, and allow your radiators to have full play!

On, on, we go, day after day; for there is no night for us, even though darkness be all around *us. The Moon is coming* toward us from our right like an immense ball. But the astronomers of our party have carefully calculated our time of departure so that there will be no collision; and that the Earth, Moon, and Sun will be in a direct line with each other when we arrive near the Moon's orbit, or path. In other words, we arrive at a time when there is an eclipse of the Sun, seen by those whom we have left behind *on old Earth.*

See the Moon's rugged, barren, dead surface! It is covered with rocks, mountains, and what looks like huge craters of volcanoes long since extinct, or inactive. Not an animal roams over its surface. Not a twig nor blade of grass is to be seen. Water and air are altogether wanting. We pass it by; or rather, it rushes past us.

Let us see how far we have gone now. We discover that 240,000 bodies have been left behind as mile-stones—240,000 miles we have therefore traveled—over eight months have we been on our journey. Let us not get discouraged, however. Our journey has just begun. We have lost only one out of every five hundred we had on board.

On, on, and still on we go; day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year. Our crowd is becoming smaller and smaller. We have now been on our journey for seventy long years; for we are in the year 1994.

The hairs on our heads have all become gray, and our faces are wrinkled. Having traveled 25,000,000 miles, we are come to the orbit of Venus, and are just in time to meet it as it passes near the direct line between the Earth, Venus, and the Sun. There is no transit, however; for the next one will not occur until the year 2004.

Venus Veiled with Clouds

VENUS comes along at the terrific rate of twenty miles a second, while we are crawling along at the rate of forty miles an hour. We cannot see anything of the surface of this mighty planet, almost as large as the Earth, because of its dense atmosphere and the thick clouds that always hang in it. Whether there are any beings on its surface we cannot find out on our hurried trip and during her flight past us.

We keep moving on, anxious to see little Mercury, only one-twentieth as large as the Earth. Do not be in a hurry, however, to get there; for it will take ninety more years to arrive in its vicinity. After years and years of travel we meet Mercury, named after the Greek god Mercury, the messenger of the gods. Truly a messenger he is; for he passes by us as an immense cannon-ball at the rate of thirty miles a second to make his journey around the Sun in a year of only three of our months.

We have now been traveling for one hundred and sixty long, long years; and three-fourths of our people are gone. We are bowed with years; and yet how bright our memories are of the times we used to have on the Earth, of our happy school days, and of all the experiences that we passed through in our various spheres of life! A few more years, and nearly all our passengers will be gone.

A journey of one hundred years still lies before us when we leave Mercury. How every incident and lesson learned is remembered and told and retold during this stretch of time! Nearly all of the books in our train library of a million volumes have been read so often that they are beginning to fall to pieces. But a happy crowd we are; and time flies very rapidly among so many lively old maids and equally old bachelors.

As we are approaching the Sun, it is becoming hotter and hotter; but we can endure great heat. Larger and larger the Sun seems to grow as we continue to approach. But are we able to realize how very large a body the Sun is? Immensity of immensity is before us! Years before the birth of Christ a Greek philosopher became rather wild in his imagination, as the people of his time thought; for he claimed that the Sun is a ball of fire, and at least as large as the southern part of Greece.

The Greatness of Our Sun

AS A matter of fact, long ago we found that the Sun is 1,300,000 times as large as the Earth. What!! That does not mean anything to you? Well, then; we will suppose the Sun to be completely hollowed out and our insignificantly small Earth to be placed in the center of the Sun. We will also swing the Moon in its orbit at its actual distance of 240,000 miles from the Earth to perform its monthly revolution. The Moon has plenty of elbow room within the Sun; for there would be a space of 193,000 miles between its orbit and the outside shell of the Sun. Another illustration: It would take 109 earths laid side by side like a string of beads to stretch across the diameter of the Sun, and 300,000 earths would have to be melted to make up the weight of the Sun.

At last we have arrived in the very atmosphere of the Sun. What do we see before us?

Ten hundred thousand billions of furnaces rolled into one! What a seething, raging, writhing, roaring mass of gases and molten matter! What oceans upon oceans of flame! Over the Sun are sweeping storms of flame of such violence that the wildest and most furious of our hurricanes, tornadoes, and cyclones are tame in comparison! Should such a hurricane as sweeps over the Sun, moving at the rate of one hundred miles per second, occur on the Earth, it would sweep entirely across the United States from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence river in Canada in half a minute! It would carry with it everything on the earth's surface, cities and towns included, in a mass of glowing vapors arising from the cities of New Orleans, Chicago and New York; and these vapors would be mixed in a single indistinguishable cloud.

We often talk of the terrible eruptions of the volcano Vesuvius in Italy and the destruction wrought thereby; but notice that eruption in the Sun that sends a mass of flames upward 50,000 miles in height! Look at that one rising up to the enormous height of 100,000 miles! One such flame would be sufficient to melt the entire Earth in a single moment.

How can our minds begin to take in such sights? Impossible! Impossible!! We have become so filled with awe and sublimity, so astounded by the manifestations of infinite power, so overcome by the conscious realization of our own smallness and of the greatness of the power that God holds in His hand, and so completely overcome by the intense heat and light, that we all are ready to fall into a trance. And thus ends our journey to the Sun, having spent two hundred and sixty years in this eventful excursion of 92,000,000 miles.

Rapid Changes in Mind-Travel

PRESTO! Change! Once more we are in the year 1924. We are again on the Earth. Our youth also has come back. Let us now take another journey of a still greater distance. We will go on the wings of imagination, at the same old rate of forty miles an hour. Instead of going toward the Sun, we will wing our flight like angels, going from the Earth, in a direction away from the Sun.

The first planet we meet is Mars. It takes us, however, one hundred and forty years to reach that planet, which makes us all full-fledged centenarians by the time of arrival. As we approach this most nearly earth-like planet, we notice a very peculiar appearance. Venus and Mercury, which we saw on our other journey, have no moons. But notice the tiny moons of Mars! "They are too cute for anything," the old ladies of our party exclaim. One moon is only six miles in diameter and the other is about seven. It would be only a pleasant day's journey to walk around one of these moons. Notice how near the inner moon is to the surface of Mars! This moon revolves so rapidly that it makes three revolutions around Mars while Mars makes one rotation on its axis. This causes this inner moon of Mars to rise in the west and set in the east twice a day.

Let us look more closely at Mars itself. What a peculiar distribution of land and water! All the seas seem to be long like the Red Sea or like the Baltic. They look almost like a number of large canals crossing the land in all directions. What an ideal world for commercial facilities and intercommunication of all kinds! What a high state of civilization must exist here if intelligent beings live on Mars! But we do not have time to investigate this interesting but perplexing problem.

We shall now leave Mars and go on toward giant Jupiter. But how many strange little planets we meet on our way! Over 800 of these have their orbits between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. How small they are! The largest one is only 300 miles in diameter, while here one comes along which is a regular Tom Thumb among the planetoids, being only fifteen miles in diameter. We cannot resist the temptation to step on this one. How light we are! Gravitation draws us but very little. We weigh but a few ounces apiece. How easily we can move about! As for jumping, we can easily spring up sixty feet and alight on our planetoid without the slightest injury. Look at our athletes! It is a regular paradise for them. A running broad jump of 200 feet is play-work for them. Their athletics seem more like contests in flying than anything else. We are so old, however, that we do not care to indulge very long in these sports.

On, on, on, and still on we go. All of us are now older than Methuselah ever was; and he died at the age of 969 years. While coming near the orbit of Jupiter, we find that we have been

1,110 years on our journey. Marvelous lapse of time! How can we realize it!

Jupiter, thou art worthy of thy name; thou art larger than all the other planets put together—1,400 times as large as the Earth—and yet only one-thousandth of the size of the Sun. See the eight huge moons circling around this giant planet! Do you see that great shadow passing over Jupiter's surface of heavy clouds and belts? An eclipse is occurring. At every revolution of each of Jupiter's moons an eclipse occurs. Such a phenomenon is of no special occasion to the inhabitants of Jupiter, if there are any, and if they have means of seeing through the great envelope of clouds, thousands of miles in thickness, all around it. On the Earth astronomers travel thousands of miles to observe an eclipse of the Sun, caused by the Moon passing before the face of the Sun.

Merry-Go-Round of Saturn

WE MAY not linger long; for yonder, away yonder, is Saturn, which presents the most magnificent spectacle of all the planets, with its ten moons, and its three rings of matter that revolve around it like so many merry-go-rounds. How beautiful and well-proportioned they are in all their appearances! Notice that Saturn also is covered by dense clouds and belts like unto those of Jupiter.

We pass this glorious planet at the end of 2,200 years and go on until we meet Uranus, at the end of 5,000 years. Uranus is nearly 1,800,000,000 miles from the Sun. We notice nothing striking about it except its four moons, so we pass on over a great and incomprehensible stretch of space and time and arrive at Neptune, the last planet of our own solar system. This planet has one moon and is nearly 2,800,000,000 miles from the Sun. Altogether we have spent nearly 7,740 years of continuous traveling to reach this point from the Earth; whereas our journey to the Sun took only 260 years.

The cold has become very intense on account of our great distance from the Sun. It overcomes us, and once more we fall into a trance.

Presto! Change! Again we are in the year 1924.

How thankful we are for these wonderful imaginary experiences, which help us to understand something of the greatness of the Creator of this solar system and all that it comprises!

Something about the Stars

A FEW concluding words about the stars, and I shall have finished. Thus far I have spoken only of the Sun, and its planets which revolve around it. Immense as the space is in which they perform their operations, yet it is only a very small patch in the vast field of the universe.

The stars are suns; but the planets are not suns, having no light of their own. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the heavenly bodies that you can see with the naked eye are suns. All of these stars are so far from us or from any other part of our solar system that the distances bewilder when we try to comprehend them. To give you some idea, let me illustrate:

As some of you know, light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second; and so it takes light eight and one-half minutes to reach the Earth from the Sun. Light from the Sun reaches Neptune in about four and one-half hours. So all parts lying within 2,800,000,000 miles in all directions from the Sun receive light that is less than five hours old. But the light that we receive from the nearest star (a sun), called Alpha Centauri, is over four years in reaching us.

Let me illustrate this in another way: Let the Sun be represented by my closed hand, and I shall place a few of the planets at their relative distances from it. The Earth, 92,000,000 miles from the Sun, I place in its orbit one inch from the Sun. Inside of the one-inch circle would lie the orbits of Venus and Mercury. Next I will place Mars, then the planetoids or asteroids, and at a distance of five inches comes Jupiter, 480,000,000 miles from the Sun. Outside of this I place Saturn and Uranus at their relative distances, and at the distance of twenty-nine inches is the place for the orbit of Neptune, 2,800,000,000 miles from the Sun.

As I told you before, it takes light four and one-half *hours* to reach Neptune, whereas light from the nearest star travels over four *years* to reach us. A simple calculation shows that this star would have to be placed four and one-third miles from my hand. Think of the immense empty space (so far as we know) that lies between the outer boundaries of our solar system and the nearest so-called fixed star, or sun!

Truly, our Sun and its children, the planets, are very, very far separated from the other parts of the universe!

Beyond that nearest star are suns as many in number as the grains of sand upon the seashore, each one removed infinitely from us and infinitely removed from one another, as a rule.

What do these things teach us? In the language of the Psalmist, we have the best short answer:

> "The heavens declare the glory of God;
> And the firmament showeth his handiwork.
> Day unto day uttereth speech,
> And night unto night showeth knowledge."
> —Psalm 19:1, 2.

As we begin to study the mighty works of God, we begin to see how little is our home, the Earth; and how insignificantly little are we in body and mind and power when compared with the great Creator and Director of all things in the heavens above and in the Earth beneath. How far removed from us He is in some respects, and yet how near is He with His all-seeing eye! "For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth to show himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward him."—2 Chron. 16:9.

In no other natural science is the character of God as the Almighty One, the All-wise One, and the All-seeing One, so fully shown forth as in the study of astronomy. Truly great and wonderful beyond all our knowledge are God and all His mighty works. Let us therefore reverence Him in all our thoughts and words and doings. The great English poet Addison voices the sentiments of a true worshiper of God in his beautiful version of the first part of the 19th Psalm:

> "The spacious firmament on high,
> With all the blue ethereal sky,
> And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
> Their great Original proclaim:
> The unwearied sun from day to day
> Does his Creator's power display,
> And publishes to every land
> The work of an Almighty hand.
>
> "Soon as the evening shades prevail,
> The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
> And nightly, to the listening earth,
> Repeats the story of her birth;
> Whilst all the stars, that round her burn,
> And all the planets in their turn,
> Confirm the tidings as they roll,
> And spread the truth from pole to pole.
>
> "What though, in solemn silence, all
> Move round this dark, terrestrial ball?
> What though no real voice or sound
> Amidst her radiant orbs be found?
> In reason's ear they all rejoice,
> And utter forth a glorious voice,
> Forever singing as they shine,
> 'The hand that made us is divine.'"

Powerful Friends of Zionism

MRS. NATHAN STRAUS, acting in accord with the splendid philanthropy that characterizes that great family, has given her own personal jewels, valued at ten thousand dollars, to the fund for the development of Zionism in Palestine. Dr. Chaim Weizmann has just returned to Palestine, carrying back $5,000,000 collected in this country for the restoration work. The reports of all travelers who have recently visited Palestine agree that during the last five years as much progress has been made in the development of the country as was made in the previous five hundred years.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus, three times United States Ambassador to Turkey, after a visit to the Jewish colonization centers in Palestine has said:

"They are bound to triumph over the many obstacles which, under other circumstances, it would be impossible to achieve. There is a spirit of cheerfulness and happiness beaming in the faces of the men and women who are building up the colonies; unlike the hosts that Moses led, they do not seem to hanker after the fleshpots of Egypt. If the Christian world knew and appreciated what a reconstructed and prospering Palestine means for the cause of securing Christian harmony and brotherly love in the Holy City and throughout Palestine, where discord has continued for centuries, they would be among the most ardent Zionists, and would join hands with the Jews in promoting good will among all religious communities as well as in aiding the economic reconstruction of the country."

The End of the World

(Broadcast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by Judge J. F. Rutherford)

THE meaning of "the end of the world" has been greatly misunderstood. For generations people have been taught that the end of the world meant that the earth and everything in it would be burned up amidst suffering beyond description of human words. Necessarily this caused dread in the minds of the people. Since unpleasant things are not desirable to listen to, few have cared to hear anything about the end of the world. When properly understood, however, it is an event to be welcomed with joy.

If a man was suffering imprisonment and knew that at the end of a certain period he would be released and restored to his loved ones, he would receive that information with gladness.

The human race has long been in bondage to evil influences. If the people can understand that the end of the world means release from this bondage, bringing to them happiness and peace, health and strength, this message should be received with gladness.

The word "world," as used in Scripture, does not mean earth. It means the social, political, and ecclesiastical order of things controlling the general course of man. Everyone will bear witness to the fact that the history of the world has been written in tears and human blood. It has been a long way of suffering and toil, and man has ever hoped for something better. The end of the world means the end of such suffering and the beginning of a better way.

Earth and world are not used as synonymous terms. The earth is the mundane sphere upon which man resides. The earth will never be destroyed. Staten Island will always be where it is now. When evil agencies have ceased upon the earth, when the oppression of man has passed away, when the memory of the oppressor and misrepresentation have perished, Staten Island will bloom as the rose.

Concerning this point, with reference to the earth, the Scriptures declare: "The earth abideth for ever." (Ecclesiastes 1:4) Again, says the Lord: "I have made the earth, and created man upon it; I, even my hands, have stretched out the heavens, and all their host have I commanded." "For thus saith the Lord God that created the heavens; God himself that formed the earth and made it; he hath established it, he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited; I am the Lord, and there is none else."—Isaiah 45:12, 18.

God formed the earth that man might have a home fit for a perfect creature to live upon. While man has been going through his trying experiences, the earth has been in course of development; and by the time man is restored to a perfect condition the earth will be like the garden of the Lord, an Edenic Paradise. It will be Paradise restored.

The Worlds of the Bible

THE period of time from Eden until the flood is described in the Scriptures as "the world that was." Of it St. Peter says: "Whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished." (2 Peter 3:6) Noah and his family were in that world, and were carried over to the new world, which began when the flood had ceased. Noah had warned the people of the end of the first world and of the coming deluge. A parallel is found at the end of the present world, when some are warning the people about the approaching end.

The world which began at the flood is mentioned as the "present evil world." (Galatians 1:4) Since the world first above mentioned was destroyed in the flood, concerning the present evil world St. Peter says that it is "kept in store, reserved unto destruction against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men."—2 Peter 3:7.

The word god is often applied to mighty creatures, aside from Jehovah. For instance, Satan, the devil, is called the god of the present evil world. He is invisible to man yet powerful, exercising an evil influence amongst men, and has made the world an unpleasant place in which to reside.

God made a promise to Abraham and bound it with His oath, that He would bless all the families of the earth. These blessings will come through the seed of Abraham; the seed of Abraham is the great Messiah. For this reason the coming of the Messiah and the establishment of His kingdom have been uppermost in the minds of devout men for centuries past.

The disciples of Jesus, who were associated

with Him for three and one-half years in Palestine and who heard the gracious words that fell from His lips, often heard about the coming of the Messianic kingdom. They were familiar with the promise that God had made to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and to Israel through the prophets. It was incumbent upon them to learn the Scriptures. They believed that Jesus was to be the great Messiah, the King, and that through Him the promised blessings would come to mankind. Naturally they were anxious to know when that event would take place. So anxious were they that two of the sons of Zebedee requested that one might have a place on the left hand, the other on the right hand, of the Lord in that kingdom.

Evidently Jesus' disciples talked over the matter of the end of the world and the coming of the new order. Just five days before His crucifixion they came to Jesus as He sat on the side of the Mount of Olives, and propounded to Him this question, which is recorded in Matthey 24:3: "Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of thy coming, and of the end of the world?" They knew that with the passing away of the old order a better time would come; hence they were keenly interested as to the time of its coming.

Jesus' answer to this question is all-important. It must be conceded that His answer was true; for He spake with authority, as no man ever spake. His words on this and other questions show that it would be a long time after the question was propounded before the end of the world should come. He knew that by the time it did come His answer would be forgotten by all except those who were diligently watching the unfolding of events in the light of the Scriptures. He gave His answer, however, in such plain phrase that all who are anxious for the coming of that time, and who would therefore be earnestly watching the development of events, would be able to discern when the time arrived.

Importance of Year 1914

OF COURSE, Jesus was familiar with the prophecies. He was the only one, aside from Jehovah, who knew their meaning at that time. He knew that God had, at Mount Sinai, organized Israel into a nation and dealt exclusively with that nation for more than sixteen centuries. God had given to Israel His law, that is, a perfect rule of action for the guidance of man; that under this law Israel might have life everlasting if that nation kept the law perfectly.

Jesus knew that Jehovah had given to Israel the true religion. Of course, He knew that they had failed to keep God's law, and that as a nation and people they had been untrue to their covenant and had embraced a false religion, which had been introduced into other nations by the great adversary, the devil. He knew that time and again Jehovah had warned Israel that her repeated violation of her covenant would result in the destruction of the nation.

Jesus knew that this warning was carried into effect by Jehovah's judgment pronounced upon Israel and executed when Zedekiah was king; that then and there God had permitted the nation of Israel to be overthrown and the Gentiles to establish a universal government in the earth under Nebuchadnezzar. He knew that Jehovah had stated in substance that the Gentiles should continue ruling the earth without interference for a period of 2,520 years. Of course, these facts were in His mind when He answered the question.

The period of "Gentile times" began in 606 B. C., and ended 2,520 years thereafter. Therefore, the end would be August 1st, 1914.

The end of the "Gentile times" would mark the beginning of the end of the world. Now that these historical facts are definitely established in the minds of every student, let us examine the words of the Master given in answer to the question propounded to Him, and consider this in the light of present-day events.

The Answer of Jesus

JESUS said that when that time comes the nations will become angry and that God's wrath will come. The nations embrace particularly those who claim to be Christian nations. Exactly on time they did become angry; namely, in August, 1914. Jesus' answer further reads: "For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: and there shall be famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes, in divers places. All these are the beginning of sorrows." —Matthew 24:7, 8.

It would be impossible for the physical facts more completely to fit the conditions foretold by Jesus than what we have observed happened

during the past ten years. In 1914 began the World War, the worst that man has ever experienced. It was followed by the greatest famine that man has ever known, which swept many of the countries of earth. There quickly followed pestilence, the like of which was never known before. The pestilence was not confined to the war district, but claimed its victims by the hundreds of thousands, from the frozen zone of the north to the heated zone of the south. More people died in that pestilence in one year than were killed during the World War in four years. During the past ten years there have been more earthquakes, which have wrought greater destruction, than at any other time in man's history. Earthquakes are also symbolical of revolution, and there has been a greater number of revolutions during the past ten years than ever before.

Now be it noted that Jesus said that the World War, famines, pestilences, earthquakes, and revolutions would be the *beginning* of the sorrows upon the peoples and nations of earth, and would testify that the world had come to an end. In other words, the period allotted to the Gentiles to rule had legally ended, and now conditions were beginning which clearly mark the disintegration and passing away of that order.

Favor to Israel Returning

JESUS furthermore stated that the Jews should be trodden down of the Gentiles until the end of the Gentile times. Otherwise stated, the Jews would suffer great persecution, which would begin to pass away with the end of the Gentile times. Every Jew knows, and many Christians likewise, that the Jews have suffered great persecution ever since they were driven from Palestine, shortly after the crucifixion of our Lord.

For centuries the ambition of the Jews has been that they might return and build Palestine as a homeland. On November 2nd, 1917, Arthur James Balfour, speaking in behalf of the British Empire, which had then come into possession of Palestine under the terms of the League of Nations, addressed Lord Rothschild, one of the leading Jews of the world, the following note:

"Foreign Office, November 2nd, 1917.

"DEAR LORD ROTHSCHILD:

"I have much pleasure in conveying to you on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations, which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet:

"'His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.'

"I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

"Yours sincerely,

"ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR."

This was followed by a similar declaration by other nations; and in the spring of 1918 Dr. Chaim Weizmann, clothed with authority from the British Empire, went to Palestine and opened an office in Jerusalem. Since then he has been putting forth an effort, together with his assistants, to establish in Palestine the nation of the Jews, for the Jews, and by the Jews. Dr. Weizman has recently been in the United States in the interest of this movement.

Lack of Faith Apparent

IT WILL be noticed that the end of the world and the second coming of the Lord are closely allied, and relate to the same period of time. Jesus said: "When the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?" (Luke 18:8) The time was, for many years, that all Christian ministers believed the Bible and honestly tried to teach it. The people have wondered in recent months why the great controversy now on between the Modernists and the Fundamentalists. Meantime the Modernists are growing in strength, and vehemently declaring that they have no faith in the fall of man and his redemption through the blood of Christ, hence no faith in the coming of Christ's kingdom for the restoration of man. I cite this as another evidence of the time in which we are living.

This controversy ought to cause thoughtful people to turn to their Bibles and carefully examine them in the light of the prophecies to see what these things mean. Each man is responsible to the Lord according to the knowledge he has. St. Peter, referring to this same time concerning the end of the world, said this: "Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts, and saying, Where is the promise of his com-

ing? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation. For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water; whereby the world that then was . . . perished." (2 Peter 3:3-6) It is a well-known fact that a great number who claim to be Christian leaders are now scoffing at the statement that the world has ended, that the Lord is present, and that the kingdom of heaven is at hand. I cite this merely as corroborative proof as to where we are.

Fear Overshadowing the World

WHEN the World War came, men marched to the front to the slogan: "The war will make the world safe for democracy." Several years have passed since the war, and democracy is further from being safe than at any time in the past. Seven nations are now ruled by dictators, and fear has taken hold upon the ruling classes everywhere.

The apostle Paul said that in the latter days there would be great wickedness in high places; and the American people are hanging their heads with shame today as the press daily heralds forth the facts of the great wickedness in high places in Washington.

The conditions in the earth have caused men to fear. The rich fear the laboring classes and the radicals; the poor and the laboring element fear the oppressive hand of the wealthy; the business man fears concerning his investments; the politicians fear for their positions. In fact, fear has laid hold of men in all walks of life. Jesus said that this condition would be another sign or proof of the end of the world. His words are: "Upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; . . men's heart's failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth."—Luke 21:25, 26.

All these evidences are so patent that we cannot be mistaken as to what they mean. They mean this: The old order is passing out; the new order is coming in; Messiah's kingdom is at the door; and the time for Him to begin His reign is here. In connection with the things of the present time Jesus gives a command to His followers in these words: "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations: and then shall the end come." (Matthew 24:14) I believe it to be the duty of every Christian to take up the message and herald it forth to his fellow creature, advising him that the present distress upon the earth means the passing of the old order and the coming in of the new. It is necessary for man to have this information in order that his heart may be refreshed and hope implanted in his breast concerning the better thing promised for his early relief.

From the evidence here adduced it must be apparent that we have reached the end of the old world, and that the present trouble is due to the fact that the world is passing away. There is no one who is satisfied with the present conditions, not even the profiteer. What man desires is a government of the people which will result in the greatest amount of good, guarantee equal and just rights to all, and which will establish amongst the people an everlasting peace, bringing to them the blessings of life, liberty and happiness. This great desire of Jew and Gentile, Mohammedan and Christian is about to be realized. The Lord plainly shows that with the end of the old world would follow a better condition of society. I am happy to tell you that we are standing at the very portals of a new and glorious time of relief for mankind.

The Papal Jubilee

GREAT preparations are being made in Rome for the jubilee which is to take place from December 24th, 1924, to December 25th, 1925. This celebration is supposed to take place every twenty-five years, but something has always happened to prevent it since 1825. All the cardinals and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church are supposed to be present at this Papal jubilee, as well as are the governors of Roman Catholic states and the mayors of Roman Catholic cities. It is expected that there will be fully 3,000 bishops and not less than 2,000,000 visitors at Rome during the jubilee year. Many new buildings are being constructed to house the visitors.

It is noteworthy that international congresses of all sorts are more and more making their headquarters in the city of Rome.

Heard in the Office—No. 11 *By C. E. Guiver (London)*

SMITH was joking one day about the things people believe. He said: "There are some people who are credulous enough to believe that Jonah swallowed the whale if the Bible said so."

"Some believe worse things than that," said Tyler. "I think the most ridiculous is the doctrine of the Trinity. What can you think of the mind whose mathematics are three times one are one?"

"Unless you can reduce everything to logic and mathematics you call it ridiculous and absurd," put in Wynn.

"So it is," retorted Tyler. "Who ever heard of a being sitting down on the right hand of himself? Or of a son being his own father and a father his own son?"

"There are mysteries which the finite mind cannot grasp. Even Palmer has to admit that; and the Trinity is one of them."

"I admit with you that there are mysteries which are beyond the mind of man to grasp; but I make a distinction between that which is opposed to reason and that which is outside the scope of reasoning," said Palmer. "As I have before pointed out, the fact of the limitlessness of space must be conceded; it may be beyond our conception, but it is not opposed to reason."

"So is the doctrine of the Trinity," said Wynn; "and why do you want to reduce everything to reason?"

"Experience has taught that reason cannot always be relied upon; and if we start with false premises we cannot avoid wrong conclusions. But while this is true, it is also true that terms are used with some definite thought in them; and it is unthinkable that God, who desires to convey His thoughts to us through the medium of language, should use terms with meanings destructive of one another. A term represents an idea; a sentence represents a judgment of two or more ideas. The words chalk and white both represent ideas; and when we say that chalk is white, this is the expression of our judgment of the relation of the two ideas. No one would understand us to mean that chalk and white are the same.

"In giving us the Bible God has come down and taken hold upon the language of men that He might express His will to us; and it is only proper to conclude that He intends us to use our best powers to discover what it is He has to say.

"When we read, 'The Father sent the Son,' it would be violating all the laws of language and reason to conclude that the Father sent Himself. The term father conveys the thought of life-giver; and the term son, one who has received life from another. While these terms mean what they do, and are used in this relationship, they must imply that two persons, two beings, are meant.

"On a question of this kind it is well to start by confessing our ignorance. The study of science cannot discover the relation of God and Jesus Christ. It will not be found in botany, nor in physiology, nor in mathematics. It can be found only in Scripture. It is the Bible that tells us of Jehovah and His Son Jesus. It must be the Bible that will tell us their relationship. Analogies in nature are no good until we have established the point in Scripture.

Creed Teaching on Trinity

"THE creed says of God and Jesus that they are 'co-equal, co-substantial and co-eternal.' Texts of Scripture are not given to prove this because none can be found. And we are discouraged in the use of our reason by the expression that this is incomprehensible; which of course is true and always will be true, as it involves so much contradiction and confusion.

"Pure water may be deep, but it appears to be shallow because one can see to the bottom; whereas muddy water appears to be deep, although it may be very shallow. So it is with truth and error. Truth is clear as crystal, leading the mind easily from point to point; but error is confusing, and one is soon lost in the labyrinth of mystery and superstition.

"There are mysteries enough without creating more. Of all the jargon that has ever been written in the name of religion nothing surpasses the Athanasian creed. It is such a combination of absurdity and contradiction that it is difficult to think that anyone could possibly believe it. The creed has been the bone of contention throughout the age; and those who have tried to explain what is confessed to be inexplicable have differed in their views. And then to think that this upon which even theologians themselves cannot agree should be put forth as an article of belief necessary to salvation is absurd in the extreme. I am glad to think that God is more reasonable than men. Jesus said of

some that they 'strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel.' Evidently quite a few have swallowed the camel."

"It is all very well talking like this, but you cannot refute the creed," broke in Wynn.

"Not refute it? Why! it is refuted on every page of the Bible, and supported by none. The creed says that the Father and the Son are co-equal. Jesus said: 'My Father is greater than I.' The Bible says that 'the Father sent the Son,' that 'God raised him from the dead and set him at his own right hand,' clearly implying that one is superior to the other.

"There are so many passages of Scripture on this point that I could go on quoting for half an hour; but I will give one that settles it beyond question—1 Corinthians 15:25-28. The apostle Paul is speaking of the glory and power of Jesus during His reign on earth. He says: 'He must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet.' Then, when Jesus has reached the very apex of the glory of His reign, Paul says: 'And when all things shall be subdued unto him, then shall the Son also himself be subject unto him that put all things under him, that God may be all in all.' This clearly shows that the Son is not equal with the Father.

Jesus Received Life from God

"THEN the creed says that the Father and the Son are co-substantial. At the time of the making of the Nicene creed, which had to do with the question we are discussing, there were two factions at the conference that voted for the creed, and thus obtained a majority in its favor; but they understood the matter differently. A Greek word was introduced meaning 'of the same nature.' One faction understood this to mean that although the Father and the Son are separate beings, yet they have the same *kind* of nature. The other faction, the forerunners of the trinity-makers, took it to signify that they have the same nature, and that 'Father' and 'Son' are two names of *one being.*

"Are the Father and the Son co-substantial according to the latter thought? for that is the meaning of the expression in the creed. Are the two one being?

"I have already shown that the terms Father and Son imply that they are not. There are many scriptures that could be given, but I will confine myself to one. When Jesus was taken by wicked men and crucified, the whole world was opposed to Him. His disciples had left Him and fled; and last and most trying of all, God left Him. Then Jesus cried out in agony of soul: 'My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?' If the Trinity doctrine is true then this was all a farce, a make-believe, a wonderful piece of deceptive acting. A blasphemous thought. Who can believe that our Lord was merely praying to himself! All the circumstances contradict the idea. The words were true, and were wrung out of Jesus by the bitter ordeal. The Apostle says that He prayed unto Him who was able to deliver Him from death, and He was heard. I could say a great deal more, but I think this is sufficient."

"That is splendid," said Tyler; "I have not seen it put so clearly before."

"And now a few texts on the last point. The creed says that the Father and the Son are co-eternal. The Bible says of Jesus that He was 'the beginning of the creation of God.' (Revelation 3:14) St. Paul says (Colossians 1:15): He is 'the firstborn of every creature.' God is the great Creator, from everlasting to everlasting, without beginning and without ending; whereas Jesus is a creature."

"A creature!" said Wynn. "I deny that."

"Yes, a creature," replied Palmer. "The Apostle says that He is the first-born of every creature; He is a creature, and the first one to be born. This word first-born implies a beginning of existence. He is the only begotten Son. There must then have been a time when He was not begotten; otherwise the word has no meaning. He is the first-born of every creature in the sense that He was the first one to be brought into existence; and He is the only begotten because in His creation He became the only agent of God in bringing forth all other creatures.

"There are a few passages in the Bible which if one reads while wearing the Trinity spectacles seem to support the view; but rightly understood, they do not. We have not time now to go into these; but I would recommend that you read Pastor Russell's book entitled 'The Atonement' for an explanation. The scriptures that I have quoted are so destructive in every way of the doctrine of the Trinity that if the Bible is to be our authority, then the doctrine of the Trinity cannot be true."

How the New Testament was Formed

THE same Hand that wrote the New Testament brought the various books together into one volume as we have them today. There can be no doubt about this. On the point "McClintock and Strong's Encyclopedia" says:

"Each of the original churches, specially those of larger size and greater ability, collected for itself a complete set of those writings which could be proved by competent testimony to be the production of inspired men, and to have been communicated by them to any of the churches as part of the written Word of God; so that in this way a great many collections of the New Testament Scriptures came to be extant, the accordance of which with each other, as to the books admitted, furnishes irrefragable evidence of the correctness of the Canon as we now have it."

"This opinion, which in itself is highly probable, is rendered still more so when we consider the scrupulous care which the early churches took to discriminate spurious compositions from such as were authentic, their high veneration for the genuine Apostolic writings, their anxious regard for each other's prosperity leading to the free communication from one to another of whatever could promote this, and, of course, among other things, of those writings which had been entrusted to any one of them, and by which, more than by any other means, the spiritual welfare of the whole would be promoted."

"In this way we may readily believe that, without the intervention of any authoritative decision, either from an individual or a council, but by the natural process of each body of Christians seeking to procure for themselves and to convey to their brethren authentic copies of writings in which all were deeply interested, the Canon of the New Testament was formed."

St. Peter is supposed to have been martyred in Rome in the year A. D. 68. It was several years before his death that he speaks of parts of the New Testament having been already assembled together and in use by various churches, in the following language:

"We, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. Wherefore, beloved, seeing that ye look for such things, be diligent that ye may be found of him in peace, without spot, and blameless. And account that the longsuffering of our Lord is salvation; even as our beloved Brother Paul also, according to the wisdom given unto him, hath written unto you; as also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction."—2 Peter 3:13-16.

A Very Reasonable Tradition

EUSEBIUS, the "Father of Church History," who was born in 270 A. D., narrates a tradition, still prevalent in the church in his own day, to the effect that during the lifetime of St. John the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke were in general use throughout the Christian church; that they were laid before St. John for his approval; that he bore witness to their truth, but said that they had passed over what Jesus had done at the beginning of his public ministry. His friends then expressed a desire that he should give an account of the period which had thus been passed over. He complied, and the Gospel according to St. John is the result.

There is no more reasonable way than this to account for St. John's Gospel; there is no Gospel with which it would have been more difficult to tamper. It went forth from the churches of Asia Minor, and spread thence into all the world. If the slightest taint of suspicion had rested upon this book these Asiatic churches, for so long a time under St. John's close personal care, would have been the first to detect the fraud.

Writing of what must evidently have happened after the death of St. John, in A. D. 100, Dr. Constantine Tischendorf, one of the most truly wise and justly honored men that ever lived, has said:

"After the death of the aged John, those holy men who had known the Lord in the flesh, including the great Apostle of the Gentiles and the early church, had thus lost a definite center of authority. It was at this time, when the church dispersed over the world was persecuted without and distracted by error within, that she began to venerate and regard as sacred the writings which the apostles had left behind them as precious depositories of truth, as unerring records of the life of the Savior, and as an authoritative rule of faith and practice. Do you ask in what way and by what act was this done? Certainly no learned assemblies sat to decide this question. If men like Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John had left behind them outlines of the Lord's life, did it need anything more than their names to make their writings of the highest value to the early church? And had not these men stood in such near relationship to the church as to make it impossible to pass off forged writings of theirs without detection?"

Early References to the New Testament

ALMOST immediately after the death of St. John we begin to have, from the pen of one person or another, references to the Gospels and the various books of the New Testament. Some of these references are from martyrs who suffered death because of their fidelity to those Scriptures, others are from heretics who vainly endeavored to put their own writings on a par with the work of the Lord, others are from enemies of the cross of Christ, yet all contribute to the same general end of establishing the trustworthiness of the record. We can give only a few of the many lines of evidence which connect the apostles of our Lord and the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John with the New Testament as we now have it.

The Epistle of Barnabas, one of the apocryphal books, was never accepted by the Church as genuine, and not believed to be genuinely the work either of Barnabas or of the holy spirit. Nevertheless it is known to have been written by or before the time of St. John's death. This Epistle contains references to Matthew 9:13; 22:14; Luke 5:32; and John 3:14.

At about the same time a Jew-hater named Marcion, endeavored to compile a New Testament of his own, limiting it to St. Luke's Gospel and ten of St. Paul's Epistles. It was never accepted by the Church, because it omitted other writings which the Church of that day knew to be genuine, but it is of value as evidence of the admitted credibility of St. Luke and St. Paul.

Fifteen years after St. John's death one of his disciples, Ignatius, was martyred at Rome; and on his way to the scene of his death he wrote several letters which have survived. In these letters he quotes feelingly and intelligently Matthew 3:15; 16:26; and John 6:41,48, 54, applying them to his own hope of ultimate life through Christ, the Bread from heaven.

In a letter written the same year of the martyrdom of Ignatius, Polycarp, who was also one of St. John's disciples, quotes 1 John 4:3.

Under the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, some time between 117 A. D. and 138 A. D., or less than forty years after St. John's death, Basilides, an heretical teacher, wrote a long work, purporting to explain the Gospels, in which he quoted from the Gospel according to St. Luke, and also from John 1:9; 2:4.

Justin Martyr, who suffered martyrdom at Rome in the year A. D. 166, was twice before the Roman Emperor to explain the Christian religion under penalty of death. On the first of these occasions, in A. D. 139, less than forty years after the death of St. John, he stated that the writings of the apostles and prophets were then read every Lord's day in the assemblies of the Christians, and himself quoted from John 1:20-23; 3:3-5.

Justin Martyr also quoted from one of the apocryphal books of the New Testament, a spurious book bearing the name of St. James, never accepted by the Church. In this apocryphal book Matthew 1:21 is quoted word for word. He also quoted from another of the apocryphal books of the New Testament, a spurious book entitled the Acts of Pilate, never accepted by the Church. In this apocryphal book there are lengthy references to Matthew 27:15-26, 45-50, 62-66; 28:2-15; Mark 15:6-15, 33-37; Luke 23:13-25, 44, 45; 24:12; John 18:39, 40; 19:1-6; 20:5-7.

Fifty Years Later

AT THE middle of the second century, or about fifty years after St. John's death, Celsus wrote a book ridiculing Christianity. In this book he made sarcastic comments on Matthew 1:18-25; 2:1-15; 3:13-17; 26:36-40; 27:48; 28:1-7; Mark 1:9-11; 14:32-37; 15:36; 16:1-7; Luke 1:26-38; 3:21, 22; 22:39-45; 24:1-7; John 1:1, 32-34; 2:18; 6:30; 19:28-30, 34; 20:1-13.

Valentinus, a heretic, evidently under the influence of demons, in an attempt which he made at Rome about A. D. 150 to establish a new religion with himself at the head of it, applied to himself the titles which St. John applied to the Redeemer; namely, The Word, the Only Begotten, Life, Light, Fulness, Truth, Grace, the Redeemer, the Comforter. He made such references to Matthew 8:9; 9:20, and Luke 7:8, so as to make sure that he had seen these texts, and quoted John 10:8 boldly applying it to himself.

Between A. D. 150 and 200 the New Testament had been translated into Latin and Syriac. Copies of these translations are in existence today, and are regarded as extremely valuable evidences of the reliability of the New Testament books.

In A. D. 170 Muratori wrote a catalogue of the books of the New Testament which from the first had been considered sacred in the Christian church. At the head of the list were Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, in the same order in which we now have them.

About the same date two men, Theophilus and Tatian, separately brought into existence works entitled Harmonies of the Gospels, in which the attempt was made to mould the four Gospels into one. These Gospels must have been in existence at the time, or no such attempted combination of them would have been made.

Irenæus, about the same time, wrote a work in which he quoted four hundred passages from the New Testament, eighty of these being from the Gospel according to St. John. Irenæus was for many years a disciple of Polycarp, who had himself been a disciple of St. John. Polycarp died A. D. 165. Tertullian, writing at the same time, wrote several hundred pages taken from the Gospels, two hundred of these from St. John.

The Sinaitic Manuscript

THE next step is the writing of the Sinaitic Manuscript. Most wonderful to relate, this identical manuscript itself has been preserved throughout the age and is (or was un recently) in the Museum at St. Petersburg. Scholars can now tell with great accuracy the date of any old manuscript, by the materials used, the forms of letters, words and sentences, spelling, penmanship, etc. The date of the writing of the Sinaitic MS. is fixed as 331 A. D. There are special reasons to believe that it is one of ten written at that time by order of the Emperor Constantine.

This most valuable of all MSS. of the Bible ever discovered the Lord was pleased to bring to light at the hand of Dr. Constantine Tischendorf, at the foot of Mount Sinai, in the Convent of Saint Catharine, in May, 1844. Dr. Tischendorf had consecrated his life, and made good use of his consecration, in trying to find all possible proof of the reliability of the books of the Bible as we have them.

After many great achievements in deciphering manuscripts unsolvable by others he finally found himself in the great hall of the convent, facing a large, wide basket full of old parchments about to be committed to the flames. He instantly recognized in the heap of papers a considerable number of sheets of the oldest Greek Old Testament he had ever seen. In his zeal he betrayed the real value of the sheets; and it required fifteen years of patient negotiation, backed by Pope Gregory XVI and the Emperor of Russia, to get control of the MS., which, however, was finally obtained and placed in the Emperor's care at St. Petersburg.

Dr. Tischendorf started on his long quest a poor man; but his great ability, and the Lord's blessing upon his efforts, made him before his death one of the most greatly honored men of all time. Though a Protestant, he had the unusual honor of a close personal friendship with Pope Gregory XVI and with the Emperor of Russia. No doubt all of this was of the Lord's arrangement, as without their sanction and active assistance his errand would have been a failure, and the Bible Students of today would have been without their greatest and most highly prized treasure, a very nearly perfect Greek text, from which they can determine with almost absolute certainty just what the Lord and the apostles actually said.

The Bible the Word of God *By Horatius Bonar*

"Thy thoughts are here, my God,
Expressed in words divine,
The utterance of heavenly lips
In every sacred line.
Thine, Thine, this Book, though given
In man's poor human speech,
Telling of things unheard, unseen,
Beyond all human reach.
No strength it craves or needs
From this world's wisdom vain;
No filling up from human wells
Or sublunary rain.

"A thousand hammers keen,
With fiery force and strain
Brought down on it in rage and hate,
Have struck this gem in vain.
Against this sea-swept rock
Ten thousand storms their will
Of foam and rage have wildly spent;
It lifts its calm face still.
It stands, and still will stand,
With neither change nor age;
The Word of Majesty and Light,
The Church's heritage."

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

304 Then unto Abraham Jehovah called and made him the promise: "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." This was another reference to the mystery; but that promise was not understood in its proper light. Abraham believed God would bless the human race, but he did not understand just the manner in which it would be done. At the time of this promise Abraham had no children. Several years more passed and then Isaac, Abraham's first legitimate son, was born. Abraham believed that his natural seed, his son, would be the ruler through whom the blessing would come to the people; but his son Isaac was merely a type of the mystery, God using him to foreshadow the greater one. This promise was renewed to Isaac and to Jacob; and at the death of Jacob his descendants, who of course were descendants of Abraham, were organized into twelve tribes, forming the nation of Israel, and were thereafter recognized as God's chosen nation. (Genesis 49:28; Deuteronomy 26:5) Then it was that the faithful believed that God's promised blessings would come through this nation, His chosen people. But in time they became slaves to the Egyptians and their hopes were almost blasted. They were sorely oppressed in Egypt when God sent Moses to be their deliverer and to lead the people of Israel out of Egyptian bondage. Moses was also a type foreshadowing the great One. (Acts 3:22) Moses died, and the promised blessing had not yet come. The prophetic statement made by Moses that God would raise up unto Israel one like unto himself led the prophets to understand that there would be raised up from the nation of Israel a great one who would be the deliverer and blesser of mankind.

305 Joshua followed next in line after Moses. His name signifies savior or deliverer. But he also was only a type of the great Deliverer.

306 Then David became the king of Israel. His name means beloved one. The Jews had hoped that he would be the great deliverer, but in his old age he abdicated the throne in favor of Solomon, and yet the blessing did not come. Solomon became the most famous man in the world for riches and wisdom, and the hopes of Israel were centered in him, only to be disappointed. David and Solomon were also but mere types of the great Deliverer.

307 The nation of Israel degenerated; and under the reign of Zedekiah, their last king, they fell into captivity to the Babylonians; and they continued subject to other nations until they were finally driven out of Palestine.

308 Moved by the holy spirit of God operating upon their minds, the holy prophets testified of the coming of this great Deliverer, both of His sufferings and of His glory that would follow; but they did not understand. The matter was a mystery to them. (1 Peter 1:11) Even the angels of heaven sought to look into it, but they were not permitted. God's purpose was to keep the matter secret until His own due time to reveal the great truth.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What great promise was made nearly two thousand years after the expulsion from Eden? Quote the promise. ¶ 304.

Did the promise have reference to the mystery of God? and was it understood then? ¶ 304.

Did Abraham understand the promise? ¶ 304.

Did Abraham have any children at that time? ¶ 304.

Through whom did Abraham expect the blessing to come to the people? ¶ 304.

What was expected through the seed of Abraham? ¶ 304.

What effect did the Israelites' enslavement have upon their hopes? ¶ 304.

Whom did God send to deliver the Israelites from Egypt? and whom did he typify? ¶ 304.

What effect did Moses' prophetic statement have upon the people with reference to the One of whom he was a type? ¶ 304.

What is signified by the name Joshua? and of whom was Joshua a type? ¶ 305.

Who was the beloved king of Israel? and what did the Jews hope would come through him? ¶ 306.

For what was Solomon famous? ¶ 306.

What became the condition of Israel under the reign of Zedekiah? ¶ 307.

Did the prophets who testified of the coming of Messiah understand their testimony? ¶ 308.

Were the angels of heaven permitted to understand? ¶ 308.

Why did God keep this mystery a secret? ¶ 308.

"By Myself have I Sworn, saith the Lord"

A promise backed up by such authority gives assurance of its fulfilment.

The great thing promised and bound by God's oath is that for which man is ever striving—life and happiness amidst conditions where nothing can mar the full enjoyment of life.

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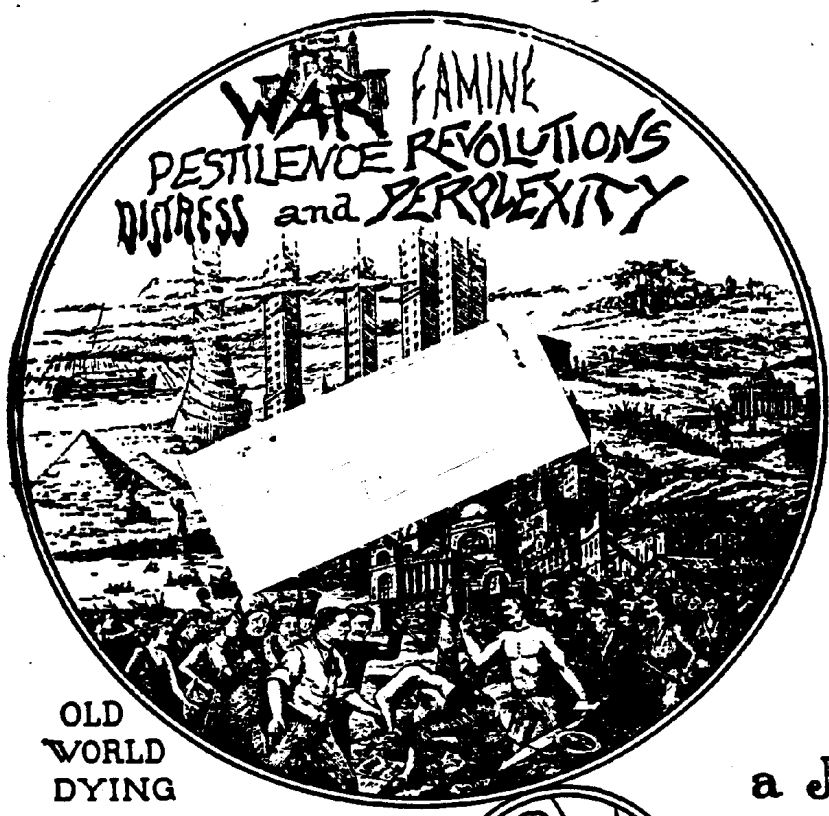
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OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage



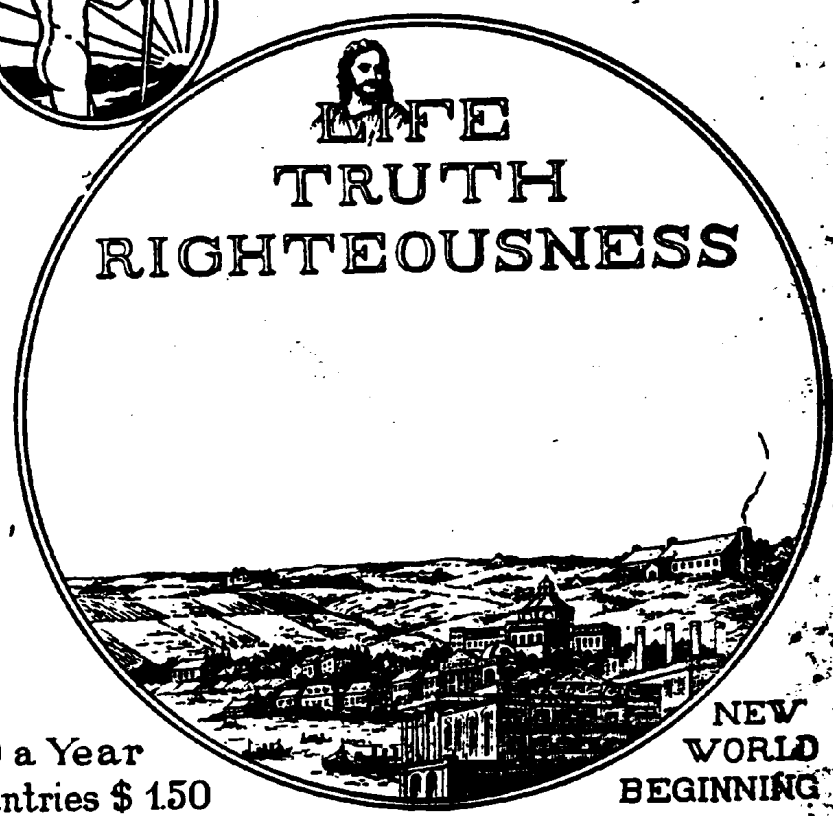
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July 2, 1924

A DIGEST OF WORLD NEWS

ASTRONOMICAL FEAST AT THE OBSERVATORY

USE OF PORK AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET

A DESIRABLE GOVERNMENT



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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Labor and Economics

Authority—Democratic Versus Plutocratic 629

Social and Educational

Digest of World News 611
Education in China and Japan 616
Suicide and Crime in Austria 615
Revising the Dictionary 626
A Golden Rule House 623

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

Business and Transportation in the United States 612
Breaking up of Estates in Czecho-Slovakia 615

Political—Domestic and Foreign

Youth Movement in the Churches 611
United States Postal Service 612
Canada, Argentine, Great Britain, The Hebrides 613
France, Germany 614
Roumania, Denmark, Russia 615
Turkey, Palestine, Mesopotamia, China, Philippines, Japan . . . 616

Agriculture and Husbandry

Agricultural Notes 612
The World's Need 629

Science and Invention

An Astronomical Feast at the Observatory 617
Kennan's Description of the Northern Lights 620

Home and Health

Pork as an Article of Diet 623

Travel and Miscellany

The Vapors Obey God's Law 624
Phrenology and The Bible 630

Religion and Philosophy

Preachers Condemning Themselves 631
A Desirable Government 633
Heard in the Office (No. 12) 637
"In the Day of the Lord's Recompense" 638
Studies in "The Harp of God" 639

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A Digest of World News

(Broadcast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor)

THE *Literary Digest* notes in the Brawley, California, *News* an article in which the editor of the *News* comments on the effort made by automobilists to avoid license plates in which the number thirteen or any combination of that number appears. It quotes the *News* as saying:

"There must be something wrong with our churches, schools, scientific institutions, and educational authorities. After two thousand years of Christianity, after five hundred years of modern civilization, and after one hundred years of scientific achievement, it still appears that in America we have a large class who at heart are pagans, believing in spooks, incantations, magic numbers, signs, and witchcraft. Fear is the basis of this pagan worship. Fear is the curse of mankind, and a drag on civilization."

The *Digest* was right in drawing attention to this editorial in the Brawley *News*. Fear *is* a curse on mankind; it *is* a drag on civilization. But this curse and drag could be at once removed if those who can, and should and do, know the meanings of the words *sheol, hades* and *gehenna,* and who know full well that these words do not in the remotest sense of the word signify torment of any kind, even temporarily, to anybody, would abandon their "professional ethics" and tell the people the truth. Nothing could be more wholesome; nothing could be more helpful to mankind.

The 500 Methodist young men and women, representing 110,000 Methodist students in colleges and universities, who met at Louisville, April 18, 19 and 20, disturbed things in the M. E. Church greatly by their demands for continuous employment for labor, and for a constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor, by their protest against the use of injunctions in industrial disputes, by their demand for public control of public utilities, and by their demand that the Methodist Church should henceforth be a Christian church to the extent that it should never bless or sanction another war, and should at once abolish military training in its colleges and universities.

A Lithuanian gentleman by the name of Litowsky is in America, giving exhibitions of his skill in remembering numbers. His explanation is that he associates the numbers with the colors of the spectrum. This is the key to the success of every mnemonic system, but there are people who are naturally gifted with most extraordinary mnemonic powers. The historian Macaulay could read a poem once and for a long time afterward repeat it verbatim; while the Italian librarian, Magliabecchi, literally never forgot anything. He could read a book at any time, and afterward repeat the contents of the book word by word, from beginning to end, without a mistake. During the Middle Ages it was claimed that in one of the Central European countries there were four thousand men who could repeat the entire Bible by rote, without an error.

An investigation by the Save a Life League of New York city shows that between 15,000 and 16,000 persons committed suicide in the United States during the last year, 2,000 of whom were disabled soldiers, left in sickness and poverty because of the wholesale graft in the Veterans Bureau.

Business—Finance—Transportation

BUSINESS is beginning to fall off in the United States, as is usual during the year of a presidential election. In the month of April, 60,000 men lost their jobs; and, as is always the case under such conditions, wages began to fall. The total decrease in payrolls for the month amounted to about $2,000,000. These figures are based upon a survey of 8,242 establishments.

Profits in copper are large. The Anaconda Copper Company made a net profit last year of nearly $9,000,000 after all expenses were paid. The profits of the Southern Pacific Railroad for last year were more than $44,000,000. The profits of the International Harvester Company for 1923 were over $10,000,000. The net profit of the steel trust for the first quarter of 1924 was more than $50,000,000. The profits of the Timkin Roller Bearing Company for the first quarter of 1924 were about $2,000,000; and of the Underwood Typewriter Company, about $1,000,000.

A novel experience is reported from Springfield, Missouri. On Saturday, May 10, there was a run on the Union National Bank of that city. The cashier telegraphed to St. Louis and Kansas City for help. Kansas City responded by $100,000 cash, hastily collected on Saturday afternoon, not a very good time to obtain money; while St. Louis did the phenomenal thing of collecting $400,000, and sending it by aeroplane, surely a new way of delivering money.

The greatly increased use of automobiles in the United States, an increase estimated at five million machines in 1924 over 1923, has created such a demand for gasoline that oil profits, very small a year ago, have now jumped again to large figures. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana reports $41,000,000 profit for the first quarter of 1924, after all charges were paid.

An indication of the growth of automobile traffic in New York city is provided in the fact that in 1916 there were in the entire city about forty-five persons per motor vehicle, while at present there are about fifteen. In other words, there are about three times as many machines in the streets now as there were seven years ago. Those who have been studying the problem estimate that in another seven years there will be in New York city about eight persons per motor vehicle.

U. S. Postal Service

EVERY year the postal service delivers on an average 112 letters to every man, woman and child in the United States, and over 100 newspapers, parcels or other articles. Every hour of every day in the year, 1,400,000 letters are dropped into the letter boxes. To handle this work requires a total of about 351,000 employés. One-half of all the farmers in the country get their mail by rural free delivery. During the year 1923, 65,000,000 letters were carried by aeroplane. There are over 5,000 postal cars in the American mail service. In 1857 it cost $2.04 to send a letter to Australia; today it costs five cents, and a letter may be sent to New Zealand or to the Philippines for only two cents. The post offices in the United States use 70,000 quarts of ink annually, and half as many quarts of mucilage. Six million yards of canvas are used annually to make the new mail-sacks required.

Agricultural Notes

MAY 10th is supposed to be the day for planting gardens throughout the North. It is safe to say that there were no gardens planted in the vicinity of Duluth, Minnesota, on that date; for only two days previous the streets and sidewalks of that city were covered with slush, and the air was filled with snowflakes. At the same time thirteen ships were jammed in the ice in the harbor.

We are very sorry for the people of California, where the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease is raging among the cattle and sheep of Los Angeles County. Human beings are not very apt to contract the disease, although it is quite common among children. The disease is seldom fatal. Milk from infected cattle is rendered safe for use only by boiling or pasteurization.

Dr. Richard T. Ely, Director of the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utility, has pointed out that in Chester County, Pennsylvania, taxes are now absorbing sixty-six percent of the net rent of all farms which are rented for cash. This is taken to mean that unless something comes soon to help the farmer, the Government, by taking the entire income of the land, will have taken the value of the land.

A woman in Madison, New Jersey, in answer to an advertisement undertook to raise rabbits for their fur and for food purposes. She started with six rabbits, and at the end of a year had nine hundred. But parties who had agreed to buy the fur and the rabbit carcases at seven dollars each, failed to keep their promise; and she went into bankruptcy, the rabbits in the meantime having destroyed every living thing on her farm.

Canada

CANADA is now to have some excitement similar to the entertainment we have been having at Washington. Senator J. D. Taylor, of Vancouver, British Columbia, has accused the Canadian Government of using its merchant marine on the Pacific Coast for smuggling liquor into the United States. He charges also that Government officials in Vancouver have conspired together to defraud marine insurance companies, that they are reeking with graft, that dishonest employés are promoted, that honest employés are dismissed, and that every attempt at an investigation has been thwarted by the activities of officials higher up. The Prime Minister of Newfoundland is also involved in liquor graft scandals.

Argentina

THE curious news comes from Argentina that the Argentine Government has been so dictatorial toward the Vatican that the Vatican desires a separation of church and state, which Argentina is not willing to grant. This is the exact opposite of the situation in Portugal some years ago, where the Pope then upon the throne made the most strenuous objections to the proposed separation of church and state in that country. It is well known that in America the Vatican seeks, and desires and would heartily welcome, as much union of church and state as it can obtain.

The students in Argentina universities have banded together, and succeeded in obtaining the dismissal of all professors who seem to them to be reactionary, out of touch with the spirit of the times.

Great Britain

THE following is from the pen of Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, written on December 15, 1915:

"When war breaks out, Christianity is defeated; but that is no justification for its surrender and its joining the enemy. The temper of hate and lying which rises during war, and which hands over the war spirit as an inheritance to peace, has been only rarely checked from Christian pulpits and in Christian literature; the duty of rational thoughtfulness and reflection upon the errors which brought war, and the wisdom which will avert it, has been the message of secular rather than religious bodies; the guardianship of honest inquiry and speech, which its own history has handed over to the Christian community, has been vindicated not by it but by those opposing. It is that neglect which marks the failure of the church today, and makes the songs of Christmas time a Cain's sacrifice."

Prime Minister MacDonald has done the courageous and manly thing to urge the world, or at least that portion of the world involved —Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium— to adopt the Dawes report complete and put it into operation immediately. Mr. MacDonald made this proposition within twenty-four hours after studying the report.

Britain has once more decided against a protective tariff, this time by a vote of 317 to 252.

An attempt in the British House of Commons to nationalize the coal mines has been defeated by a vote of 264 to 168.

The English King has signed the agreement for a treaty establishing a twelve-mile limit within which liquor-laden vessels approach the American coast at their own risk.

Reports from London are that the British Government has almost decided upon the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel in order to relieve the unemployment situation. The plan is that the British build half the tunnel, and the French the other half. A French company is ready to begin work as soon as it is certain that the British Government will approve the undertaking. It is proposed to have in the center a chamber which can be flooded by either side in case of an emergency.

It is estimated that the Dover-to-Calais tunnel could be completed in about six years. The channel rock is of soft chalk. The estimated cost is $300,000,000. When the tunnel is completed, only six hours will be required to go from London to Paris by train.

The Hebrides

WE HAVE previously called attention to the deplorable condition of the 45,000 people who go to make up the population of the Hebrides Islands, off the west coast of Scotland. For two years there has been a succession of bad weather in the Hebrides, making it impossible to raise or harvest any crops. The British Government is now endeavoring to move about one-third of the population to Western Canada, so as to enable the remainder to earn

a living. The Hebrideans are loathe to leave their native land; and many times after full arrangements have been made for their departure, they abandon the idea of emigration and return to their cottages.

France

THE New York *World* says of the new party that has come into control of French affairs, that "they are the thoughtful French middle class, whose principles of internal policy fall midway between the Socialists and the Republicans. They oppose the influence of big business and of the church in government, and they also oppose the reactionary press."

The election shows that France has gone back to her pre-war democratic liberalism, with a completeness which has surprised even the most successful candidates. As a result of the defeat of M. Poincaré there was a sudden and heavy fall in the value of the French franc, and also in the Belgian franc. Normally worth twenty cents each, the French franc has been down to about five and a half cents, and the Belgian franc to about four and a half cents.

Senator Borah says that the defeat of M. Poincaré creates the brightest outlook in Europe that we have had for a long time. He adds: "The course of England, the wise, far-seeing, courageous policy of Prime Minister MacDonald, and now the course which seems to be initiated in France, may possibly lead even the United States out of its war trance, and cause us to adopt a tolerant and constructive foreign policy also." Hopeful man!

The drift toward the control of public affairs by the common people becomes more and more accentuated year by year. Until 1910 France and Switzerland were the only republics in Europe. Since then Portugal, Russia, Germany, Austria, Greece, and Turkey, as well as China, have become republics. Britain has come under the control of a Labor Government; while France, Denmark and Sweden have become Socialistic. In the United States the present drift is away from a continuance of government by Mr. Morgan's U. S. Chamber of Commerce to government by the people.

Despatches from Jerusalem report that several weeks ago, when the natives under French control in Syria refused to pay taxes, French airplanes bombed and destroyed sixty villages, killing men, women and children indiscriminately. If this report is true, it becomes one of the greatest horrors of the time of horrors in which we live.

The Nation reports that in the section of France which was devastated by the World War an era of grafting has been going on unequaled by anything before known in history. It cites the shining example of a sugar refinery which was bought for 335,000 francs early in 1914. The refinery was destroyed by war. The company that had bought it asked for damages to the amount of 10,000,000 francs, and actually received 7,000,000 francs—a little more than twenty times what the property had cost. The same company received 3,000,000 francs indemnity for another factory purchased for 275,000 francs; and it received 2,000,000 francs for damages to other properties, the actual damages having amounted to only 240,000 francs. The current procedure is for the common people of France to pay these preposterous claims, and then French politicians endeavor to collect them from Germany as legitimate reparations claims.

Germany

THERE seems to be a slight difference between Germany and the Reparations Commission as to the amounts which Germany has paid toward reparation. The Commission published a statement showing that up to the end of 1923 the Germans had paid eight and one-half billion gold marks; while at the same time the Berlin Government issued a statement that the payments amounted to sixty billion gold marks. The reasons for these differences of opinion are too intricate for examination here, but the general report says:

"Day after day, between September, 1919, and January 11, 1923, a coal train of fifty cars crossed the German frontier every quarter of an hour, all for the purpose of supplying French, Belgian and Italian industries, without any consideration in return. This was hardly an indication of bad faith on the part of Germany; and these coal deliveries, which amounted in round figures to a total of 54,000,000 tons, are only a small part of the vast tribute that Germany has paid to its former enemies from the conclusion of the armistice down to December 31, 1923. Such enormous payments as Germany has made in four years under the treaty of Versailles have never before been made or imposed upon any people in history."

Statistics compiled by the Bankers Trust Company show that the present wealth of the twenty nations that engaged in the World War is now almost exactly one-half of what it was before the war occurred. The wealth of Germany has decreased from $80,000,000,000 to $55,000,000,000. The wealth of Great Britain and her colonies has increased from $140,000,000,000 to $149,000,000,000. The wealth of the United States has increased from $200,000,000,000 to $230,000,000,000; while that of France remains unchanged at about $60,000,000,000.

An American returning from Berlin states that meals alone in that city now cost about $20.00 a day.

At this time there are 300,000 miners on strike or locked out in the mining districts of the Ruhr and Saxony. The miners demanded the seven-hour day and increased wages, and in consequence the mines were closed by the owners.

The Krupp Plant has been made over from top to bottom, and is now quite busily employed making locomotives, agricultural and textile machinery, cash registers, automobiles, giant steam shovels, and so on down to and including such small articles as needles and pins. There are fifty-three thousand workers at the Krupp Plant.

Denmark

WHILE other countries are talking about disarmament, Denmark has really and completely disarmed. It has a national militia of 55,000 which could be organized for use in an emergency, but has discontinued its standing army.

Czecho-Slovakia

THE Government of Czecho-Slovakia is actively engaged in breaking up the greater estates within her border. Within the past year, 350 estates amounting to about 500,000 acres have been broken up into smaller portions of land. The owners of the large estates are being recompensed for the holdings thus taken from them.

Austria

ONLY a few weeks ago it was widely reported that Austria was rapidly recovering from the effects of the World War. Different reports are now current. In the effort to depress the French franc, the bankers of Vienna got beyond their depth, with the result that suicides among them are now matters of daily occurrence. Additionally, a crime wave is sweeping over that country. There has been an epidemic of poisonings. Suicides have been so frequent that six cases of suicide were recently reported in one night; and in the city of Budapest, Hungary, there were 105 suicides in a single month.

Roumania

IT IS reported that the entire Roumanian army has been mobilized, including all the men up to forty years of age; and that hostilities are about to break out between Roumania and Russia.

Russia

DESPATCHES indicate a very considerable immigration of various sorts into Russia, including groups of colonists from the United States, Germany, Switzerland, and Canada. These settlers are occupying portions of the great estates which were broken up by the Soviet revolution. By way of retaliation, however, further immigration from America is now forbidden.

The name of the city which was once St. Petersburg, and subsequently Petrograd, has been changed once more by the Russians. It is now called Leningrad. Despatches from Leningrad declare that in the graves of persons of wealth who were buried in Russia a hundred years ago, there were found passports issued by the bishop of St. Petersburg, requesting St. Peter to admit the bearer to heaven and to the full enjoyment of all its privileges thereafter forever, without any hindrances. It might be added that although these passports were signed by the bishop, they would have been just as efficient if they had been signed by a newsboy, a bootblack, or a bewhiskered seller of vodka.

The idea that any human being has any scheme by which he can prevail upon St. Peter or Mary or Jesus or anybody else to obtain indulgences or other favors for some purchaser is as foolish as the carrying of a rabbit's foot. All that can be said for such a scheme is that it helps the circulation of money; for it accomplishes nothing else.

Turkey—Palestine—Mesopotamia

KEMAL PASHA, not content with having suppressed the Caliphate, thus ousting Mohammedanism from its throne, has now decided, the newspapers say, to oust the heads of the Greek Church, the Armenian Church, and the Jewish Church from Constantinople. He accuses these institutions of being enemies of progress and hotbeds of political intrigues, opposed to the welfare of the Turkish Republic.

Surprising stories come from the Sinaitic Peninsula to the effect that it is possible that parts of the original ten commandments, written by the finger of God and broken by Moses at the foot of Mount Sinai when he discovered the people in idolatry, may have been found. The reputed discoverer, Dr. Flinders Petrie, has a world-wide reputation for scholarship, having made many interesting discoveries in connection with the witness to the Lord in the land of Egypt; namely, the Great Pyramid, mentioned in the nineteenth chapter of the prophecy of Isaiah.

Another discovery, perhaps even more significant, is that of a library of tablets occupying forty rooms in the city of Kish, the oldest capital of Babylon, founded immediately after the Flood.

China

BOTH China and Japan are making wonderful strides in the adoption of Esperanto. There is now an Esperanto University in Peking, with about two hundred students from all parts of China, Siberia and Japan. All the lessons are given in Esperanto. In Japan, Esperanto teachers are traveling from place to place, forming classes and giving lectures continuously. In China there is a number of schools which have courses in the new language.

The Philippines

THROUGH their spokesman at Washington, Mr. Manual Roxos, speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, the Filipinos are urging that they be given their immediate freedom on the following grounds: That they established a Republic twenty-five years ago, which was supplanted by a colonial régime without their consent; that the Filipinos had practical control of the Islands during the World War; that the government of the Philippines has functioned successfully in the hands of the natives; that the present administration there is reactionary and militaristic; that government at a distance is difficult; and that the House Committee of insular affairs has voted in favor of Philippine independence. The arguments offsetting this are generally of a financial sort, which evidently should not have much weight where questions of liberty are involved.

The President of the Philippine Senate, Manual Quezon, declares that the Filipinos themselves can supply all the capital they need to develop their natural resources. Miss Alice Park, of California, always in the forefront of every good cause, was one of the speakers at the hearing in Washington in behalf of Philippine independence.

In the effort to find some argument against Philippine independence, the vice-president of the American Chamber of Commerce in the Philippines indicated where his heart was in the statement that the withdrawal of American sovereignty from the Philippines would be the beginning of the end of Anglo-Saxon influence in the Far East, in India and in Egypt. In other words, we may suppose that it would mark an end of the British opium monopoly. Well, suppose it should, what of it?

Japan

AMERICANS who have been in Japan are convinced that war between Japan and the United States is coming soon. So many Americans were eager to leave Japan, when the discussion of the Japanese exclusion was at its height, that the steamships were overcrowded, and thousands of people were unable to get away.

Extra Copies of The Golden Age

WE HAVE a small surplus of No. 119 GOLDEN AGE, dated April 9th, 1924. This number contains "Facts About Miracle Wheat," which is an excellent number to use wherever Pastor Russell's character is defamed. It also contains "Luther's Ninety-five Theses." We will sell these in bundles of 25 copies for 50 cents. Other extra copies may be had. Assorted lots of 25 copies for 50 cents. Address: THE GOLDEN AGE, 18 Concord Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Astronomical Feast at the Observatory *By Mrs. E. Schutzbach (Switzerland)*

"I BRING you an invitation to the observatory." With these words I was greeted by Dr. Minatti, a physicist, with whom I was acquainted. "There," he continued, "we will meet Professor Xyland, who is en route to Asia, and who is making only a brief sojourn here. But hurry, as we shall be called for immediately; and probably we shall stay up there over night."

To me this meant a great treat. The famous physicist, Professor Xyland, was not only a man of great learning, but, moreover, a devout Christian.

Hardly was I armed with notebook and pencil, when the automobile which was to take us to the observatory came into sight.

It was a wonderful evening. The west was still dipped in gold and purple, from the last rays of the sinking sun, but not for long; for hardly an hour later the blue silk of the celestial dome was decorated with stars.

In less than an hour we were at our destination, where we met Professors Xyland and Hennach, as well as a young student of physics, Eugene Bergolf. After the introduction and exchange of greetings, Dr. Minatti whispered to me: "Professor Xyland is just our man. Like none other he understands how to point out the glories of the Creator and to help others to see His wisdom. Just ask him questions. I will make memoranda of all in your notebook."

That sounded promising, as the golden stars beamed down upon me; and involuntarily I thought of the words of the great Ruler of the world to Abraham: "Look now toward heaven, and tell the stars, if thou be able to number them!" (Genesis 15:5) Happily I anticipated that this evening, or rather this night, would permit us an especially deep insight into God's great wonder-world.

The guest stepped to the powerful equatorial, which he praised as being a very excellent telescope.

"If it is agreeable to you," he said, "we could utilize this exceptionally clear and beautiful night for consideration and observation of some of the fixed stars." And hardly had all agreed when he invited us to look at the beautiful star Mira, at the neck of the Whale.

"Mira, that is, the wonderful," explained the Professor, "occasionally appears to us, of course only for a few weeks, as a star of first magnitude, then gradually decreases in brightness. Now, however, we see it just in its most beautiful deep red luster, which does full justice to its name Mira, the wonderful. Yet after a few weeks it is no longer discernible to the naked eye. It belongs to the class of so-called variable stars, among which we distinguish three different varieties; the Mira type, the Lyra type, and the Algol type. There are known today hundreds of variable stars of the Mira type, whose variability, it is assumed, is traceable to spots, the same as are shown also at times by our sun.

"Stars of the Algol type give forth a white light. The assumed cause for their variability is that planets rotate around them and temporarily darken them to our eyes. The fixed star Algol—the Arabians call it monster, devil—in the constellation Perseus, is in all probability a giant sun."

Looking at the deep red glowing Mira affects me peculiarly. Does not the singer Isaiah call the Prince of Life wonderful—"Mira"?—Isaiah 9:6.

"To me," remarked Professor Xyland, "it is a symbol of the glowing love of the Eternal God, like a blood-drop out of the ocean of love."

The Splendor of the Stars

A LOUD exclamation of admiration interrupts the speaker, induced by the majestic Sirius, which had been caught in the instrument. In bluish-white splendor this sovereign of light looks down to greet us. A smaller sister-sun rotates about it once in fifty years.

"Just imagine this giant sun, which exceeds the brightness and warmth of our sun by six or seven thousand times!" Dr. Minatti now was heard to say. "Sirius, as Flammarion says, travels many million kilometers daily. In a fairly straight line, it rushes through space; and because of its tremendous speed, it overcomes all attraction. From unknown space it comes and travels on and on into unknown star-worlds. In order to be able to appreciate this glorious sun in its full splendor, one would have to seek southern countries. Only there does this majesty of fire show itself in its incomparable magnificence and beauty."

"Now Arcturus sends its light to us through the telescope," the young physicist interrupts his colleague. "It is well known to all of us,

this red love-star. Even a glance at it with the unaided eye makes us conclude that it is a sun of immense proportions."

"Yes," assents Professor Xyland, "Arcturus could actually melt our earth, if it would come near us. But quietly and majestically it runs its course, with its planetary princes rotating about it at distances of thousands of millions of kilometers, their revolutions probably requiring thousands of years. This king of light, according to Elkin's calculations, exceeds the size of our sun by 550,000 times—a red ocean of fire, compared to which our king of the day looks like a little dwarf."

"Looking at the innumerable worlds of light," joined in Professor Hennach, who had thus far remained silent and who was now in charge of the instrument, "the thought involuntarily forces itself upon one: What immeasurable energies must be at the command of the Creator of this universe! And for what lofty aims and purposes were all these glorious wonderworks created! This thought will not leave me, Professor," he remarked to Professor Xyland; "what do you think of it?"

"On no account do I believe," he answered, "that these innumerable millions and millions of suns, planets and their satellites, were created only because of their being beautiful to look at, and will forever run their courses and rotate about each other without aim or purpose. When we see how upon our own planet active life obtains, not only upon land but in just as abundant profusion in the air and in the ocean —yea, even the waterdrop is a living world in which, no longer discernible to the naked eye, infusoria, monads, and above all the little wheel animalcule (or rotifier) with its wonderful little body clear as crystal, happily romp about and sail along—it would actually be difficult to imagine that, aside from our own terra, all planets should remain desolate and empty. In fact, the entire extended natural sciences speak against this. Kant, for instance, calls this assumption an absurdity."

"To the telescope," calls Dr. Minatti; "Regulus, the main star in the Great Lion, a beautiful giant sun, is looking at us. How appropriate is its name—Regulus, the 'king star'! Proudly it flashes to us a royal greeting. This star, glowing forth in bluish white rays, has an olive-colored sun revolving about it."

"It must be even many times greater than the red Arcturus," explained Professor Xyland, "because notwithstanding the enormous distance, Regulus beams down on us like a fixed star of first magnitude. This prince of light occupies a space in the universe against which our solar system with its planets represents only a tiny speck of earth."

The telescope is adjusted a little toward the north; and the wonderful and most beautiful double-star of the northern hemisphere sends its rays of light to us; the main star, glistening in magnificent golden brilliance, is circled about by a sapphire-blue sun. The illuminating power of this marvelously beautiful star is so great that it can be discerned with the aid of the telescope even in broad daylight.

It is as though I hear the old seer Isaiah saying, "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, that bringeth out their host by number: he calleth them [these thousands of millions of shining stars] all by names!"—Isaiah 40:26.

Orion Is a United Family

BUT in reality only the telescope, spectroscope, and photography make possible an insight into the world of fixed stars, magnificent above all conception, so that astonishment over the wisdom and greatness of the Builder of the Universe, everywhere manifest, becomes endless. Then first one begins to realize that it is God's business to be Creator. Also His Divine Word is full of fine allusions and suggestions for man to listen to and to heed this symphony, whose sound waves and light waves lead to the Fountainhead itself.

"Knowest thou," the Almighty calls to Job, "the ordinances of heaven?" "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades [the seven stars, which are united into one celestial family], or loose the bands of Orion?"—Job 38:33, 31.

As spectroscopical research reveals, the constellation Orion is a united family, which is bound together among themselves by invisible fetters. In like manner, unknown powers and bonds unite the far-apart suns of the Great Bear into one mighty family of stars in the heavens. Even to the naked eye the star-bedecked celestial dome provides an elevating spectacle, in which Job already rejoiced. But how would he have felt could he have discerned

the swarms of shining suns, star groups, star fogs, light fogs, light oceans, etc., through modern optical instruments! How he would have marveled over phenomena like, for instance, spiral fogs, where thousands of suns represent a giant Catharine-wheel, whose direction of revolution is clearly discernible in the form of the rays! An incomprehensible richness of creation discloses itself to the gaze!

"While on my last trip to Africa," Professor Xyland interrupted the awed silence, "I often had opportunity to observe the southern skies. At that time the sight of a star of sixth magnitude in the Southern Cross, visible to the unaided eye only in a perfectly clear sky, interested me more than anything else. Seen through the telescope, it represents a true little jewelbox of celestial gems, compared to which the earth is only a tiny grain of dust. This wonder star is in reality a shining astral family of one hundred and ten suns, sparkling in beautiful opalescence—sea blue and sapphire, ruby, emerald, violet, some sending forth rays of precious gold and silver lustre—briefly stated, a family of light glowing beyond measure, whose members are bound together among themselves by various powers and bonds, and which presumably also have planets rotating about them. How this celestial roundelay, with its magically beautiful opalescence, praises the All-wise and Omnipotent Creator!"

I caught Toliman, in the constellation Centaur, upon the film. The sight of this double sun, shining in dazzling brilliancy, is overwhelming; no picture could possibly reproduce its splendor. Mentally, I pictured to myself how these oceans of light and fire are lashed into waves thousands of kilometers high, like gigantic red and gold colored fountains and cataracts of glowing hydrogen, gushing up and rushing down again. But never will it be possible for us human beings to behold such a dreadful, yet terribly beautiful spectacle close by; we would be driven to flight by the terrific heat before the flood of light could make us blind.

The Mystery of Light

WHAT oceans of light, beyond comprehension, must surround the throne of the Most High, I thought. No wonder David declares: "Who coverest thyself with light as with a garment; who stretchest out the heavens like a curtain!" (Psalm 104:2) Also, it was said unto Moses: "Thou canst not see my face; for there shall no man see me, and live."—Exodus 33:20.

"What is light, anyway?" questioned Dr. Minatti.

"Science as yet gives us no definite answer to this question," answered Professor Hennach. "For a long time the emission theory was believed, according to which the sun and also the other fixed stars cast off luminous matter with great velocity. Now light waves are assumed, that are transmitted through the primary substance, the earth's ether. Nevertheless, even this theory does not explain what light is. On the contrary, one gets into even deeper fogs of mystery. In the case of light waves, one really does not know what undulates, but on no account is it a substance, as happens with water or air waves."

"Light to this day has remained a wonderfully beautiful, glowing mystery," Professor Xyland interposed, "which to us children of men pictures the glory and wisdom of the Creator of the universe in millions of ways. And the more we try to penetrate, the more there are revealed to us new beauties and powers. Greater miracles and riches come continually to view, and with them even deeper, more impenetrable mysteries, which emphasize and give unsuspected meaning to the words of the great Apostle: 'God dwelleth in an unapproachable light; no man hath ever seen him, nor can see him.'"—1 Tim. 6:16.

"As far as I know," I interrupt the silence which ensued, "they are unable to give a satisfactory explanation of the appearance of the beautiful polar lights. Or has science recently made progress in this direction?"

"No appreciable progress," Professor Xyland took up the question. "The electrical nature of the polar lights, of course, is now undoubted. It is supposed that they are caused by an illumination of the air, which originates from cathode rays of the sun. One distinguishes two kinds of polar lights; ray-emitting, and the so-called drape or mantle light, which create the impression of a curtain suspended in the air.

"The polar lights seem to be connected in some way with the magnetic elements of the earth. Except for a belt about twenty-five degrees wide surrounding the equator, one can observe them throughout the entire earth. Self-

evidently, however, they appear more frequently and more beautiful nearer the magnetic poles. The disturbances of magnetic needles, so often observed during display of polar lights, point to a close connection between the polar light and earth magnetism, although probably produced by a common cause. The color is affected by the intensity of the phenomena; and possibly also by the meteorological conditions of the atmosphere. The effect of the light, as has been observed to date, is not powerful enough to conceal stars of first magnitude. The explorer, G. Kennan, describes in his writings a polar light observed by himself. This must have been an extraordinarily beautiful one."

Description of Northern Lights

AT OUR request, to secure for us this description, the Professor left the following excerpt, which follows here verbatim:

"While we were yet in Anadyrsk, we had the opportunity to see one of the finest Northern Light displays, the brilliance of which astonished even the natives. It was a cold, dark, but clear winter night, and not a trace of the coming phenomenon could be observed in the early evening hours. Several rays of light did flash up in the north; and a faint glimmering, like that of the rising moon, appeared on the horizon. But those were ordinary appearances. Late at night, however, Dodd called to us: 'Quick! Quick! Come out!' Arriving outside, there appeared to us a splendor of light and colors, which kept us completely spellbound. The universe seemed to be on fire. A gigantic bow, shining in all colors of the prisma, spanned from the east to the west; and from its convex edge a long fringe of red and yellow lights extended toward the zenith. In short intervals, parallel with this bow, broad light waves appeared on the horizon, and flowed majestically over the entire heavens like great clouds of phosphorescent light, that rolled out of an endless ocean of light.

"Each part of this great bow undulated, quivered for a moment, changed colors; and the brilliant lights that surrounded its edge flashed back and forth in great curves, like the flaming sword of the angel at the gate to paradise. Immediately thereafter the large Northern Light rainbow with its lights moved slowly toward the zenith; and just below the first, a second bow of like beauty formed itself, from which a long row of colored spears flashed toward the North Star, as if a heavenly battalion were presenting their weapons before their commanding archangel. With every moment this phenomenon unfolded its supernatural beauty.

"The rays of light revolved rapidly like the spokes of a great light wheel, the bright streams shot forth from the ends of the bow towards its center; and also in the north a fiery glow showed itself, making the sky purple and flooding the earth with a roseate gleam. But already the red had disappeared, and an orange colored lightning flashed above us with such blinding brilliance, as though the entire atmosphere were suddenly on fire.

"I held my breath for a moment in expectation of a terrific thunder clap, which I believed must now follow this phenomenon. But neither in the sky nor upon the earth did any sound break the silence of the night. I could not imagine that anything could be added to this beautiful spectacle. The rapidly changing red, blue, green and yellow in the sky were reflected so vividly by the white blanket of snow that the entire world at times seemed dipped in blood. Then again it quivered in a pale greenish atmosphere, against which the great purple and yellow bows contrasted in indescribable beauty.

"But that was not all! While we were watching with unaverted gaze, the ebbing and rising of this exalted canopy of varicolored lights, the last seal of this beautiful revelation broke suddenly, and both bows were simultaneously shattered into many thousand parallel beams, *each of which, in regular succession showed the seven original colors of the spectrum.*

"From horizon to horizon, there were now spanned two broad bridges of colored beams, upon which one almost imagined the bright figures from another world going to and fro. Amid exclamations of amazement and the shriek of the natives: *'God have mercy upon us!'* these numerous beams now began to move rapidly in dance-like fashion and shot past each other with such confusing swiftness that the eye could no longer follow them.

"The entire dome of the sky seemed to be a large growing kaleidoscope of shattered rainbows. Never would I have thought that a Northern Light could form such a beautiful spectacle; and I am not ashamed to admit *that its stateliness filled me for the moment with a reverential fear.* The entire sky from zenith to horizon was a rolling ocean of colors and fire, *purple and rose, scarlet and green, colors for which language has no words.*

"The signs in the sky were even marvelous enough to be heralders of a coming to end of the world. Lightnings of glorious quivering color covered half of the sky for a moment and disappeared like summer lightnings; bright green rays of light shot quickly and without sound toward the zenith; thousands of colored beams passed by each other in two beautiful bows, and huge, glowing waves rolled out of space, breaking through the atmosphere of the dark earth in long rows of shining rays.

"With the dividing of the two bows into uniform bars, the spectacle reached the height of its beauty. The first bow disappeared, and shortly thereafter the second also. The colored rays became less frequent and paler. The waves of light no longer extended to the zenith; and an hour later nothing but a few dimly lighted clouds in the dark sky reminded one of the Northern Light.

"No other natural phenomenon is so wonderful, so mysterious, so terrible in its supernatural brilliance as the Northern Light. The veil which hides from the eye of mortals the glory of the throne of the Highest seems to be lifted, and the reverent observer is removed from everyday life and imagines to stand before God."—"Tent Life in Siberia."

Everlasting Life Necessary to Know God

"WHETHER it is in God's plan ever to reveal upon our as yet young terra all the wonders now concealed, will probably remain unanswered for a long time. Under any circumstances, however, this will require nothing more and nothing less than EVERLASTING LIFE!" the Professor concluded.

"To Job," Professor Hennach again took up the conversation, "the question was propounded: 'Where is the way where light dwelleth?' And again: 'By what way is the light spread out [according to exact translation]?' (Job 38: 19, 24) Job did not answer; and science only makes up hypotheses concerning it."

Here Professor Xyland interrupted with the words: "We answer to the first question: 'To Thee, O God, because Thou art the light!'"

"'But Him,' says the wise Solomon, 'the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain.' To solve this mystery, we must follow the traces of the Divine Sun, just as with the question: What is life?"

"What a Being of Light, beyond comprehension of the human mind, must the Creator be, whose incomplete works even, as the innumerable fixed stars probably are, shine in such rich, glowing beauty of colors!" mused the young physicist.

"Even our sun alone," Professor Xyland continued this trend of thought, "of necessity must offer an unheard-of, overwhelming spectacle, if closer by we could admire its flaming, ruddy geysers of hydrogen, its gold-colored natrium flames and its emerald-green copper gases, etc. What power and beauty of light this king contains and has around him! His wonderful sparkle greets the morning with rays of gold and in the evening places, as if by magic, in the blue of the western skies a glorious purple, embroidered, as it were, with gold. And what immeasurable wealth he gives us human beings, even though he lets us have only a fraction of his power! But even that suffices to produce life so rich and varied that after many hundred years we would be able to search hardly the thousandth part.

A Moon Viewpoint of Earth

"IF WE could observe from the moon the playing of the sunbeams upon our earth, we would be witnesses of a fairylike playing of lights. In beautiful glittering color we would see the earth hovering above us as our moon, her shining lights so vividly contrasted against the deep black sky that we would hardly be conscious of the night. We would there see the beautiful earth thirteen and one-half times larger than the moon viewed from the earth. Beautifully the emerald waves of the Atlantic Ocean would glitter toward us, while in the vast water surface we would immediately recognize the reflection of our king of the day.

"And with the passing hours, the picture would change continually. Now we can distinguish the American Continents. A white belt seems to lie around the equator; these are masses of clouds driven by the winds across the ocean. Far up north glitter the ice fields of the arctic zone. And now appears a wonderful picture. The vast Pacific Ocean shines in beautiful sea-green; we even recognize numerous islands in it.

"And once again we see, like a giant diamond, the dazzling picture of our sun. Already we see Asia and Australia coming to view on the western edge, glittering in many colors; China and Japan shine forth a deep green; the deserts, on the other hand, are yellow. After a short time we recognize Europe, especially conspicuous Italy, which is bathing in the shining blue waves of the sparkling Mediterranean Sea. So it continues, while the earth indefatigably turns on its axis, and thereby lets the sun light up ever new beauties and charms; surprising colors play into the darkness of space."

"How, then," Dr. Minatti interposed, "would the glorious sun Capella, which in one day sends forth such floods of light as our daystar does in one year, wrap the earth in a blaze of light of indescribable color beauty! Or what a pleasing sight would present itself to the inhabitants of such planets—in case they are inhabited, of course—where several suns of different colors rise! What an unfathomable wonder-work is this world structure! 'Star differs from star,' nowhere mechanical or monotonous; incompre-

hensible complexity and still all complete harmony. In fact, the entire creation is a beautiful poem made up of wonderful verses of light, colors, forms, sounds, powers, and laws."

"Professor," I interposed, "in this beauty of creation, does our little earth not look like a black, sinister little dot, when we think of all the existing misery, all the strife and contention; in short, the dark night of sin and death, which has punished mankind now for 6,000 years?"

Great God, Thee We Praise!

WITH flashing eyes he flared up: "Our terra a dark little dot! Next to the throne of God it is to me the brightest spot of the entire universe. For did not the mighty Logos, the world's Builder who created all these things under the direction of the Most High, these sovereigns of light and majesties of fire [with sparkling eyes he pointed up to the sky with his hand], did He not live here upon this earth, and was it not ennobled by Him? For what purpose, you all know. In like manner, as undoubtedly millions of years before the eternal God had given Him the commission to bring into being these wonderful hosts of stars and to establish the laws for all of them, suited to each individually, so 1,900 years ago a new work, which He had to accomplish upon our earth, was put before Him!

"The Logos left His glory and came down to pay the ransom for Father Adam, condemned to death, in order to purchase back for him, and thereby also for all his posterity—mankind—the life forfeited by disobedience. Therefore, no matter if ever so dark shadows hover about the earth, I already see it in the golden brilliance of future aions completed, in indescribable glory and beauty, worthy, in the days when He was flesh, to have given lodging to the great Logos, now the Prince of Life; worthy also of a perfect race of human beings, when every one as a wonder of divine love reflects the image of the Creator, and causes joy and pleasure to the Ruler and King of the universe. What, then, does this six-thousand-year night of the permission of evil mean in the future aions, when every new brilliance and beauty outshines the previous? An eclipse of the sun caused by the shadows of sin, which permits the sunshine of divine love, wisdom, supreme power, and righteousness to shine forth only the more bright!

"How all powers and characteristics now dormant in man will then grandly develop, and bring forth precious fruits! And earth itself will blossom in beauty never seen before! Must not hearts be kindled in blessed rapture over the satisfying joy? Every being will breathe love for the gracious Creator, as well as for his fellow creature! And as none of the sweet flowers in the wealth of their glory is like another, so every creature shall bring pleasure to the great God by his own beauty and kind; and praises and adoration will rise up on wings of love to the throne of the Eternal God. And He will open up the gates of heaven and pour out floods of blessings and streams of love upon all.

"Then a powerful 'Te Deum Laudamus'—Great God, Thee we praise!—will roar and thunder all around the terrestrial ball. And in this all the heavenly hosts will join exultantly as they did at the creation of this earth!"

The words filled our hearts with solemn joy. Moved and touched we took our leave and parted. The astronomical feast, which had lasted until four o'clock in the morning, will long remain in our memories like a benediction from heaven.

"The Science of the Stars"—*Shelley*

"Beyond lay stretched the boundless universe!
There, far as the remotest line
That limits swift imagination's flight,
Unending orbs mingled in mazy motion,
Immutably fulfilling
Nature's eternal law.

"Above, below, around,
The circling systems formed
A wilderness of harmony—
Each with undeviating aim
In silence eloquent through depths of space
Pursued its wondrous way."

Pork as an Article of Diet *By Gerald Barry*

IT IS well known that the Jewish people to this day do not eat pork, which is one of the articles of food forbidden by the law of Moses. (Leviticus 11:7, 8) Our Lord Jesus when on earth showed His perfect harmony with His Father's will in this respect, not only by observing this command Himself, as all Jews were required to do, but also by His dealings with the man possessed with a legion of devils (demons) which He allowed to enter into the herd of swine, as recorded in Matthew 8:28-34; Mark 5:1-20; Luke 8:26-39. Jesus' action in this respect showed His perfect harmony with His Father's law.

Some might query: Why did Jesus permit the devils to enter into the herd of swine, thus causing a considerable loss to the owners of the swine? The answer to this question seems to be that if those Jews had been living faithfully up to their law, they would not have been keeping swine. Apparently they raised the swine not for their own use but rather to sell to their Gentile neighbors, who had no scruples about eating pork. But Jesus in this miracle showed that even in doing this they had violated the spirit of the Mosaic Law; for we cannot imagine that Jesus would permit the wanton destruction of any creature or thing without a purpose. Evidently His purpose was to show His full harmony with both the letter and the spirit of His Father's law, and also to show them that if pork was forbidden to the Jews as an article of food because it was unclean, they were not loving their neighbors as themselves when encouraging them in the use of it.

St. Paul clearly shows that the Gospel Church of this age, from the first advent of Christ until the glorification of the Church during His second presence, is not under the restrictions of the Jewish law (Galatians 2:16); and that they therefore may eat without condemnation the things that were forbidden under that law.—Romans 14:14; 1 Timothy 4:3-5.

God thus places such under a law of liberty, which in His wisdom He sees will best accomplish the purpose He has in view during the Gospel Age. This law of liberty in no wise forbids anyone from voluntarily foregoing the use of swine's flesh or anything else that one may perceive to be injurious to health, even as it places no condemnation on those who use these things. The only command God places upon His people in these respects is that they follow His example and grant full liberty to each other to follow the dictates of their own conscience in these matters.—Romans 14:2, 3, 13.

The writer of this article has long wondered what was the reason why swine were forbidden by God to the Jews. Just recently he read in a medical work some facts that fully demonstrate the wisdom and love of God in the matter. The following quotation is from a work entitled "Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense," by E. B. Foote, M. D.:

"One of the most common causes of blood impurities is the use of pork. . . . As an article of diet, pork exerts a most pernicious influence on the blood, overloading it with carbonic acid gas, and filling it with scrofula. The hog is not a healthy animal. From its birth it is an inveterate gormandizer; and to satisfy its . . . cravings for food, everything in field or gutter, however filthy, finds lodgment in its capacious stomach. It eats filth, and wallows in its filth, and is itself but a living mass of filth.

"When, therefore, it is remembered that all our limbs and organs have been picked up from our plates, that our bodies are made up of the things we have eaten, what pork-eater will felicitate himself with the reflection that according to physiological teaching he is physically *part hog*? . . . From the earliest history of swine, they have been regarded as more subject to scrofula than any other animal. . . . Again, pork is charged with being wormy. . . . They are called Trichinæ, and the disease they produce in man is denominated 'Trichiniasis.'

"The parasites are so minute that they can make their way to any part of the system. . . . Trichiniasis took the form of an epidemic in some parts of Germany in 1865, and handled a great many people on this side of the Atlantic very roughly. . . . A scientific investigating committee in Chicago reported having found in twelve hundred hogs slaughtered that one in fifty-eight was affected with a parasite; and the advice of that committee was that in cooking pork the Trichinæ be thoroughly cooked to death! 160° Fahrenheit was thought sufficient to do this. . . . The discovery of the Trichinæ and the fatality attending their transmission to the human system in many cases resulted in an excited controversy between pork lovers and pork haters.

"At a meeting of the Berlin Butchers' Association, a medical professor set forth the best means to avoid the spread of Trichiniasis. He was followed by a veterinary surgeon, Dr. Urban, who denounced the whole excitement as unfounded, and offered to eat any amount of Trichinized pork. But when a slice of pork affected

with the parasite was offered him, he was taken aback. It is reported that he declined, 'but the jeers of the meeting having touched him, he took a little nibble at the proffered slice, and hurriedly left the room. He proceeded to a neighboring chemist and administered to himself so violent an emetic that the learned doctor's friends need labor under no apprehensions as to his safety.'

"Still there seemed to be those who, while admitting the existence of the parasite in pork, claim that it is entirely harmless if the pork be thoroughly cooked. It is undoubtedly true that the epidemic character of Trichiniasis in Germany proceeded from the habit of the people of eating *raw* pork, ham, and sausage. My own opinion is that after a cooking Trichinæ are not liable to revive in the human system, unless there are impurities to nourish them and to favor their resuscitation and reproduction. . . . If a man be scrofulous, or have other impure affections of the blood, the Trichinæ are liable to be resuscitated and reproduced in the system, no matter how much they may be toasted, short of absolute scorching. . . .

"If it be urged that there are animalculæ in water, vegetables, and everything we eat, when viewed through the microscope, then I reply that those contained in water and vegetable matter are readily destroyed as soon as they come in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach, while parasites existing in the flesh of animals are not thus destroyed. Experiments have demonstrated that the eggs of the latter may be even dried and cooked without destroying their life; and that taken into the stomach in this condition, they go through the process of incubation almost as readily as if they had not been cooked or dried. The animalculæ of water and of vegetables have no such tenacity to life. The mildest of acid or alkaline solutions will destroy them.

"It is not improbable that Trichinæ, after entering the stomach, are sometimes transformed into other worms. It has been contended that the tape-worm troubles only those who eat pork; and further, that the Hebrews, who do not eat the flesh of swine, are never troubled with this parasite; that dogs fed to any extent on pork are subject to it; and that experiments on a condemned criminal, made by M. Kuchenmeister of Zittoria, 'with great professional care and minuteness of detail, have established the fact beyond contradiction that an exclusively pork diet will produce tape-worm.'

"But there are unquestionably pork eaters who have no apparent disease whatever. Although the scrofulous impurities of their diet find lodgment, they remain latent in their systems, and are even transmitted to their children without manifesting themselves in the parent stock. . . . It may be a question of no little importance, how much the diseases of young men in villages and cities are derived from pork-eating progenitors, who pursued the healthful occupation of tilling the soil and feeding the pig."—"Medical Common Sense," pages 56-65.

The Vapors Obey God's Law *By Dorothy Allonby (England)*

THERE are many in the world today who understand the wonders of nature; but they are few who see and appreciate it as a manifestation of God's wonderful character, as Job expresses it after viewing some of the works of nature: "Lo, these are parts of his ways; but how little a portion is heard of him!"—Job 26:14.

Perhaps of all God's work the rain is the most abused. But let us trace its course and see that it, as well as all other works, magnifies the great Creator.

The vapors which rise from the surface of the sea, drawn upward by the heat of the tropical sun, bear the cooling influence to the heated air. The vapors now begin their circuit around the earth, carried by the steady trade-winds to the regions of equatorial calms, that wonderful belt of heat and accumulated moisture, and are there met with breezes which, in like manner, are traveling north. These opposing winds are laden with vapors from the two hemispheres, as the Psalmist says: "He causeth the vapors to ascend from the ends of the earth." Each has its mission, and works according to an appointed law.—Psalms 135:7; 148:8.

The Forming of Rain Drops

IT IS the province of the vapors to carry the exhalations from north and south into the upper strata of atmosphere, where the circumfusion of moisture over the earth is made with greater velocity and freedom. As soon as the vapors enter the more temperate atmosphere their particles expand and portions of them cling together in drops. Thus as these drops become heavier, the condensation forms clouds, until there is a rainfall.

Some of the moisture-laden currents of air rest high above the earth and sea, so high indeed that they in no way interfere with the winds below. The vapors are borne along by the upper currents of air, which carry them forward on their journey of beneficence and

never-ceasing good. But this is only a portion of the career of the vapors of the sea.

Man may say that divided interests are the ruin of fools, but God's work shows that extended ones are the glory of the wise. At the next meeting at the outskirts of the tropics with travelers like themselves coming in opposite directions there is renewed pressure of the opposing breezes which makes these vapors descend, to be dispersed by the surface winds on their course of usefulness to man. Taken up by all the variable breezes that sport over the northern hemisphere, there is no direction in which they are not to be found. A portion was wanted here, another there. The snow of Iceland, the vineyards of Italy, the orange groves of Spain, and the river which pours over the mighty rocks at Niagara, must all be fed at their appointed seasons.

But the eye would weary which strove to look sympathizingly over the vast expanse of the globe. Let us now make a mental picture.

Parched Ground Is Refreshed

ON THE summit of a mountain, over the sides of which the gorse and heather are wont to grow and flower together in bright profusion with their beautiful intermixture of hues, all the ground was parched and dry; a summer drought ruled over the spot, and the withered flower beds bore painful witness to the fact. The pretty, tumbling waterfall fed by the streams from the hills was reduced to a miserable trickle. The farmers wore a gloomy, anxious look which told of a thousand fears about the crops and cattle. (Surely this teaches us the lesson that whether small or great all are dependent on each other.) But while thus troubled, relief was coming from afar.—Psa. 104:13.

Traveling toward them upon the wings of the wind, vapors from the tropical seas were coming as clouds, to fall as gracious rain and dews upon the thirsty earth. They are variable and fantastic winds that course over the northern hemisphere, but not steady and uniform in their direction, as the trade-winds in the tropics. Therefore we cannot reckon on their arrival to a day, nor to a month; but on their arrival at last we may always surely depend. Perhaps in this trial of patient expectation a lesson of great faith is intended to be learned.—Job 38: 25-27.

We take a great deal for granted in this world and expect that, as a matter of course, everything should fit into our humors and wishes and wants; and it is often only when dangers threaten that we awake to the discovery that the guiding reins are held by One who, in our careless ease, we had well-nigh forgotten.

When the vapors pour into the earth as rain, or seep into it as moisture, the soil gives off gases. The roots of the trees, plants, etc., draw them together and, feeding upon them, expand and flourish and grow. When this useful deed is done, and when the sun shines out in all his heat and glory, again the rain is changed into vapors, this time taking with them the salts, lime, and mineral virtues upon which the shells, coral reefs, and zoöphytes of the deep, depend.

The Mission of the Dews

THERE is a mission for every portion; even through the saturated ground the raindrops sink together amidst roots and stones and soil, moistening all before them and replenishing the springs that run among the hills.—Psalm 104:10, 11.

Thus from age to age, since the primary mists went up from the sea and watered the face of the whole earth, the mighty work has gone on and on, and still continues its course. For not to idleness and inactivity do the vapors now return, but only to commence afresh their labor of love, through all the varieties of accidents of climate and of place—whether as snow or hail, showers or dews, as floods, springs, rivers or seas. The waters are still obediently fulfilling His word who called them into being.

O ye showers and dews; O ye winds of God; O ye ice and snow; O ye seas and floods, even when man is mute and forgetful, ye bless the Lord, and praise Him and magnify Him forever!

"There is a God—all Nature speaks,
Through earth and air and seas and skies:
See! from the clouds His glory breaks,
When the first beams of morning rise.

"The rising sun, serenely bright,
O'er the wide world's extended frame
Inscribes, in characters of light,
His mighty Maker's glorious name."

Revising the Dictionary *By C. H. Williams*

TO PRODUCE an effect there must first be a cause. Broadly speaking, all effects obtained can be divided into two great divisions, good and evil. Good effects are produced from true causes. A true cause itself has for its foundation a right principle. It is based on reason.

When Jehovah, God of the whole universe, says to His people: "Come, let us reason together," He is wishing to show them the effects produced from causes based on eternal truths. All good causes and their resultant effects are inherent in Jehovah God, "the Giver of every good and perfect gift."

On the other hand, evil effects have for their genesis evil causes. Thus evil causes and their effects are the stock in trade of Satan, "the god of this [present evil] world." He is the father of every evil gift, including all the cant, humbug, deceit, and misery rampant among the children of men.

In the production of both good and evil effects, language plays a greater part than is usually acknowledged. Words are the vehicles used to convey thoughts. The power of speech is one of humanity's greatest boons. It came direct to father Adam from God Himself.

The control of language means the control of thought. The apostle James points the lesson when he says: "But the tongue can no man tame." We can then readily see how in the march of events language sometimes becomes corrupt. We are living in the time foretold by the prophet Daniel, when knowledge shall be increased. (Daniel 12:4) The dictionary is a well-spring of knowledge. It is a most wonderful and helpful book. It is especially helpful to a bad speller. But it is often found necessary to revise the dictionary. Certain words become obsolete, and are dropped from ordinary parlance. Others are coined to fill real or fancied wants. As an example of the latter we will examine one of these recently coined words. The great World War, in itself an evil cause, produced the word camouflage. This word has now passed into general usage. What is its definition?

We learned on the battlefield that to camouflage a battery of guns meant to hoodwink the enemy into believing that that particular battery was not there. If it happened to be located in a grassy field, it was painted to look like the grass. Again, a sniper would get himself up to look like a tree. If he was caught, he was up a tree in more senses than one. In plain English, to camouflage means to deceive. Then why not use the same word that was used by us in olden times—deceit? No, indeed!

The war was waged by God—so said the Allies. The trouble was, however, that the Germans said the same thing. Really, it was begun by Satan in his endeavor to keep the kingship of the fifth universal empire out of the hands of "Him whose right it is"—the Lord Jesus Christ, Head and body. One of Satan's names is "that old serpent." The word serpent means deceiver. One wonders whether Satan, king of evil, coined the word camouflage, to camouflage the true position lest the people get to know who really instigated the World War.

Pure Language in Prospect

WE ARE standing on the threshold of the new age of good causes and good effects. Will it be necessary to revise the dictionary in this age of righteousness? Let us see. Without going further we can see good reasons why camouflage, and words like unto it, would be deleted. But can it be that the matter goes further? We look between the covers of the dictionary and begin to count the words that have been used as vehicles of thought, to convey impressions of evil to mankind, under the reign of sin for six thousand years. We do not go very far. To count them to a finish would be a vast task.

One is amazed at getting only a glimpse of the multitude of words explanatory of both thoughts and actions that are evil. Truly our language will get more simple and more pure as evil is destroyed from among men. It is written that "when the judgments of the Lord are in the earth the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness." And also of the new or Golden Age it is written that God will "turn unto the people a pure language."—Isaiah 26:9; Zephaniah 3:9.

Let us, then, suppose that the new age is fully ushered in, and then let us constitute ourselves a court of justice to determine whether certain words are now of value to mankind in these new conditions of life. Our rule of judg-

ment shall be the one laid down by the prophet Isaiah many centuries ago: "To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." (Isaiah 8:20) Thus if the words before the judgment bar of the new age cannot according to the Word of God give good reasons for remaining as vehicles of thought for the many millions of restored mankind, condemnation shall be passed upon them. They shall be consigned to *gehenna;* "they shall be as though they were not." The trial is on. Then let the prisoners come before us in their families; for many a hoary root-word has brought forth abundant branches after its own kind.

Words Which Shall Become Obsolete

DOCTOR, MEDICINE, DOPE, DISEASE: Quite a nice little family; but their judgment is swift and sure. It is written: "And the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity." —Isaiah 33:24.

DESPOT, TYRANNY: Each man is to be a king in the new age. Their kingdom is the earth and their dominion the animal creation. Despotic and tyrannical actions toward each other will then be a thing of the past. Thus these words are condemned; as it is written: "For thou wilt save the afflicted people; but will bring down high looks."—Psalm 18:27.

PAIN, WOE, DISTRESS, SORROW, TROUBLE: Another little family that has left its mark in no uncertain manner on the people. Thank God that there will be no place found for these words! So away they go; for it is written: "And they shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. . . . They shall not labor in vain, nor bring forth for trouble."—Isaiah 65:21-23.

ACCIDENT, CATACLYSM: These words, also, shall have had their day. It has been a long six-thousand-year day. On these words we must write "Finis." For again it is written: "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain [kingdom]: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."—Isaiah 11:9.

ADULTERY: We have no space to mention the children of this term. Their name is Legion. Certain it is that this family has been responsible for most of the crime and misery in the world. They are well known. Judgment on them does not tarry. It is written that "when they [dead people] shall rise from the dead, they neither marry nor are given in marriage; but are as the angels which are in heaven." —Mark 12:25.

PARSON: What! Will there be no gentlemen going about in peculiar garments, the livery of pseudo piety? No, verily! This word and all that it has meant have been weighed in the balances and found wanting. So into the limbo of forgotten idols it must go. It is written: "They shall call the nobles thereof to the kingdom, but *none shall be there,* and all her princes shall be nothing." (Isaiah 34:12) And again it is written: "And it shall come to pass in that day, that the prophets [preachers] shall be ashamed every one of his vision, when he hath prophesied; neither shall they wear a rough [distinguished] garment to deceive." (Zechariah 13:4) So it seems that the preachers' peculiar clothes have been mere camouflage.

FEAR: O bane of humanity, unto whom all have worshipfully bent the knee! You too at last must die. Not even your corpse will remain in sight. It is to be buried deep beneath the débris of a departed evil age. And so even you, as a vehicle of thought, are forever doomed to destruction; for it is written: "They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of Jehovah of hosts hath spoken it."—Micah 4:4.

GRAVE, COFFIN, DEATH: Grim monarchs, indeed! This family is a large one. It incorporates *all* the misery and suffering and evil that have descended upon a sin-cursed earth. But "death itself shall die." Its condemnation was assured when on Calvary the Just One died for the unjust, that He might bring us all to God. In the judgment and destruction of Death, all other evil words are involved. And so in the now-dawning new age, Death and his minions shall be no more. The mouth of the Lord God hath spoken it: "He will swallow up death in victory: and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces; and the rebuke of his people shall he take away from off all the earth: for the Lord hath spoken it." (Isaiah 25:8) And again: "Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he [Jesus] also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he [Jesus] might destroy him

[Satan] that had the power of death, that is, the devil."—Hebrews 2:14.

And therefore having raised a train of thought we, for the time being, close the court. The real work of revising the dictionary will be a great one. Not only will words be deleted from it in the new age, but the meaning of words that spring from good and true roots will be fully and perfectly understood. The true meaning of such words as joy, peace, and love will be fully discerned, that the pure, clean and lovely thoughts of the people may find their expression through words from which the sting of fear and of death has been removed.

A Golden Rule House

THE Magnolia Metal Company, 113 Bank Street, New York city, is out with a little folder in which they assert:

"The curse of this world is selfishness. It is at the bottom of all industrial and social trouble.

"If men can be brought to regard other men as brothers, if they can be induced to love their neighbors as themselves, if men would do unto others as they would be done by, there would be no trouble between capital and labor. Social strife and international conflicts would cease.

" We, therefore, individually and as a corporation, advocate the Golden Rule with all of our power, as an aid to 'peace and good will among men.'

"From the very inception of this Company, nearly thirty-eight years ago, we have tried to do right in all our dealings.

"At this time we wish to emphasize the Golden Rule as the guiding principle of our business: 'As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.'

"*First: As to our employés.* Recognizing the divine principle that 'we are our brothers' keeper,' we regard employés as brothers and sisters, children of a common Father, and take the same interest in them as we do in ourselves.

"*Second: People from whom we buy.* It is our determination to do unto them as we would be done by; to attempt to put ourselves at all times in their places as far as possible; and to be as generous as we consistently can.

"*Third: People to whom we sell.* It is our desire to be just, fair and generous with customers and, as far as practicable, to put ourselves in their places in every transaction, always studying their interest as we would our own.

"*Fourth: The world at large.* It is our desire to share the burdens of others as far as we are able, and to give encouragement and help."

We can say that these are remarkable words, and we wish the greatest success to the Magnolia Metal Company for every honest attempt to put these principles into effect. We realize that in order to do so, they must meet with many discouragements; for they will find few who really share the same motives. In the New Age it will be different. Every company will then be like the Magnolia Company; and overreaching and unfair dealing will be a thing of the past.

Mr. E. C. Miller, the president of the company, declared:

"If business men would displace the 'iron rule' of hatred and rivalry for the Golden Rule of love and cooperation, most of their troubles would melt away. This change would bring healing to Europe; it would revolutionize the world."

A reporter in writing on this subject said:

"The head of the concern pulled a blank letterhead from his desk and pointed to the place where most manufacturers have printed the words: 'Notice—This order is accepted subject to strikes, insurrections, or other causes beyond our control,' and in its place there appeared these words from Matthew 7:12: 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.'

"He picked up a yellow bill of lading covering a consignment of thirty tons of babbitt metal from a concern in the West, which had violated its written agreement with the Magnolia Company and had made unjustifiable demands. 'This is an order involving about $15,000,' said Mr. Miller, 'and I have no doubt that if we took the case to court we should win; but our days of litigation are over. We shall pay the bill and meet all the other demands of this company, but we shall refrain from doing further business with them until they see the error of their way.' "

This same reporter, in giving his write-up a little touch of the human to embellish properly the situation around such noble principles of righteousness and magnanimity, said:

"There is a quaintness about the surroundings [of the office building and factory], such an atmosphere, perhaps, as one might have encountered fifty years or more ago in almost any mercantile establishment in New York. There are, perhaps, fifteen or twenty clerks and stenographers in the offices; and every one seemed to radiate contentment, kindness and good cheer."

Does this statement demonstrate to us the deplorable condition of our own money-mad day? The conditions surrounding this firm are unique and worthy of praise and commendation. Possibly up-to-date business men would think of the management as antiquated and "old fogy." It is indeed a rare exception to the rule. It is a bright spot in the financial firmament.

Selfishness and a sad lack of brotherly kindness are at the bottom of the world's trouble. The world has lost its sense of justice. That sense is being restored, but only in the head—theoretically. Trouble, strife, discord, revolution, and anarchy are possessing the awakening masses. Finally, in dismay at the depths to which humanity can sink in the mire of selfishness, there will come a realization of the passing away of the old order of things; and the merely head-justice will sink into the heart, and will prompt each one to exercise himself in the general cause and uplift of humanity, and not act for himself only. When the Golden Rule gets into the heart, it will work wonders!

Authority—Democratic versus Plutocratic *By Freeman Bell*

THE doctors of our physical bodies were slow to learn that they should differentiate between the symptoms of disease and the causes or real seat of the disease itself. And now our sociologists, doctors of the social body, appear to be even more slow to differentiate between effect and cause as concerns the social body.

Our sociologists find the people ignorant and the wealth unjustly distributed. These are but the effects of a maladjustment that should be looked for elsewhere—in the fact that the people are insufficiently equipped with the machinery of organization for authority. At the outset of our national life, much was done, and much credit is due to those who were most insistent on organizing the people as the rightful source of authority. But it is not for us to rest upon what others have done for us. Ever in the clash of two opposing forces, as in our case the people versus the profiteers, continuous planning and continuous work are needed to overcome the enemy's schemes.

The real cause of the people's suffering is not to be found in their need of food, clothing and shelter. Let the profiteers' authority be supplanted by that of the people, and all such problems will find a ready solution. This must have been the view of Jesus, when He told the multitude to consider the lilies and the birds. (Matthew 6:26-30) His idea of the ownership of things is also shown in His answer to the question about tribute money.—Luke 20:19-26.

Our profiteers are now our Cæsar. Their authority transcends that of the people; and when authority speaks for things, it gets them. But the people want democracy; they want a shifting of authority from the profiteers to the people. Then let us find men of influence to lead the people to what they want.

[We hold that God made just such a "find" centuries ago, when He "laid help on one that is mighty," and in Jesus of Nazareth provided the world's future Ruler, the One alone able to untangle earth's affairs.—Ed.]

The World's Need *By L. D. Barnes*

A TRUCK farmer at Farmingdale, N. J., is reported to have sold his potatoes for seventy-five cents a barrel of one hundred and sixty-five pounds. A hundred miles distant, consumers were paying six dollars per barrel!

This world's greatest need is a government able to protect the people from sharks; a form of government commanding the respect of all, and demanding and enforcing absolute righteousness. Such a government is now coming into power. Such a government is now causing the world-upheaval, and is breaking into pieces and consuming all other world powers. Such a government is one for which all creation groans, and one which alone can satisfy the desire of all nations.

Phrenology and the Bible *By F. C. Wainwright*

WE LIVE in a day when almost every branch of science and learning is being subjected to close scrutiny. This searching and examining of facts has resulted in the discarding of many of the old, useless ideas, and the bringing forward of a new, clearer light. Essentially, one of the great studies of mankind is man. "Man, know thyself."

Phrenology is a branch of science which has as its object the study and betterment of man through a correct understanding of his organs and their proper functions. Many think that phrenology is merely a study of the bumps on one's head. But its scope is eminently wider; for the one great principle which the student of phrenology learns is this: No real good can be acquired without working in harmony with the essential laws of one's being.

Again, phrenology should be disassociated from psychology and the occult.

The body is controlled by impulses generated in the mind. The greater the power of any organ of the brain, the greater will be the power of the individual to act in that particular capacity. The lover of music has the organs of time and tune well developed through constant practice, and can discern fine distinctions in the rendering of a piece of music. One less developed in these particular organs would not be able to distinguish the beautiful harmony in music to the same extent as the one with well developed organs. I have frequently observed people reading a paper or a book while beautiful classical music is being played. At the same time others have listened with rapt attention and evident enjoyment.

In the new era, all such people will be given ample opportunity to acquire a taste for music by education and practice. As their knowledge and ability along this line increase, so will their joy and happiness.

Every faculty of the mind was placed in man for his well being and personal enjoyment. Phrenology grades these faculties according to the degree of good their legitimate use is able to render. The highest faculties of the mind are the moral, or religious, and the intellectual. Any faculty is developed by constant use. The man whose mind is constantly on his business, or on the acquiring of money, is not only enlarging his acquisitiveness but dwarfing, or leaving undeveloped, the more important organs of the mind, of which reverence, conscientiousness and benevolence are the highest.

True character cannot be developed without the growth of these three faculties. They are the most important of all; and hence phrenology shows them to occupy the topmost or highest position in the head. Stand erect, and have someone place a ruler on your head, along the center, from front to back. The middle of the ruler will rest on reverence. Directly in front of the middle of the head will be found benevolence, and immediately behind is firmness. On either side of these grand organs lie imitativeness, spirituality or faith, hope, and conscientiousness, in the order named from front to back. And below these latter lie ideality, sublimity, and cautiousness, supporting all the organs of the top-head.

The Bible tells us that God is love; that is, He is entirely unselfish. The motive prompting His actions is a benevolent, unselfish desire to do good. Every one who is godlike will have the same unselfish desire to do good. This is true love. It seems that reverence, benevolence, and conscientiousness are the only faculties of the mind which are entirely unselfish. They are termed the superior sentiments, in contrast with faith, hope, sublimity, and ideality, the use of which brings pleasure to oneself; whereas the others give pleasure to God, and to everybody.

Centuries ago, the prophet Micah showed what is indicated today by phrenology. In Micah 6:8, these prophetic words are found: "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly [conscientiousness], and to love mercy [benevolence], and to walk humbly with thy God [reverence]?"

Thus phrenology agrees with the Bible that man's chief aim should be the development of unselfish love.

St. Paul said: "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

"Not gold, but only men, can make
A people great and strong—
Men who for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.

"Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly—
They build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky."

Preachers Condemning Themselves

COPYRIGHTED, full-page write-ups with lurid illustrations of hell and the devil have appeared in the Hearst periodicals, giving accounts of a revival of hell-fire preaching in Altoona, Pa. The purpose of this revival is set forth in the title of the article, "Preaching Eternal Punishment to Deter Lawbreakers."

It was proposed to have "one hundred old-fashioned sermons on the torments of the wicked in the future life thundered from the churches in Altoona to purify the city." Both Catholics and Protestants joined in this league of purification; and the Rev. Dr. E. I. Milburn, pastor of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Church, was selected as the standard-bearer, his subject being "The Terrors of Hell."

Mr. Robert W. Smith, a prominent lawyer of Altoona, had declared that the ministers of the gospel were "firing pea-shooters at heaven, when they should be training heavy artillery on hell." A mass meeting was called, and a local civic association urged 5,000 of its members to hear the sermon to which we have just referred.

The minister said that he believed in a hell which has fire in it, which has brimstone in it, which is a place of torment; and asserted that it is a place of banishment from God. He quoted the scriptures which tell of hell being "beneath" and "down", and that it can be "moved" and "enlarged." He said that the fire is never extinguished, that hell is anything but pleasant, anything but joy, anything but happiness; that hell is what heaven is not. He said that "man by his wickedness may create hell on this earth," that hell is in the heart of the wicked, that hell is in the home where drink is.

As the minister gave the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus a literal interpretation, may we not with propriety give his words a literal interpretation? Most assuredly. If we misrepresent him, then we can rest assured that he misrepresented Jesus. If hell is in the heart of the wicked, that wicked heart must therefore have within it literal fire, literal brimstone, literal torment; and, as an enlarged heart is always a good one, the hell-heart in this instance being enlarged must necessarily be good. But away with such nonsense! The preacher did not mean anything so foolish. Neither did Jesus mean that the torments of hell could be assuaged by a drop of water on the tongue, or that the beggar was carried literally into Abraham's bosom after he died!

We wonder whether the people of Altoona, especially the preachers, know that the word gospel means "good tidings"? The doctrine that hell is a literal place for the roasting of the wicked eternally is a message of "bad tidings" and has no place in Christianity. How many know that Paul said: "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ," and that in all his writings the word "hell" does not once occur?

The Dead Are Dead

REV. DR. Milburn says that "this word hell has no reference to the grave"! And in proof he quotes Psalm 9:17: "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." If he were a real Bible student and a real heralder of the "good tidings" message, he would know that the Hebrew word *shub*, translated "turned" in the text, means *returned*.

Those who die go into the grave, they enter the death condition, and there they remain without knowing anything until the resurrection. "All that are in the graves . . . shall come forth," says Jesus. (John 5:28, 29) The good will enter into their reward, and the evil will enter their judgment trial of a thousand years to determine whether they are to die *again* or to live forever. If they make a failure in their trial, they will die *again;* they will *return* to the death state, to the Bible hell, and there they will remain forever; for "the wages of sin is death." Eternal death is an eternal punishment, but it is not eternal torment. It cannot be torment; for the dead are dead. When a man dies "his breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts *perish*." (Psalm 146:4) And when the thoughts are perished, there can be no conscious suffering, physical or mental.

"Hell" is the English word used to translate *sheol* and *hades,* and has no reference to torment. If God were to have a literal burning furnace for the wicked, He would have told us in plain language about it. The children of Israel had turned their backs upon God, and were worshiping Baal, and were causing their children to pass through the fire of Molech, the "eternal torment god." But God reproved them in the following language: "They have not

hearkened to receive instruction . . . they set their abominations in the house which is called by my name . . . they built the high places of Baal, which are in the valley of the son of Hinnom [Gehenna, "hell-fire," Matthew 5:22], to cause their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire unto Molech, which I commanded them not, neither came it into my mind, that they should do this abomination, to cause Judah to sin."—Jeremiah 32:33-35.

Here is a clear indication that "hell-fire" preachers are an abomination to God, that they are ministers of Baal, and that they are not authorized to speak forth in the name of Jehovah. No writer or speaker in the Bible ever used any word which corresponds to the theologians' use of "hell-fire"! Jesus used the word *gehenna* a few times, but as a symbol of destruction from which there would be no resurrection. The "lake of fire" is specifically explained in the Bible to mean the "second death," the death from which there is to be no resurrection.—Revelation 20:14.

Rev. Dr. Milburn misquotes Revelation 14:9-11, saying, "They shall be cast into a furnace of fire. There shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth." A man who finds a reason for such juggling of Scripture as this surely could find a reason for doubting his premise. The text says: "If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation; and he shall be tormented with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels, and in the presence of the Lamb: and the smoke of their torment ascendeth up for ever and ever: and they have no rest day nor night, who worship the beast and his image, and whosoever receiveth the mark of his name."

As the day of Christ is ushered in thief-like, that day will be dawning while the world will be unaware of the fact. As Jesus Himself comes thief-like, He will be present for a time before the Church is glorified. The context shows that this is the correct thought, that Christ will be present, making an inspection of those who claim to be Christians. The "beast and his image" are given the family name of Babylon in Revelation 18. If any man reveres (worships) that system, develops the ecclesiastical mind (mark in his forehead), and supports it (has the mark in the hand), God's wrath eventually shall be meted out to him. "Tormented with fire" means that the "fire of God's wrath," the "fire of God's jealousy," will burn the error out of the mind. Brimstone is added to the symbol to show that it will be quickly done; for the Lord is present. In the presence of the holy angels and of the Lamb means that the spread of the truth which destroys the refuge of lies takes place on the earth, and not in hell, the grave. The "smoke" of their torment means that the destruction of the error will hurt them so badly that it will never be forgotten!

"Eternal Torment" of the Devil

THE doctrine of "eternal torment" never made anybody good; it never converted a soul; it never will. The doctrine is of the devil; those under Satanic influence are its advocates. Jesus said: "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth" (John 4:24) if they would have their worship accepted.

Hell-fire screechers have been ranting for about fifteen centuries, and today there is everywhere a woeful lack of reverence for God. The preachers, taken in the net of their own weaving, have repudiated the Bible and are fighting among themselves; and the bitter pill of truth which will be forced down their throats will cause them to 'gnaw their tongues for pain.' Any person who will support any system of religion which teaches a conglomeration of confusing theories either is himself dishonest or else he does not stop to think.

The Altoonians want hell preached to deter lawbreakers! It will never work. Error does not sanctify. God's wrath (the dying process) is upon the sinner-world; His vengeance (the death sentence) abides upon those who prove themselves incorrigibly bad; but His love and mercy and longsuffering search out and bless those who are honest at heart and who are themselves desirous of extending love and mercy and blessing to others. "Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you." "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us."

It is the goodness of God that makes people good and brings them to reformation. God is the embodiment of love; His mercy endureth

for ever. St. Paul says: "Despisest thou the riches of his [God's] goodness and forbearance and longsuffering; not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance? But after thy hardness and impenitent heart, treasurest up unto thyself wrath, against the day of wrath, and revelation of the righteous judgment of God; who will render to every man according to his deeds."—Romans 2:4-6.

We have reached the cross-roads. Those who preach a mean and devilish god, one who has a diabolical abyss full of fire for the wicked, must soon lick the dust; and those who teach and magnify the God of mercies and of all grace will surely be manifested. God has an arrangement, already set in motion, which will vindicate His plan, His character, and His people.

The odd and senseless thing about this matter is the publicity. Why a newspaper syndicate should waste one page of printers' ink, go to the expense of having their artist make the illustrations, have it copyrighted, and give it the space, is beyond our comprehension. Such a flagrant misuse of a vehicle for news and for what ought to be for the public weal, even if the editors are ignorant of theology, will surely have an accounting when the world is brought before the judgment bar of Christ. When will the newspapers recognize their responsibility to humankind in the food they dish out for the mind to masticate! Such abominable, God-dishonoring, demoralizing, garbage food is inexcusable; and it is far worse for the morals of the people than are disgusting divorce suits and the publishing of other scandals, for the reason that these latter can be charged up to wayfaring humanity and credited to some weakness and soon forgotten; but the abominations of doctrinal error are given in the name of God, in the name of truth, and some few people will be silly enough to believe and be further undermined in character by them.

A Desirable Government

(Broadcast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 278 meters, by Judge J. F. Rutherford)

A GOVERNMENT is a body politic, governed or controlled by duly constituted authority.

A desirable government is one the powers of which are exercised in a just and righteous manner for the greatest good to all the people. Such government would bring a blessing to all people who desire to do right and who try to do right.

For more than 6,000 years man has attempted to establish a government that is satisfactory. Today the leading statesmen of the world freely admit that their efforts toward establishing a desirable government have thus far failed.

What honest person would approve the present government at Washington, which is besmeared with oil on every side? Who would desire a government the administrators of which are always seeking selfish interest, giving no heed to the welfare of the people?

There is not a government on earth today that satisfies any reasonable proportion of the people. Discontent exists everywhere; selfishness is always to the fore; all nations are practically bankrupt, and many of them are ruled by dictators. Every effort at reformation has proven abortive.

The statesmen of the world have attempted, by leagues and similar compacts, to solve the difficulty. The financiers have made an attempt. Church denominations have put forth every effort. All have failed. The reason is that all have ignored God's way. Jehovah has said: "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways . . . than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts." (Isaiah 55:9) Man's extremity should cause him calmly to consider God's way for establishing a desirable government.

In Eden Adam had an ideal government. When he sinned he lost it; and every effort since then has met with failure to establish a righteous government. While some efforts at reformation have made progress, not one has succeeded in bringing the desire of the people.

God promised that through the seed of Abraham all the families of the earth should be blessed. This promise is certain to be carried into effect.

The seed of Abraham is the Messiah, the Christ. Orthodox Jews have for centuries past expected the Messiah to establish an ideal government. Christians have vaguely looked forward to a time of the second coming of the Lord, the setting up of His kingdom; and all of the denominations have taught their members to pray as Jesus taught them to pray: "Thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven."

There Is But One Remedy

HOW, then, can we expect the will of God to be done on earth as it is in heaven? Is there any hope of reforming those who indulge in fraudulent practices, in oil scandals, or like schemes to defraud men? Is it possible to remedy their wrongs by sending them to prison or by holding them up to the scorn of mankind? I answer, No! Long efforts at this have failed. If we would for a moment consider the real cause why men indulge in such wrong, then we could see that there is but one remedy. The reason why men in high official positions become unfaithful to the people is because of their weakness, and their weakness is inherited by reason of the fall of Adam. No one should condone the wrongful course of these high officials. Indulging in abuse of them will do no good. What we want to see is how the Lord is going to establish a different condition of affairs.

God provided through His beloved Son redemption of the human race, and promised that at Christ's second coming each should have an opportunity to profit by this great redemptive price; that He would then establish His kingdom, and that those who would be obedient to it would be restored. Now we may be sure that the kingdom of the Lord will not be entrusted to selfish men. The kingdoms of earth are tottering; many have already fallen. The whole world is in distress and perplexity, and the rulers do not know what to expect. God, through His prophet, referring to this time said: "And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever."—Daniel 2:44.

The time has come for the establishment of the Lord's kingdom. We know this because the old order has ended and is being destroyed. If you would attempt to build a large apartment house on a lot where there are ramshackle buildings, before laying the foundation for your new structure you would first tear away the old and clean up the ground. That is exactly what the Lord is now doing. He is removing the old ramshackle forms of government, and cleaning up the ground preparatory to the beginning of His reign of righteousness. We are not guessing about who is to be the governor of this kingdom. God, through his prophet, looking down to this time said concerning Jesus: "And the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end."—Isaiah 9:6, 7.

For centuries Satan has been the god of the evil world in which men have existed. We are told in Revelation 20:1-3, that when the Lord begins the setting up of His kingdom or government, Satan shall be restrained that he may deceive the nations no more. Satan has been the invisible ruler of all the world for these many centuries; but now there is to be a new invisible Ruler. The apostle Peter, referring to this, said: "We, according to his promise, look for new heavens [invisible ruling power] and a new earth [a visible ruling power], wherein dwelleth righteousness." (2 Peter 3:13) This new invisible ruling power is the Christ, the Messiah.

Who Are Earth's Rulers

WHO then will constitute the visible rulers or representatives of the mighty King of kings and Lord of lords? These visible rulers are to be men who have proved their loyalty to truth and righteousness, and who shall be brought forth for that purpose. I will give you the Scriptural proof of this fact. Take your Bible and read the 11th Chapter of Hebrews. There you will see a list of men enumerated by the Apostle, from Abel to the last of the prophets. These were faithful men, who loved righteousness and hated iniquity. They were not popular in the world. On the contrary they were stoned; they were sawn asunder; they were slain with the sword; they wandered in deserts, being destitute, afflicted, tormented; of whom the world was not worthy. They were loyal to God under the most adverse circum-

stances and conditions. They all died in faith, and have been sleeping in the dust since. The Apostle in this chapter shows that when the Christ, the seed of Abraham, the royal family of heaven, is complete, these faithful men of old will have a resurrection. They will come forth from the tomb as perfect men. The Lord, through His prophet, concerning them said: "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth."—Psalm 45:16.

It has long been the custom amongst men to speak of the faithful of old as the fathers in Israel, the fathers of faith. This will not be true when these men come forth from the tomb; but they shall rather be the children or the offspring of Christ, and shall be made rulers in all the earth.

Then there will be a new heaven and a new earth; that is to say, a new invisible ruling power and a new visible ruling power. Looking to that time, God's prophet said: "Behold, a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment." (Isaiah 32:1) Here again the Lord makes the clear distinction between the king that rules in righteousness, who is the Christ, and the princes, the visible rulers who will rule in judgment. Judgment means judicial determination according to the law. The same Prophet says: "Out of Zion [the invisible ruling powers] shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord [judicial determination] from Jerusalem." (Isaiah 2:3) It is therefore clear that selfish men will not be putting in vogue their laws; but these perfect men on earth will be the instruments in the hand of the Lord to minister to the people the very things they need.

Now in proof that this government will not be an unrighteous one, we read concerning it: "With righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth: . . . righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins, and faithfulness the girdle of his reins. . . . They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain [kingdom]: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." (Isaiah 11:4-9) There will be no one permitted in that government to steal the oil that is in the earth, nor to rob the people by exorbitant taxation, nor to lay selfish schemes to control the masses of mankind. There will be none permitted to oppress the poor, nor to rob the rich; but everyone shall stand equal before the law, which shall be administered fairly, justly, and equitably toward all; and all will be compelled to obey the law.

That will be a happy time for the people. Concerning it the Prophet says: "In this mountain [kingdom] shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things." (Isaiah 25:6) Not a feast to a few, but to all the people. No longer will the fraudulent advocates of prohibition be permitted to follow their own selfish course and fill their own cellars with illicit liquor, while they prosecute and punish the poor fellow who has some in his pocket.

No longer shall a few build the houses, charge the poor excessive and oppressive rents, and frighten with eviction when the rent cannot be paid; for as the Prophet states: "They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid." —Micah 4:4; Isaiah 65:21, 22.

When War Is No More

IN TIMES past selfish rulers of the earth, desiring to accomplish some selfish end, have fallen out with each other. Instead of going themselves to fight it out they declared war between their subjects, and enacted conscription laws compelling the people to go forth and fight each other while the rulers stayed at home. Under the righteous reign of Christ, war will no longer be permitted. Selfishness will not be encouraged. Love and righteousness will be encouraged and the people will not wish to war. The Lord will see to it that war will cease; for the Prophet says: "He . . . shall rebuke strong nations afar off [those that seek war]; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—Micah 4:3.

Now we see that the nations are being shaken by trouble. This is the time mentioned by the Lord when He says: "I will shake all nations, and [then] the desire of all nations shall come." —Haggai 2:7.

What really is the desire of man? I answer: A government of righteousness insuring to man life, liberty and happiness. Is it possible for these blessings to come?

This new government will meet all desires of mankind; for it will provide everything that

man wants. A blessing is that which brings benefit to people. The greatest of these benefits is life, which, to be enjoyed, must be endowed with peace and happiness. These are the things that man possessed in Eden before he sinned. These things he lost; these are the things which Jesus' blood purchased for man; and all of God's prophets foretold that these are the things which the new government will restore to man.

Life Comes from God

LIFE is the gift of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. (Romans 6:23) This means that all who will be granted life everlasting must accept the Lord Jesus as the great Redeemer and Ruler. Adam sinned, and brought death and trouble upon his offspring. Jesus died to provide the gift of life and its attendant blessings. "Therefore, as by the offence of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation; even so by the righteousness of one the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life." (Romans 5:18) Jesus laid down His human life that mankind might have life. (John 10:10; 6:51) The coming of the Lord and the setting up of His kingdom are for the very purpose of granting life everlasting to the millions of people on earth, if they will accept and obey His new order and rule.

Concerning this the Apostle said: "Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; and he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you: whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began. For Moses truly said unto the fathers, A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you." (Acts 3:19-22) Then those who refuse to obey him shall not go to eternal torment, but shall be destroyed. —Acts 3:23.

All the prophets foretold this coming restitution of man. (Acts 3:24) Even those who have been wicked shall have a chance to live, if they will turn away from their wickedness, and do right. (Ezekiel 18:27, 28) Concerning these Jesus said: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death"; "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." (John 8:51; 11:26) Knowing that the old world is passing away, that the new government is coming in, that the time of restoration is here, we can now confidently say that *millions now living will never die.* For this reason the Bible Students are proclaiming this message of good news throughout the earth.

Liberty and Happiness Desired

MAN has long had a great desire for liberty. The whole race has been held in bondage by Satan. Satan's representatives in the earth have oppressed the common people. It has been a favorite scheme of Satan's representatives to enact and enforce espionage laws denying freedom of speech, and to persecute, imprison and kill men for attempting to exercise the liberty of preaching the gospel of the Messianic kingdom. This blame cannot be laid to man; for the wrong proceeds primarily from Satan, the great oppressor. When Satan's government is entirely gone, and the Messianic government of righteousness is in operation, the oppressor and his present power over man will be no more.

The Devil, through his earthly representatives, has taught the people that the masses will spend eternity alive in torment and not in happiness. This is a false doctrine. "All the wicked will he destroy." (Psalm 145:20) The obedient ones shall be restored to perfection of body, of mind and of heart, and shall dwell together with their loved ones in happiness.

Many now are blind and deaf and lame and halt. These deficiencies shall pass away under the righteous administration of the desirable government. Concerning this, God's prophet says: "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing; the glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon; they shall see the glory of the Lord, and the excellency of our God. . . . Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped. Then shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing."—Isaiah 35:1-6.

In order for man to be happy he must be relieved of sickness, given health, have peace and know the truth. Under the new government

these things will be granted: "Behold, I will bring it health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth."—Jeremiah 33:6.

We are living now in the most wonderful time of man's history to date. We are witnessing the transition period from a bad condition to a happy condition. We are standing at the portals of the Golden Age. This is the excuse, if excuse is necessary, for the building of this radio station, that there might be proclaimed to the people from this station a message that would bring to the people hope in this hour of distress. We are not seeking membership; we are not seeking money. We are seeking only to help our fellow creature. If you have received some comfort from these lectures, I shall be glad to have a word from you by postcard or letter, in care of this station. I commend to you a careful study of God's Word, especially at this time. I assure you that every one who diligently seeks the truth of that Word shall receive a blessing.

Heard in the Office—No. 12 *By C. E. Guiver (London)*

IT WAS Wynn who made the first reference to the discussion on the doctrine of the Trinity. He was speaking with Mr. Palmer; and in the course of the conversation he said: "I am not at all satisfied with what you said the other day on the subject of the Trinity. There are two passages at least which show that the early Church was right in thinking that Jesus was God. One is 1 John 5:7, which states: 'There are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one.' The other is found in John 10:30, 'I and My Father are one.' You must admit that these support the truth of this doctrine."

"Yes; that is a good point," said Tyler, who was listening.

Without hesitation Palmer replied: "First, I do not agree with you respecting the view of the early Church. The Christians of the days of the apostles certainly did not believe in the doctrine of the Trinity. It became a subject of discussion during the reign of Constantine, in the fourth century A. D. Athanasius, the bishop of Alexandria, made a statement which was challenged by a presbyter named Arius. A great discussion followed, which quickly spread and, from a matter of local interest, became one of universal concern.

"So serious was the controversy that the leaders of the Church called a conference under the instruction of Emperor Constantine. The result of that conference was the Nicene Creed, which, as I have before stated, was only made possible by the fact that two parties with somewhat different views voted for the proposition. The point at issue was the relation of the Father and the Son. The doctrine of the Trinity was not proclaimed until later. The establishment of this dogma was the beginning of the dark ages.

"The first text you quote was never known to the early Church, nor to those who first stood for the Trinity. It is a spurious passage, and is not found in any manuscript earlier than the seventh century. It has evidently been inserted by an over-zealous monk in an attempt to prove the unprovable. So sure are scholars on this that those who were responsible for the Revised Version of the New Testament have omitted this text altogether, and this notwithstanding the fact that they were believers in the creed.

"The other passage turns on the question as to what Jesus meant when He said: 'I and my Father are one.' In John 17:22, Jesus prays to the Father (and you will note that it is not to Himself) that His disciples may be one as He and the Father are one. If the oneness of Jesus and God is that They are members of a Trinity, then as soon as our Lord's prayer is answered, the Trinity will be destroyed; for this unity must then take in all the members of the Church.

"The Trinity is a unity of three; and with Christ's disciples included, it would be a unity of many. Now it is clear that the unity which should exist amongst true Christians and the Father is not that of person and being, but of spirit and purpose; and Jesus here says that in the same way as we and God are one so He and the Father are one. I think that this is quite clear. The same thought is conveyed in the Apostle's word when he exhorts believers to be of one mind."

"Yes, I thought you would say something like that; but you are wrong," said Wynn triumphantly. "If you will read what follows you will see that I am right. We read that immediately after Jesus said: 'I and my Father are one,' the Jews took up stones to stone Him; and He said to them: 'Many good works have I shewed you from my Father; for which of these works do ye stone me?' And the Jews replied: 'For a good work we stone thee not, but for blasphemy; and because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God!' It is evident from this that the Jews understood Jesus to say that He was God. Now if the Jews were wrong in this, then Jesus would have put them right; and the fact that he did not proves that they had the correct thought, and that we are right in believing in the deity of Jesus."

"Why, Wynn, you have come down to reason at last," burst out Tyler; "and a very good argument it is, too." With this they both looked to Palmer to see whether he could reply. He did not appear a bit perturbed, however, but quietly replied: "A little reason, like a little knowledge, is a dangerous thing. I might say that it is customary for Bible Students to study the context of the scriptures they use. It happens that I have noted this argument, and its weakness lies in not continuing the discussion between the Jews and Jesus a little further.

"Wynn says that the Jews understood Jesus to say that He was God, and that if they were wrong He would have put them right. My reply is that if they had understood Him to make this claim, then He did put them right. His answer to the charge of blasphemy was, 'Is it not written in your law, I said, Ye are gods?' He here quoted from the 82nd Psalm, a message that was addressed to the judges in Israel; and He continued: 'If he called them gods unto whom the word of God came, how say ye of him whom the Father hath sanctified and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God?' [John 10:30-39] Our Lord's argument is this: The Scriptures call men in prominent positions gods; and the Bible cannot lie. If, then, imperfect men are called gods, surely it is not blasphemy for the perfect One whom God has sent, to call Himself the Son of God.

"If the Jews understood Jesus to claim that He was God, the Supreme Being, then He enlightened their minds immediately by saying that His claim was that He was the Son of God. In fact, He did not even claim so much for Himself; for the literal rendering of this passage from the Greek reads: 'I am a son of the God.' He actually in this expression claimed no more than every true Christian has a right to claim; viz., that he is a son of God—Jehovah. We know of course that Jesus was and is *the* Son of God, and that Jehovah was His Father in a special sense.

"Jesus never claimed equality with God, but always acknowledged His Father's authority by stating that He had been sent by God."

"In the Day of the Lord's Recompense" *By H. H. Dingus*

FOR some time I have been thinking to suggest that you send an able investigator throughout Oklahoma and northern Texas for the purpose of gathering information concerning the persecutions of the Bible Students there during the war.

While on my lecture tour in that territory during last summer and fall, I heard some very wonderful things. For instance, I heard of a case where a Bible Student was put into jail and his home and its furnishings taken from him, and his wife persuaded not to live with him any more. He was released after a time; and his wife changed her mind and is now living with him and is in the truth. The minister who led the persecution went insane and was taken to the asylum; the banker who got the Bible Student's home committed suicide, and the banker who got his furniture died. This is but one of many strange things which I heard.

Many who were arrested and put into jail were relieved of their money and watches when locked up; and when on being released they asked for their belongings, they received only evasive answers. I am convinced that in many instances the arrests were made simply for purposes of robbery. I can furnish some leads which may be helpful.

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

309 Then came Jesus, whose coming was announced by John the Baptist; and He was pointed out as the One who would take away the sin of the world. He chose His disciples and they walked with Him, and He taught them for three and a half years; yet they did not understand the great mystery. They expected Jesus to be made an earthly king and hoped that they might be with Him in the kingdom, probably in His cabinet; for He was asked if one might sit on His left and the other on His right hand in the kingdom. They expected Him to make Israel a great nation and believed that through that nation other nations would be blessed. When he was put to death they were greatly disappointed, mystified, and in great distress. (Luke 24:21) Even after His resurrection they did not understand His mission, and this is shown by their words to Him on the day that He ascended into heaven. "When they therefore were come together, they asked of him, saying, Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel? And he said unto them, It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power. But ye shall receive power, after that the holy spirit is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth. And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight."—Acts 1:6-9.

310 In obedience to the command of Jesus, these faithful disciples went to Jerusalem to the place known as the upper room, and there waited. Ten days passed and then it was that the holy spirit, the invisible power of God, was visited upon them; and true to His promise, the disciples began to understand.

311 Jesus had now ascended on high and presented the merit of His sacrifice before Jehovah; and the acceptance of this was manifested by the giving of the holy spirit to His disciples, who had been His consecrated followers for three and a half years. Doubtless the angels of heaven now began to know something about the great mystery. What joy must have been in heaven when Jesus Christ appeared before the Father and presented the merit of His sacrifice and was received by Jehovah! Surely the heavenly host must have sung His praises. They had beheld Him triumphing over death and the grave and now exalted to a position in heaven next to the Father. It must have been a great joy to the heavenly host, even as contemplation of it was a great joy to Jesus Himself. "For the joy that was set before him [he] endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God." (Hebrews 12:2) What joy must have filled the hearts of His disciples when they began to understand the mystery of God and to see how wonderfully He had led them and their fathers before them, preparing them now for the revelation of this great truth!

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Who announced the coming of Jesus? and what was his particular message or announcement? ¶ 309.

How many disciples did Jesus choose? ¶ 309.

How long did He teach them personally? ¶ 309.

What were the expectations of the disciples relative to Jesus? ¶ 309.

What effect did His death have upon them? ¶ 309.

What was their expectation after His resurrection, and why? ¶ 309.

What did Jesus say to them at the time of His ascension to heaven? ¶ 309.

Where did the disciples tarry after Jesus' ascension? and how long before they received any manifestation from the Lord? ¶ 310.

How was God's power manifested toward them at Pentecost? ¶ 310.

How was the acceptance of the merit of Jesus as the sin-offering manifested to men by Jehovah? ¶ 311.

May we believe that there was much joy in heaven when Jesus presented the merit of His sacrifice? and if so, why? ¶ 311.

What effect did the understanding of the mystery have upon the disciples? ¶ 311.

"Ascend, beloved, share His life;
Our days of death are o'er;
Mortality has done its worst,
The fetters of the tomb are burst,
The last has now become the first,
Forever, evermore."

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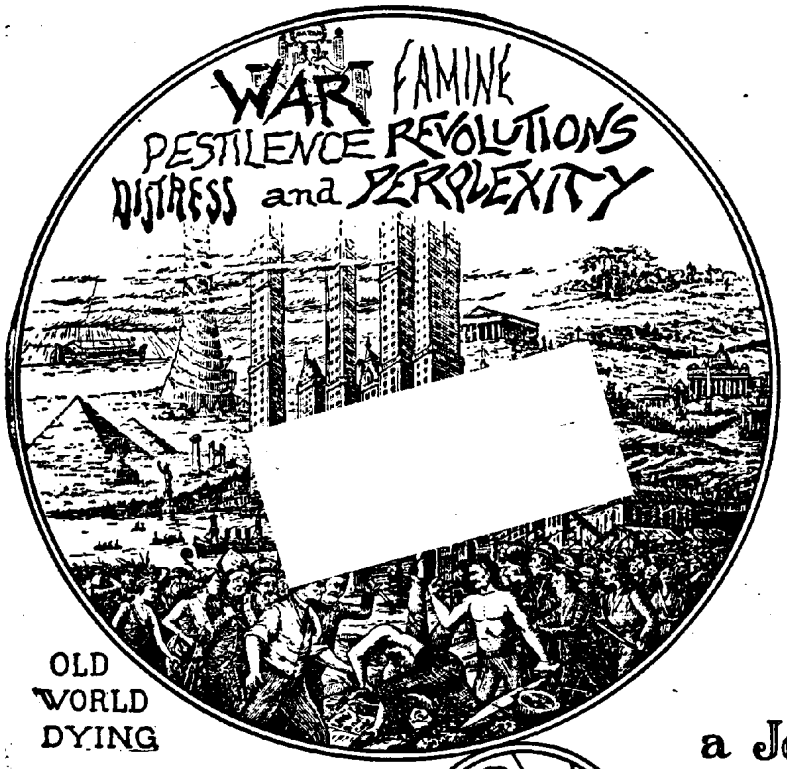
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The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

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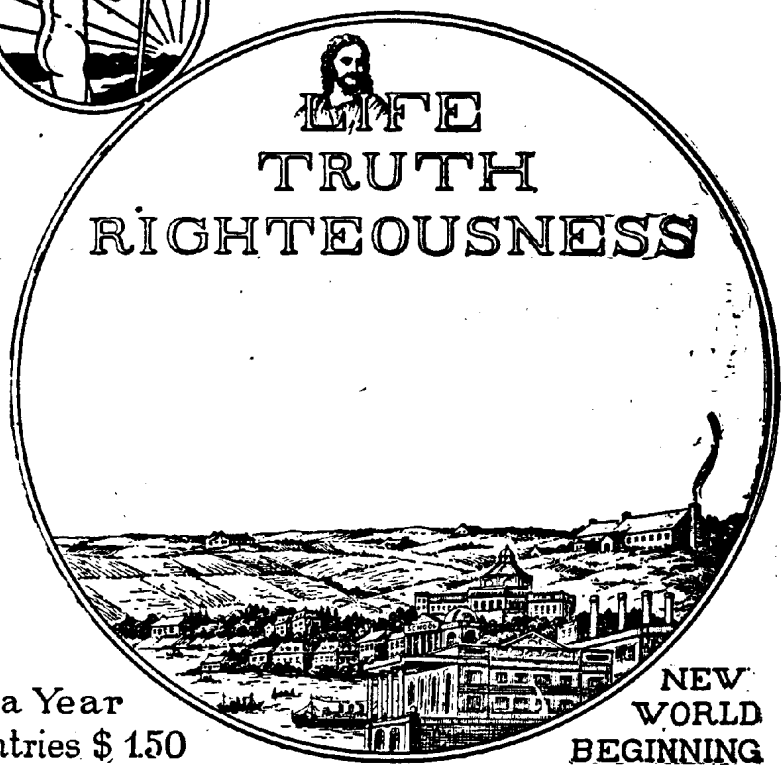


A GLANCE AT THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Labor and Economics

Digest of World News 654

Social and Educational

International Convention of Truth Lovers 645
Murders North and South, Divers Academic Items 655
Lottery in Cuba 660

Manufactures and Mining

A Glance at the Census of Manufactures 643

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

High Cost of Living, Golden Rule in Business 654
Progressive (?) Financiers 655
Suspension Bridge over the Hudson, Etc. 658

Political—Domestic and Foreign

Stagnant Government 646
The Profits of Patriotism 656
Bonus Bill Aftermath, Machinery of Civilization 657
Alaska, Canada 659
South America 660
France, Germany 661
Italy, Glory at the Vatican 662
Africa, Palestine, India 663
China, Japan 664
Mark Twain's Vision [of 1917] 670

Agriculture and Husbandry

Electricity on the Farm 657
Foot-and-Mouth Disease in California 658

Science and Invention

Type and Typography 647
Transmission of Photographs by Wire 658

Religion and Philosophy

Imitating the Bible Students 658
The Earth to be Made Glorious 665
Heard in the Office (No. 13) 668
"Superior" People Getting Peevish 670
Studies in "The Harp of God" 671

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The Golden Age

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A Glance at the Census of Manufactures

THERE is always something of interest to be learned from the United States Census. We present herewith a table, which took us a considerable amount of time and energy to compile, and which accumulates in concrete form the principal data obtained by the United States Government in its census of manufactures in 1909 and in 1919.

The table shows merely the totals of the sums expended for labor and materials, and in an adjoining column the sums obtained for the product thus manufactured. It affords a partial key to the industries of the country, indicating which are the most profitable. It cannot show this positively; for there are various ways of hiding profits. For example slaughtering and packing appear at the bottom of the list; but the profits are diverted into switching, icing and other charges, so that they can be ascertained only by great effort. They are actually much greater than they appear. The packers pay their bookkeepers well.

The table tells its own story so well that comments are superfluous. It is easy to see why the liquor interests did not wish to go out of business. Business was not so good for them in 1919 as in 1909. They had to expend more for labor and materials than they did ten years before, and they got less for their product. But even as it was, when they sold their goods they received $2.09 for every dollar expended in their manufacture; or, in other words, they made an increase of 109% on funds actually employed in manufacture.

The drug business comes next. It also is a very profitable business, running in the neighborhood of 100%; and, as in the case of liquor, we have the testimony of eminent physicians to the effect that if all the drugs in the world were sunk to the bottom of the sea the human family as a whole would be in better shape than it is with their use.

It is no surprise to find the ice business so profitable. Every winter in the ice lakes on the top of Mount Pocono, along the line of the Lackawanna Railroad, by modern methods of harvesting a few men gather thousands of tons of purest ice in a few days, and without any danger or expense worth mentioning. A few months later they sell it at the price which only a brief time ago was considered a good price for coal, obtained at a much greater outlay from every point of view.

Turpentine and rosin are profitable; just why this is we do not know. Paper is in the hands of a few great concerns, virtually a trust. The tobacco profits go to the manufacturers, it will be observed; those who raise it do not get any such profits as those shown.

Salt is profitable. In Western New York, at Retsof, salt is mined at no more than the cost of mining coal, probably much less, and is sold for about $20 a ton. It stands to reason that somebody must make money out of such an arrangement. We do not know the actual selling price per ton, but judge from the prices charged for the pulverized product.

Typewriter manufacture is profitable. The typewriter manufacturers are hooked up in a trust, and are charging for typewriters about twice what they should charge. The big increase in the amount of explosives made and sold is attributable in part to the World War. A glimpse at the profits in gas shows plainly why the financiers that own the big newspapers are very much opposed to public ownership of gas works. The profits would then go to the people, and this the financiers do not wish.

We do not proceed further with the discussion of the table, but prefer to let it tell its own story. As we were finishing it, we chanced to have an interview with a gentleman in the lumber business. To test it out, we said to him: "If you do as others in your line, when you sell your

GROUP OF INDUSTRIES	CENSUS OF 1909. Sum of Labor & Material Costs	Price Obtained for Products	% Inc.	CENSUS OF 1919. Sum of Labor & Material Costs	Price Obtained for Products	% Inc.
Liquor and Beverages	$239,629,666	$674,311,051	183.1	$288,916,030	$603,895,215	109.0
Drugs	60,273,000	141,941,000	135.4	199,999,000	386,369,000	93.1
Ice	21,096,000	42,953,000	103.6	76,880,000	137,005,000	76.9
Turpentine and Rosin	14,274,000	25,295,000	77.2	30,903,000	53,051,000	71.6
Paper and Printing	693,300,877	1,179,285,247	70.1	1,871,227,710	3,012,583,990	66.3
Tobacco Manufactures	246,540,215	416,695,104	69.0	607,555,838	1,012,933,213	66.7
Salt	7,734,000	11,328,000	46.4	23,381,000	37,514,000	60.4
Typewriters	10,298,000	19,719,000	91.6	33,153,000	52,738,000	59.0
Explosives	27,116,000	40,140,000	48.0	58,416,000	92,475,000	58.3
Gas	73,359,000	166,814,000	127.3	210,310,000	329,279,000	56.5
Needles and Pins	4,393,000	6,694,000	52.6	19,037,000	29,305,000	53.9
Chemicals	78,242,000	117,741,000	50.4	376,548,000	574,141,000	52.4
Musical Instruments	74,348,074	104,743,648	40.8	213,327,486	320,905,149	50.8
Electrical Machinery	157,947,000	221,309,000	40.0	663,287,000	997,968,000	50.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	373,048,032	531,736,831	42.5	737,130,284	1,085,528,926	47.2
Glass	71,419,000	92,095,000	28.9	178,307,000	261,884,000	46.8
Beet Sugar	32,073,000	48,122,000	50.0	102,937,000	149,156,000	44.9
Rubber Goods	147,882,000	197,395,000	40.3	788,107,000	1,138,216,000	44.4
Clay-Products Industry	112,539,000	168,895,000	50.5	196,358,000	283,342,000	44.2
Men's and Women's Clothing	629,524,000	870,429,000	38.3	1,679,277,000	2,371,529,000	41.2
Lumber and its Remanufacture	1,142,592,137	1,588,274,035	39.0	2,207,030,137	3,070,072,813	39.1
Silk	146,337,000	196,912,000	34.5	496,695,000	688,470,000	38.6
Motorcycles and Bicycles	7,991,000	10,699,000	33.8	38,749,000	53,106,000	37.0
Natural Dyestuffs and Extracts	10,975,000	15,955,000	45.3	39,328,000	53,744,000	36.6
Textiles and Products	2,358,510,604	3,086,944,186	30.9	6,864,406,123	9,216,102,814	34.3
Iron and Steel and Products	2,435,265,363	3,164,471,535	29.1	7,009,088,305	9,403,634,265	34.1
Fertilizers	76,999,000	103,960,000	35.0	210,404,000	281,144,000	33.6
Laundries	73,720,068	104,680,086	41.9	177,384,532	236,382,369	33.2
Chemicals and Products	1,060,047,327	1,526,598,576	44.0	4,241,419,365	5,610,299,073	32.3
Canning	120,905,000	157,101,000	29.9	479,104,000	628,288,000	31.1
Paper	206,247,000	267,657,000	29.7	603,174,000	788,059,000	30.6
Cordage and Twine, Jute Goods, etc.	48,380,000	59,122,000	22.2	134,376,000	174,807,000	30.0
Knit Goods	154,981,000	200,143,000	29.1	552,296,000	713,140,000	29.1
Leather and Products	824,985,396	992,713,322	23.0	2,077,260,755	2,610,230,727	25.7
Chocolate and Cocoa	16,792,000	22,390,000	33.4	111,024,000	139,258,000	25.4
Shipbuilding	36,482,000	73,360,000	29.9	1,307,970,000	1,622,362,000	24.0
Vehicles for Land Transportation	427,583,914,	561,763,289	31.4	3,187,700,976	4,058,911,515	23.9
Steam and Electric Railway Cars	112,325,000	131,540,000	17.1	450,561,000	556,665,000	23.5
Soap	78,406,000	111,358,000	42.0	259,747,000	316,740,000	21.9
Petroleum	209,103,000	236,998,000	13.3	1,337,658,000	1,632,533,000	21.0
Beans and Coffee	122,905,000	149,989,000	22.0	398,956,000	482,313,000	20.8
Other Metals Than Iron	1,038,859,355	1,240,409,831	19.4	2,304,662,333	2,760,293,568	19.7
Coke	79,479,000	95,697,000	20.4	266,566,000	316,516,000	18.7
Cotton Goods	515,610,737	615,217,702	19.3	1,794,616,880	2,125,272,193	18.4
Buttons	18,167,043	22,708,065	23.4	35,394,043	41,840,459	18.2
Textiles Only	1,340,273,480	1,591,735,706	18.8	4,271,393,656	5,006,639,405	17.2
Ammunition	19,960,526	26,053,065	30.5	76,442,130	88,028,223	15.1
Food and Kindred Products	3,396,466,373	3,937,617,891	15.9	10,834,086,667	12,438,890,851	14.9
Motor Vehicles and Parts	191,852,788	249,202,075	29.9	2,685,938,798	3,080,073,979	14.7
Rice Cleaning and Polishing	20,065,000	22,371,000	1.5	78,566,000	90,038,000	14.6
Cast Iron Pipe	26,440,627	29,153,723	12.6	43,828,212	50,235,101	14.6
Flour Mill Products	789,030,000	883,584,000	11.9	1,850,069,000	2,052,434,000	10.9
Railroad Repair Shops	410,411,616	437,563,288	6.6	1,274,519,160	1,354,446,094	6.2
Slaughtering and Packing	1,241,842,000	1,355,544,000	9.1	3,992,419,000	4,246,291,000	6.1

product you add about 40% to the total cost of your raw materials and labor, and you find your business a more than ordinarily profitable one." He said substantially: "You have hit it right; I figure on just about 40%, and I do find the business profitable."

There are hints here to those who are thinking of going into business. The figures show some businesses naturally more profitable than others. Part way down in the table is a black line. Below the line the profits are not so large as the average. Above it they are larger. One who has the time and inclination to study this table closely and ponder its items can hardly fail to make many interesting discoveries.

Taking the items as a whole, the sum of labor and material costs for 1909 was about $22,000,000,000 and the selling price about $28,500,000,000, an advance of about 30%; while for 1919 the sum of labor and material costs was about $70,000,000,000 and the selling price $89,500,000,000, an advance of 27%. In the table some of the items appear separately besides appearing in larger groups, so that the statements of this paragraph can be taken only as of general application. Many lines of unimportant manufactures are not shown.

International Convention of Truth Lovers

THE GOLDEN AGE takes pleasure in announcing that a convention of international interest to truth lovers, to Bible Students, to those who love righteousness and peace, will be held this year at Columbus, Ohio, July 20 to 27, inclusive, under the auspices of the International Bible Students Association.

That it will be of international interest is evident from the fact that many speakers from all parts of the world will be present, and each nationality shall have the privilege of listening to speakers of its own tongue. Every reader of THE GOLDEN AGE is especially invited to attend.

The main meeting hall for the conventioners will be the Coliseum, which has a seating capacity of 14,000. Connected with the Coliseum, and all under roof, are seven other halls, which will accommodate meetings for the various languages. All these buildings are located at the Ohio State Exposition Grounds, which are practically in the center of the city of Columbus. The grounds are private, with a grove, lakes, beautiful place for resting; and there those who attend can be entirely isolated from the public.

In addition to this is Memorial Hall, with a capacity of 4,000, which will be in use each evening for a public meeting and which may be used in the daytime if required for other meetings.

It is the intention to have a large, well-advertised public meeting on Sunday, July 27, in the Stadium of the Ohio State University, the seating capacity of which is 72,000.

Columbus, Ohio, is located in the center of a very populous district, including Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ontario. It has the best interurban railway system of any city in the country, and is easy of access. The highways leading into it are of the very best, and great numbers of friends will be expected to come by automobile.

Within five blocks of the meeting place there are rooming accommodations for 60,000 people. There are thirty large hotels and a large number of dormitories. We suggest that all who can arrange for a little vacation from the daily routine of life will find this a most helpful and satisfactory way to find recreation, and to engage in a mental, spiritual and social treat.

Reduced Railroad Rates

ALL the railroads in the United States and Canada have granted a special rate for this convention of one and one-half fare for the round trip, tickets to be obtained upon the identification certificate plan. These certificates will be furnished by the Convention Committee. Address: R. A. Johnson, Secretary, 52½ North Front Street, Columbus, Ohio.

One identification certificate will do for an entire family. Where one person travels alone one certificate is required. It is better to order more blank certificates than actually are needed; for at the last moment somebody else may wish one.

The date of the convention is July 20 to 27 inclusive. Beginning July 15th and until the

22nd for the going trip, tickets will be on sale at all railway stations. No tickets can be obtained for the going trip, on the certificate plan, after July 22nd. When purchasing your ticket, present your identification certificate to the ticket agent and ask for a *return* ticket. To protect oneself in case of a lost ticket, it will be advantageous at the time of purchasing ticket to make a memorandum of the time bought, amount paid, and the number on the ticket. The tickets should read from starting point to Columbus, Ohio, and return.

The highways in Ohio and adjoining places are in fine condition, and many will be expected to come in their automobiles. There is a covered building near the Coliseum that will accommodate five hundred machines. Other garage and parking spaces will be available in the city at reasonable rates.

Accommodations and Reservations

COLUMBUS has thirty hotels with a rate of $1.00 per day and up, all of which are within fifteen minutes street-car ride of the Coliseum. Adjoining the grounds where the convention is to be held are private rooms which will accommodate 10,000 or more, all of which are within walking distance of the Coliseum. The rates for these rooms will be fifty cents, seventy-five cents, and one dollar for each person, according to accommodations; and also a rate will be made for room and breakfast. It is expected that this latter rate will be one dollar a day. It is the purpose now to have a cafeteria on the grounds serving meals at noon and evening at very reasonable rates. A person therefore may figure on an expense of not to exceed two dollars a day for a room and meals. If it is possible to make the rate less it will be done.

Those attending the convention will have access to the Ohio State Fair Grounds. The grounds contain many shade trees, plenty of pure water, comfort stations, emergency hospital, children's playgrounds, barber shop, dairy buildings which supply fresh milk and ice-cream, all of which will be for the exclusive use of those attending the convention during the dates of the convention. Some one will be put in charge of the children, and thus an opportunity will be afforded for their mothers to attend the meetings when desired.

The Coliseum, where the meetings in English will be held, has a capacity of 14,000 seats. An electric loud-speaker will be installed so that every person in the auditorium can hear with perfect ease without extra effort being put forth by the speaker.

For the Sunday meeting an electric loud-speaker will be installed in the Stadium so that every person in the Stadium (which has a capacity of 72,000) can hear. Judge Rutherford, President of the International Bible Students Association, will be the speaker at the Stadium.

Stagnant Government *By L. D. Barnes*

IT IS said that everything improves but government. The great discoveries of fifty years, with increasing light on the Bible, show that progress and improvement is the divine program. The failure of present governments to keep pace in the administration of human rights and proper privileges shows that these institutions are not progressive, not the "last word" by any means. The constant progress referred to, in contrast to the stale and stagnant, milk-and-watery systems, shows that the divine mind is not directing these, but has left them mainly to take their own course, interfering only in the execution of retributive justice, where iniquity comes to the full, and where human activity might encroach somewhat upon the divine plan.

Yet the wisdom that has revealed to mankind the arts and sciences, the printing press, the typewriter, the sewing-machine, the railway and marine engines, the auto and the airplane, the telephone and the radio, and thousands of labor-saving devices, such as electric, steam, gas, compressed air and others, will yet establish that form of government which will apply those blessings for the good of all and for the aggrandizement of none!

"Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet." "And they shall say, This land that was desolate is become like the garden of Eden."—Isa. 28:17; Ezek. 36:35.

Type and Typography *By C. J. Fekel*

PRINTING bears about the same relation to writing as a shout does to a whisper. What would the world have been without these two methods of expression? We can hardly imagine the situation. It certainly would have hindered progress in civilization. There could now be no typewriters, typesetting machines, printing industry, stationery stores, or post offices. We would have neither folders, catalogues, time tables, menus, posters, handbills, advertising signs, letters, stationery, books, magazines, or newspapers. The world would be submerged in illiteracy. Writing and printing are almost the only mediums by which we retain valuable and trustworthy records. Without these two means, about all of the knowledge we would possess would be either tradition or rumor and hearsay.

Of what value is tradition? The various heathen religions trace their origin to legends delivered from one generation to another. But to be merely tradition, whether believed by one or a hundred persons, does not prove the truthfulness of any proposition. Long before Columbus was born it was generally believed that the earth is flat. And credulity was no doubt stimulated by tradition. But added to the fact that such information is likely to be untrue at the start, is the strong probability that it will become distorted and colored before reaching the one considering it.

For instance: How many of us could repeat in every detail a simple story that we heard a year or two ago? Very few, I am sure. Certainly further evidence to demonstrate the uncertainty of tradition is not necessary.

Of course, the mere fact that a thing is printed does not prove its truthfulness. Its intrinsic value must be examined; it must be reasoned upon, and compared with other reliable facts before its truth can be established. But it has this advantage, that whereas tradition is often held but by a few, that which is printed is generally accessible to all, and therefore subject to the most widespread criticism.

The great God of the universe, who declares the end from the beginning, foreknew of this condition, and so caused the message of holy men of old to be retained by writing in a permanent and reliable form. Thus Moses wrote all the words of the Lord. (Exodus 24:4) But lest any one should think that he wrote them with a hammer and chisel on a block of stone, we note that it is recorded: "And the Lord said unto Moses, Write this for a memorial in a book, and rehearse it in the ears of Joshua." (Exodus 17:14) Joshua also recorded Israel's covenant with their God (Joshua 24:26); and Samuel told the manner of the kingdom in a book.—1 Samuel 10:25.

First Results of Printing

PRINTING has been called "the mother of progress." It unquestionably contributed greatly to the Reformation movement. It is doubtful whether the Reformation could have been carried on without printing. From the time of its invention printing has been used to circulate the Word of God. It was as though Jehovah had placed His finger on an electric switch and said: "Let there be light," and light flooded the earth. It came, not as a brilliant flare, such as would be caused by a skyrocket bursting over your head, or by a flash of lightning suddenly illuminating all of the landscape, but rather like the removal of thick, impenetrable clouds, thereby revealing a brilliantly illuminated, starlit sky. It did not daze those that beheld it, but rather gave them beams of hope and rays of life and joy.

We might compare it to the successor of the old village pump, which is almost altogether out of date now. But possibly in some backward community you may see one standing, kept as a relic for its former service. The well was usually deep, therefore the pump was reliable; and here would gather the little neighborhood to get their daily supply of water. Back and forth the bucket brigade would go. But suppose, if your imagination will stretch that far, that a change came over this community; and that from the sink in each kitchen of every home, there should spring forth an artesian well. You would not even need a receptacle with which to drink. By lowering your lips you could partake of the refreshing overflow. Water? Streams of it! As clear as crystal! Coming forth endlessly! It was just as the prophet Malachi foretold: "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."—Malachi 3:10.

So, after the Bible was printed, each family could study their Bible at home. No longer was

it necessary to travel long distances to peruse the Sacred Book, chained to a pulpit; for it could be read under one's own lampshade. The two witnesses which had prophesied under sackcloth came to life. (Revelation 11:11) The power of the great Antichrist was broken, foreshadowing that sooner or later ignorance and superstition would be crushed to earth. Just as in the days of Jesus, the people which sat in darkness saw great light (Matthew 4:16), so now too, priesthood, creeds and religious ceremonies would be exposed by "that which is written."

The Origin of Printing

FROM our schoolbooks we learned that printing was invented by Johann Gutenberg, of Germany, in the year 1440. More correctly speaking, the invention of printing from movable type took place at that time. Printing means to make copies by impression. Typography means to take impressions from ink-covered type. Whenever we leave our finger impression on any article, we print, though we may be entirely ignorant of the art of typography. The earliest date of printing in this sense is not known.

Writing preceded printing; and this was carried on in Egypt, Babylon, and China. From the Bible we learn that over 2,400 years elapsed from Adam's creation to Moses. As Adam lived 930 years, there remain about 1,500 years between them. This period was spanned by five intermediaries, and to Moses was given the first divine commission to write.

As the art of writing is not mentioned previously, it must have been either gradually developed or revealed by Jehovah to His servant Moses. From an early date some of the patriarchs erected stones to commemorate certain occasions. What would be more natural than for men so to inscribe their monuments that they would bring to mind the event or deed that they commemorated? But it is foolish for men to suppose that similarly man evolved the marvel of speech, and brought the incoherent cries of joy and pain, as expressed by the lower animals, under such control as to make them the servants of thought.

The Bible tells us that there were but seven generations from the perfect man Adam to Jubal, whose musical talent was so developed as to make him the inventor of the harp and the organ. (Genesis 4:21) It may be that the formerly perfect human voice was losing its charm, and therefore the substitution of a mechanical instrument suggested itself.

The art of printing and writing is closely associated with the development of paper or other writing material. In Egypt the papyrus plant was converted into papyrus writing material. In China a kind of silk was used. In Babylon inscriptions were stamped into soft clay tablets, and these were baked. As a result, in the ruins of Babylon, nearly every kiln-burnt brick has its inscriptions. These tablets are of various shapes—oblongs, cones, and cylinders. They vary from one inch to a foot or more in length.

There are vast libraries containing legal, mathematical and geographical treatises, historical and mythological documents, poetical compositions, and works on astronomy, astrology and religion. One may find lists of stones, birds and beasts, as well as petitions and royal proclamations.

In a few words, it is a vast amount of useless reading matter compared to the clear, brief record of the children of Israel found in the Bible, God's Word of Truth.

Shortly thereafter parchment, made of sheep skin polished with pumice stone, was used, as well as the skins of other animals. A fine grade of parchment made from the skins of calves is called vellum. It is upon parchment that the oldest manuscripts of the Bible are written.

The Origin of Typography

A FIERCE controversy has raged over who first gave the world a knowledge of typography. This honor is claimed by Italy, Holland, and Germany; but the weight of the evidence is is favor of Johann Gutenberg, a printer of Mainz. He was born about 1397, and is known to have been at work before 1439 in Strassburg, endeavoring to perfect his art. Like that of most inventors, his path was strewn with difficulties. From Strassburg he went to Mainz, where his name appears in a record of legal contract dated 1448. In 1450 he entered a partnership with a wealthy money lender by the name of Johann Fust, or Faust, who furnished the means needed to set up a printing press. In 1455 Fust brought a law suit against Guten-

berg to recover the money he had advanced. The verdict was in Fust's favor, and the printing press passed out of Gutenberg's hands.

Although sixty years of age Gutenberg did not despair. He determined to found another office. He had some of his printing material, with which he could again make his movable type; and the town clerk provided him with money. He continued his work for some years; but in 1462 all printing in Mainz was interrupted by the sacking of the town during a quarrel of the archbishops. Such events were not unusual at that time, nor should we be surprised at them today.

It happened in this way: The archbishopric of Mainz was claimed by Adolph II, Count of Nassau, who was supported by Pope Pius II. In 1462 he attacked and captured the town because it took sides with Diether, then archbishop and elector of the place. Many citizens were murdered, and the town was sacked. All of its industry was destroyed; thereby the workmen of the printing offices were compelled to flee to other places, carrying their art with them. For three years after the capture of Mainz, nothing of value was printed there. Gutenberg died about February, 1468.

Two friends of Gutenberg, who probably knew of his invention, erected tablets to his memory. One of these was erected in the church at Mainz shortly after his death, and the other in the year 1508 in a law school in that city. The inscriptions speak of him as the inventor of printing.

The Dutch claim that a Koster, Laurens Janszoon, who lived between 1420 and 1440, was the inventor of type. This claim is referred to as the Koster Legend. It did not become public until 1588, or a century and a half after Gutenberg began his work. Like all legends, it claims to come from a trustworthy source. According to this account, Koster walked into the woods in 1440, and in the bark of a beech tree cut letters, which he printed on paper for the amusement of some children. Later he printed whole sheets from pictures, later still, from leaden letters, and then from tin type.

In 1441 one of Koster's workmen is supposed to have stolen his type and fled to Mainz, where he opened a workshop, and published two works from Koster's type in the year 1442. Until 1499 no one seemed to doubt that movable type were first used in Strassburg by Johann Gutenberg, who afterward went to Mainz, as the Cologne *Chronicle*, published in 1499, declared. The most severe assault on the claims of Koster was by a Dutchman, Dr. Van der Linde. In a series of articles called the "Koster Legend" he accused as being false the documents that were intended to prove that his countryman was the inventor of typography. So incensed became some of the Dutch that Dr. Van der Linde deemed it advisable to leave his native land. Today the Koster theory has been abandoned everywhere except in Holland.

Early Specimens of Printing

THE earliest specimen of printing from type existing today is the famous Letter of Indulgence of Pope Nicholas V to such persons as should contribute money to help the King of Cyprus against the Turks. A copy of this Indulgence is now preserved in the Meerman-Westreenen Museum at the Hague. It bears the earliest authentic date of a document printed from type—November 15, 1454. It declares that a plenary indulgence of three years is granted by Pope Nicholas V on the twelfth of April, 1451, to all persons who from May 1, 1455, should contribute money to aid the King of Cyprus, then threatened by the Turks. (Pope Nicholas proclaimed a Jubilee in 1450; and while it was in progress at Rome, a plague broke out. (Will there be a final and more effective plague at the coming Jubilee in 1925?) The Turks took Constantinople during his reign, and his effort to unite Christendom against the Moslems was of no avail.

Other early works are Gutenberg's Bibles. On these his fame as a great printer rests. There are two editions of the Holy Bible in Latin. They are referred to as the Bible of forty-two and thirty-six lines respectively. These figures refer to the number of lines to the page, in a column. The forty-two line is supposed to be the earlier. It was discovered in 1760, in the library of Cardinal Mazarin at Paris, and is therefore called the Mazarin Bible, or Gutenberg's first Bible. The Earl of Ashburnham's copy of the Mazarin Bible on vellum was sold in 1897 for about $20,000. It was probably not begun before 1450, and was finished in 1455. The Paris copy contains the rubricator's inscription, which shows that the work was completed before August 15, 1456.

The thirty-six-line Bible is called the Pfister's or Bamberg Bible, because the type used in it was once owned by Albrecht Pfister of Bamberg. A copy of this Bible was discovered in 1728 in the library of a monastery near Mainz. A note found in the manuscript catalogue of the library states that the Bible was given to the monastery by Johann Gutenberg and his associates. The date 1461 is written on a copy of the last leaf of this book. These two editions of the Bible, like all of Gutenberg's works, are without the name and place of the printer, due probably to his fear of lawsuits, which had already caused him great expense.

Other works ascribed to Gutenberg are the Calendar of 1457, the Catholicon of 1460, and a Letter of Indulgence of 1461. Indulgences are not popular in the United States today because intelligent people will not believe that God has reposed the sole and complete power of designating punishment and forgiveness of sins, in the hands of priests. The favor of God cannot be purchased with money. The Bible tells us that if we confess our sins to God in the name of Jesus Christ, then He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and that the blood of Jesus Christ will cleanse us from all unrighteousness. —1 John 1:9; 2:1, 2.

Our Lord taught us to pray, saying, "And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." (Matthew 6:12) There is abundant further evidence on this point. (Ephesians 4:32; Colossians 2:13; Matthew 18:35; Acts 13:38) There is no need for a priest or father on earth to forgive us our sins, when we have a Father and ever faithful High Priest in heaven. The confessional still prospers, but thank God the day is near when the knowledge of God will cover the earth as the waters cover the deep.

The Progress of Printing

IT IS said that William the Conqueror could not write his name; and that therefore he had "William" engraved on a bit of wood, and approved documents by pressing his stamp first on an ink pad and then on his paper. But when once printing on paper in a commercial way started, it progressed rapidly. The art carried on at Mainz soon spread to other cities and countries, as travelers were constantly passing through this town to the Netherlands, France, Italy, and Switzerland. Just as by divine providence, the persecution of the early Christians in Palestine scattered them over Europe and disseminated their doctrine, so the quarrel of the archbishops in 1462 dispersed the printers.

Presses were soon set up in other cities; by the end of the fifteenth century more than one hundred and fifty towns were practising the art. Three printers from Germany established a press in Paris in 1470, and in 1477 England took up the art. In France, Germany, and Italy typography was practised most extensively, and here the greatest improvements were made. Before the year 1500, over two hundred printers practised the art in Venice, and it is to Italy that we are indebted for the Italic and the Roman type. The latter is the most extensively used today.

Among the printers of Venice was Aldus Manutius, who began his work in 1494. He was a man of great learning and industry, and exercised extreme care in his work. His press became celebrated for its Greek and Latin classics. He introduced the Italic type and probably devised the present system of punctuation; for before his time but few marks were used, and their use was not well regulated. This knowledge should lead us to understand that the translators of the so-called "Authorized Version" were not infallible in the punctuation of their translation of the Holy Scriptures. As a matter of fact the work on this version was not begun until between 1604 and 1607, or over a hundred years after the origin of punctuation.

The translators were unfortunate enough to misplace a comma in Luke 23:43, and thereby changed a simple, reasonable text of Scripture into a puzzle that for a long time no one could solve. Properly punctuated the passage reads, "And Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee today, Thou shalt be with me in paradise." In due time the thief will be with Jesus in the kingdom, which we see now in process of establishment in the earth.

Contrast, for a moment, printing as it was after its invention with what it is today. With painstaking care the printer would set up every letter of his type, place it in a form, and by a slow and laborious method repeatedly ink his type and take impressions on his sheets. The wealthy looked at the new art as an inartistic trade, and so compelled the printer to copy the characters of contemporary manuscripts in

order to sell his work. Today typesetting machines rapidly assemble the letters, and many speedy presses turn out a printed sheet every second. In addition we have typewriters. There are over 500,000 Corona typewriters in use, beside greater numbers of Remington, Underwood, Oliver, Royal, and machines of other manufacture.

Within the last forty years the printing industry in America has jumped from practically nowhere to the rank of sixth in size among our industries. Toward the close of the last century, there were but four newspapers in India, all printed in the English language; whereas today there are two hundred thirty-two printed in the native tongue of Hindustani, besides others in English and the various vernaculars.

Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Etc.

WITH the invention of the printing press, the tract and pamphlet came into existence. With the possibility of indefinitely multiplying copies, it became true as never before that "the pen is mightier than the sword." In 1915 Great Britain made one of its ablest men, Lord Northcliffe, a Minister of State, with the assigned duty of Minister of Propaganda. So Lord Northcliffe began scattering pamphlets over the nations of earth. Further propaganda through newspapers and books was carried on by all of the nations in the great World War.

In the early days, when Rome was still in power, heralds were sent forth who read to the people what the government wished them to believe. After the invention of printing, Venice endeavored to tell the people certain facts; and so a sheet was published called the "Gazetta," out of which has grown the modern magazine. In writing for a magazine one may take ample time to express his real belief rather than merely a passing thought, as in a newspaper. A magazine should be worth keeping, a newspaper only worth reading.

While the "Gazetta" flourished in Italy, the "News Letter" was being printed in Germany, France, and England. This developed into the daily newspaper. Napoleon III said that he received all his knowledge from the two sources: His mother, who taught him to read; and his newspaper, which supplied the rest. Some one has said: "If we can get truth and cleanness of soul, ideals that are honest and worth while, before the eyes of all men in books, and let this vaccine seep into their natures, then we have saved mankind."

But anyone who looks inside of our big metropolitan dailies knows how impossible such a task really is. These papers are of the sensational type. They devote a large percentage of their space to playing up what is abnormal and unusual in daily city and country life. They deal with the famous and the infamous, with that which is deserving of public admiration or public scorn. The average reader briefly reviews the fires, collisions, murders, suicides, and other similar abnormalties, hoping to derive a thrill from the recital of some gruesome incident, but finds that it always leaves a feeling of disappointment. Practically all modern newspapers and magazines could be very well dispensed with. They have deteriorated from news organs to propaganda mediums.

But the strangest thing of all is that people will actually pay to have their minds swayed, prejudiced and blinded by this means. I am glad that THE GOLDEN AGE is not of this character. Nearly everybody knows that it is next to impossible for the average editor to tell the truth, to publish the facts in every case, or to express his own convictions. Yet you will find a newspaper in every nook and cranny of the civilized earth.

Take a stroll on a lonely lane, or a cross-country hike through the woods, and see if you can get very far without a piece of newspaper catching your eye. This organ of worldly wisdom appealing to the simple reminds one by contrast with true wisdom's call: "Doth not wisdom cry? and understanding put forth her voice? She standeth in the top of high places, by the way in the places of the paths. She crieth at the gates, at the entry of the city, at the coming in at the doors. Unto you, O men, I call; and my voice is to the sons of man.—Prov. 8:1-4.

What do we find in our daily sheets? Some papers dare to assume the motto, "All the news that's fit to print." Others, "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." But one is more inclined to believe the saying,

> "Here's to the news that lies in daily sheets,
> That lies, and lies, and lies."

How newspapers grope for the sensational, the scandalous, the malicious, the filth of families

and society! How they laud the spectacular, the daring plots and intrigues of men! How faithfully they promote foolishness and evil surmisings! Through the funny sheet they inculcate the spirit of laughter at another's misfortune, and the practice of daily deception. Where is the community that is elevated by their influence? What beneficial reform have they instituted? There is none. "For a dog to bite a man is nothing, but for a man to bite a dog is news. It is new, it is startling." So says Mr. Brisbane, of the New York *American*.

From start to finish, the metropolitan papers of today are sensual, devilish. One is almost prone to ask, "Have the honest, the noble, the pure, the good, the just, the virtuous, the lovers of truth, the merciful, and the holy perished from the earth?" They have, as far as the newspaper is concerned. It is just as prophecy foretold. "This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves; covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, . . . truce breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof: from such turn away."—2 Timothy 3:1-5; Romans 1:21-32.

But, thank God, the end is near! Very soon the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding places. (Isaiah 28:17; 11:9) Then it will be true that this evil influence heretofore exerted will compare to drops of water dancing on top of a red-hot stove. The activity of these drops is great for a short time, but all their liveliness and sputtering finally end in evaporation.

Occasionally singular things are said in type. A Chinese editor, on returning a contribution, enclosed a rejection slip that read as follows: "We have read your manuscript with infinite delight. Never before have we reveled in such a masterpiece. If we printed it, the authorities would take it for a model, and henceforth would never permit anything inferior to it. As it would be impossible to find its equal within ten thousand years, we are compelled, though shaken with sorrow, to return your divine manuscript; and for so doing we beg ten thousand pardons."

The Individuality of Type

WHAT inanimate thing fulfils the following description? "Each object has a *face, shoulder, body* and *feet.* Some have *beards,* and under certain conditions a *widow* is produced. In addition some may *get off their feet,* even though none are addicted to the liquor habit. They may at this time *be locked up in a form.* As in every family there is an occasional black sheep, so here too, once in a while, one needs *bringing up.* Sometimes they are engaged *in a chase,* and if well *dressed* will remain quite *composed.* They exist in *families,* always leave an *impression,* and eventually reach a box called *Hell.*" Of course there is no fire in it. It would be easy enough to name the animate being that fulfils this description, but the more difficult inanimate thing is type. This shows that there is something human about type; for the above terms are just a few of everyday occurrence in the printing office.

While type has been used for an evil purpose, it has also done untold good. What Robert H. Davis said of the printing press is even more true of type:

"I sing the songs of the world, the oratories of history, the symphonies of all time. I am the voice of today, the herald of tomorrow. I weave into the warp of the past the woof of the future. I tell the stories of peace and war alike. I make the human heart beat with passion and tenderness. I stir the pulse of nations and make them do braver deeds, and soldiers die. I inspire the midnight toiler, weary at his loom, to lift his head again and gaze with fearlessness into the vast beyond, seeking the consolation of a hope eternal. When I speak, a million people listen to my voice. The Saxon, the Latin, the Celt, the Hun, the Slav, the Hindu, all comprehend me. I cry the joys and sorrows of every hour. I fill the dullard's mind with thoughts uplifting. I am Light, Knowledge, Power. I epitomize the conquests of mind over matter. I am the recorder of all things that mankind has achieved. My offspring comes to you in the candle's glow, amid the dim lamps of poverty, the splendor of riches; at sunrise, at high noon, and in the waning evening. I am the laughter and the tears of the world, and I shall never die until all things return to the immutable dust."

But what is it that makes a piece of printed matter appeal to a person, while another will be given but passing attention? It is not always the curiosity or the question aroused, nor the fact that the subject matter is the hobby of the one concerned. It may be the quality of the

work and the workmanship. In America, where there is so much competitive printing, this matter should not be overlooked. The paper on which the message is printed should create respect for the message. It has been wisely said that printed matter for public distribution should not be smaller than 10 point. To violate this rule, makes it more difficult to read; and some people will be prevented from reading it altogether.

But it is not enough that printing be legible. There is an elusive thing called grace, which comes from using well that apparel of words called type. As a person's demeanor may leave the opposite impression from his words, so also with that which is printed. Either it may suggest dignity, character, strength, and delicacy, or it may show weakness or lack of personality. The printed salesman may be well dressed and courteous, or slovenly attired and inconsiderate.

There are many families of type, each having its peculiar characteristics. Many readers would be able to recognize Script, Old English, Gothic, Roman, or Italic. Type is also classified as condensed, extra condensed, expanded, bold, bold condensed, bold Italic, etc.

Methods of Printing

SO FAR, printing from an elevated surface (letterpress printing) alone has been considered. But there are two other principal ways: First, from an indented surface; and second, from a plane surface. In the first method from an indented surface, called copperplate printing, the whole surface is first inked. The flat surface is then cleaned, leaving ink only in the incision or trenches cut by the engraver, so that when dampened paper is laid over the plate and pressure is applied, the paper sinks into the incision, and takes up the ink, making impressions in lines on the paper. This method is also called the Intaglio, or Gravure, etc., and is the exact reverse of the letterpress or half-tone process.

The other method is the Planographic, or plane surface. Here the design is in the same plane as the surrounding surface (neither above nor below, as in the previous methods). By chemical treatment, the design is made to attract ink while the surrounding surface repels it. In this case when the ink roller passes over the plate, the ink will adhere only to the design. This inked plate will either print directly on the paper, as in Lithography, or first transfer the design to a rubber blanket and from this to the paper, as in the Offset Process. Experiments have been made along other lines of printing, such as by Photography, etc., with some commercial results.

These varied methods have had a marvelous effect on human history. By scattering knowledge printing causes people to think. Barbarian tribes became civilized under its influence, and narrow, winding paths through dense forests gave way to paved highways. It broke the barriers of isolation and distance. It raised the standard of living. Practically all inventions date after the birth of printing.

The prophecy of Daniel declares: "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." (Daniel 12:4) Printing stimulated manufacturing, buying and selling. At first it was considered a luxury, just as electric lights, gas stoves, rocking chairs, washing machines, and automobiles were considered. Today it is a present need. It has the power of making people realize vividly the comforts we enjoy from the luxuries of today. Whenever the cravings of natural men so appealed to cannot be satisfied, discontent and dissatisfaction are sure to follow. It is thus preparing for the Great Day.

The effect of printing is well illustrated by the following chart:

—	1870	1923	Rate of Increase
Population (U. S.)	38,558,371	107,438,615	3
Value of Manufacturing	3½ billion	62 billion	18
No. of Grocery Stores	74,000	335,212	4½
No. of Drug Stores	17,000	50,715	3

While from 1870 to 1923 the population of the United States increased almost threefold, the people's wants and needs as expressed in manufactured articles increased over eighteen times.

What a blessing printing will be in the age to come! It will breathe holy thoughts, convey sweet messages, and keep on record permanent friendships. As long as reliable records will be treasured, it will hold its own, always attesting God's wisdom, justice, love, and power. It will please the eye with scenes from lands afar off, and fill the mind with wisdom from above.

Digest of World News

(Broadcast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor)

THE United States Treasury Department has arrived at a new successful method of guaging the prosperity of the country. By means of the war tax on theater receipts it knows how much is spent annually for amusements. This discloses that the average family had its greatest degree of prosperity in 1920. Thus far, 1924 comes next, and then in order 1921, 1923, 1922, 1919 and 1918. The theatrical expenditure in 1918 was $38,000,000 per month; while in 1920 it was $72,000,000 per month, nearly double. The expenditure in 1924 is at only a slightly less rate than in 1920.

The National Industrial Conference Board of New York city has been making a study of the cost of clothing, and has discovered that while in other lines the cost of living has remained stationary or has decreased within the past two years, yet the cost of clothing to the ultimate consumer has increased more than fourteen per cent during that time. It seems hard for many persons to unlearn the lessons in profiteering taught them during the war.

As a consequence of conducting his business on the basis of the Golden Rule, Arthur Nash, President of the Nash Clothing Company of Cincinnati, reports that he is about to make $1,000,000 in a new issue of capital stock which will virtually be forced upon him. He wishes to know how he can utilize these million dollars so as to give the greatest benefit to mankind. Our advice is to erect a broadcasting station at Cincinnati, and to broadcast the truth on all subjects, making sure that it is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. [He has since given this stock to his employés.]

Hard Times at the Door

UNEMPLOYMENT throughout the country is becoming more pronounced and widespread. Many industries are laying off their men, the demand for coal is slumping, shipments of freight are falling off, clerk hire is being dispensed with, traveling men are grumbling, restaurants and hotels are feeling the crimp that is fast getting into business.

Thousands of farms are lying idle, and the farmers with their sons and daughters who recently invaded the ranks of city labor only augment the likelihood of deeper distress amongst the unemployed. Many places are showing less activity in the construction of new residences, and city property is lagging. There is a slight increase in dealing in farm lands in a few communities. But, withal, it seems that we are on the verge of a let-up in business which spells hard times.

Printing conditions in New York city have gotten so bad from the publishers' point of view that during the past eighteen months nine magazines have moved to other points. "Collier's," with a weekly circulation of 1,250,000 copies, was the latest to move. "Hearst's," "Harper's," "McCall's," and others have moved away. It is thought that the MacFadden publications, twelve magazines with a combined circulation in excess of four millions monthly, may be the next to seek the way of least resistance. Everything, practically, in New York is operated on the "closed shop" plan, with wages high. Most of the printing concerns which move away resume publication on the "open shop" plan.

New Era in Industry

IN THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops the lamb and the lion seem at present to be lying down together, and for once the lamb is not inside the lion. The so-called Glenwood Plan of railroad shop coöperation was designed by the president of the International Association of Machinists, and is now in force throughout the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio system with the result that 3,500 more shopmen are at work on the B. & O. than during previous years.

At a recent convention of the shopmen mention was made of 4,000 items of improvement in working, safety, and sanitary conditions around shops, yards and roundhouses. The statement is made that things which it used to take months or years to accomplish are now accomplished almost instantaneously; such as improvements in the heating, lighting and ventilation of shops, the drainage of engine pits, the repair of shop flooring, etc. The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is reported as being as enthusiastic about the plan as are the shopmen themselves.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, believes that the nation is moving toward some sort of industrial democracy. He said:

"I believe we are in the presence of a new era in the organization of industry and commerce in which, if properly directed, lie forces pregnant with infinite possibilities of moral progress. I believe that we are, almost unnoticed, in the midst of a great revolution or—perhaps a better word—a transformation in the whole super-organization of our economic life. We are passing from a period of extremely individualistic action into a period of associational activities."

Our thought is that we are passing through the birthpangs not only of a new industrial arrangement, but also of a new financial, social, religious and political one. The old system is passing away in its entirety, and it is dying hard. The new era into which the world will soon find itself is the Golden Age of prophecy. This momentous change not only is taking place in America, but is world-wide. It is for all to take hope, to be encouraged, to trust in the Lord, and to await the full inauguration of the new day; for surely it is dawning.

The enormous rents in Washington, D. C., and some other cities, are said to be caused by real estate owners mortgaging their properties in excess of the sale prices. In Washington thirty-two of the larger apartment houses are mortgaged nine million dollars more than the amount paid for them. Mortgage investment companies are doing a thriving business. It often occurs that these money sharks are sharper than the bankers; for some banks have been stung by being overloaded with these inflated mortgages.

Murders, North and South

INSURANCE statistics have been published showing that in the years 1922-1923 there were twenty-nine times as many chances of being murdered in Memphis as in Rochester; thirteen times as many chances of being murdered in Nashville as in Reading; and eight times as many chances of being murdered in New Orleans as in Milwaukee. The most dangerous cities in the United States from the standpoint of murder were, in the order named: Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, D. C., Los Angeles, Chicago, and Pittsburgh; while the safest cities in the United States, in the reverse order, were: Rochester, Reading, Milwaukee, Hartford, Boston, Spokane, Providence, Buffalo, New York, Seattle, and Minneapolis.

Treason in Los Angeles

THE city of Los Angeles is stirred because a teacher, Professor Willis T. Newton, instructor in history and economics at one of the high schools, made the statement in an address before the teachers that "we cannot get rid of war unless we teach peace." In the eyes of some 100-percent-profiteer Americans, this was a terrible thing for a teacher to say; and Professor Newton should be hanged immediately, while the subject is being discussed over his remains.

One of the physicians of the city, defending Professor Newton, sent a letter to the Los Angeles *Record* in which he said:

"The object of teaching is to provoke thought in the pupil. It has been the devotion of a benighted clergy during the dark ages to prevent thought. Bruno and Galileo thought, and were sternly forbidden. Copernicus thought. The school trustees of that day forbade thinking. His books and bones were burned. Socrates and Seneca thought. Suicide was suggested, and forced upon them by contemporary officials."

Other Academic Items

AS IS well known, the southeastern part of Pennsylvania has a population of German descent, two-thirds of whom speak a language commonly called "Pennsylvania Dutch," a mixture of German and English. The territory in which this language is spoken is an unbroken area of 195,000 square miles. A dictionary of the dialect comprising 16,380 words has just been compiled.

The boys of the country have lost a good friend. Samuel C. Dyke, the first American manufacturer of boys' marbles, is dead. One thing that interests us is as to why every boy begins to play marbles in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground; but the girls never play marbles, although they do play jacks. Perhaps they do not like to get down into the mud; or perhaps they cannot shoot straight!

Progressive (?) Figures

THE United States Chamber of Commerce has been holding its annual convention in Cleveland. As might be expected from those who covet all the revenues of the country, it is opposed to lower freight rates, is opposed to making income tax returns public, is opposed to the soldiers' bonus, is opposed to governmental aid in the marketing of agricultural products,

is opposed to limiting the Supreme Court in its encroachments upon the powers of the people, is opposed to government regulation of business, is opposed to the government's going into any kind of business, is opposed to interfering with the packers, is opposed to oil investigations; and it warns against the activities of radicals, that is, of people who think. The United States Chamber of Commerce is a great institution, but it is covered with moss a foot thick. It needs to punch itself and to awake to a realization that we are not living in the year 1492.

Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, referring to the Federal Reserve Banks' discounting of $5,000,000 of European paper, declared that the man who is responsible for this new adventure into Europe is the same man, Paul M. Warburg, who is responsible for the Federal Reserve system. Senator Shipstead is reported as saying:

"With the international bankers in complete control of the money and credit of the country, they can do to the people precisely what the bankers of Germany did to the people there. It is said that the reason for this new policy is the desire to stimulate exports financed by American credit. We have had experiences along these lines, but we seem to have forgotten the terrible price we paid for financing European purchases in America. We had a perfectly jolly time doing it during the war. We extended credit to Europe, and Europe bought goods of all kinds in our markets and paid any price we asked. We did a tremendous business on our own money and credit. The American bankers are gambling with trust funds belonging to other people. They did it before, and lost; and the American people are now paying the price. The first result of this new scheme will be artificial stimulation of exports and business. It may start an artificial business boom that will carry us until after election. It is also evident that it is going to be used as a club to force the acceptance by Europe of the Dawes Plan, and to compel the American producer to carry more of the European debt than he is already carrying. We have already sent too much credit to Europe. The continued squandering of bank credits as is now proposed by the Federal Reserve Board controlled by the international banking group, will inevitably pauperize the people of this nation just as the bankers have done in Germany and other countries where credit and money have been manipulated in the interest of the few at the expense of the many."

Within the past two years, despite the existence of the Federal Reserve colossus that is supposed to prevent such things, there have been over six hundred bank failures in Montana, North and South Dakota, and Minnesota. Banks are failing now at the rate of nine each week. Some time ago, because of bank failures, many depositors were withdrawing their money from the banks, and buying postal savings and government bonds.

A sample of a good job of self-whitewashing done by one of our modern financiers is seen in the recent contribution of the Dohenys of $600,000 toward the building of a "church." This sum is probably considered enough for one family to buy absolution from all past sins and to get a certificate of indulgences for all time to come.

The Profits of Patriotism

THE House Committee which is investigating the Shipping Board is finding another easy way by which fortunes are made. The Shipping Board, it seems, necessarily has large sums of money in its possession for carrying on its work. These sums run into millions of dollars. They are placed on deposit with certain banks, where in some instances it requires four or five men to see to their proper investment. The government receives no interest on these huge sums, but meantime is itself a borrower, paying about five percent for the use of money. The bank makes about twelve percent on the money which it gets from the government for nothing. It has been observed that the banks which are chiefly favored by this nice little arrangement, by which they make seventeen percent at the expense of the American people, generally have on their board of directors people who contributed heavily to the 1920 Republican campaign fund.

Teapot Dome Oil Magnate Sinclair is reported as having tried to borrow $27,000,000 from the Shipping Board in 1920, for the purpose of carrying on oil developments in Mexico. The Board rejected the proposition; and Mr. Fall, our late Secretary of the Interior, canceled a contract which the Interior Department had with the Shipping Board, causing a loss to the Merchant Marine of $6,000,000 annually. As a result the Shipping Board was compelled to buy oil in the open market.

These transactions at the time received but very slight notice in the big dailies. The present disclosures tell of an arrangement between Fall

and Sinclair which was to extend over a period of five years and in which Sinclair was to get the needed $27,000,000 anyhow, keep the profits, build up a big business; and if any complications arose with Mexico, the United States was to fight the battle. It was proposed to return the principal in instalments—maybe.

Marshall on the War Path

FORMER Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, in a recent speech at Chicago, said ironically: "The model citizen today is the man who can successfully evade the laws." We have not his entire speech before us; but he was talking of the troubles and distress in America, which included the scandals in official circles, the corrupt politics, and preachers' dabbling in politics.

According to this popular view, which Mr. Marshall properly scored with his sarcasm, the model man is the rich man who can buy immunity in the courts, bribe his way through, keep his skirts clean, steal railroads, oil and coal reserves, monopolize the medium of exchange, raise and lower prices at will, rob the people through profiteering and taxation, and otherwise hold the masses in subjection to a system of bewhiskered, strutting hypocrisy.

Mr. Marshall further said: "You send your fools to Washington, and keep the wise men at home to whitewash the fences." We suppose Mr. Marshall covertly meant to say that the legislators are sent to Washington to do the dirty work, and that the real rulers, the financiers, whitewash their acts, so that not one of them is punished.

Bonus Bill Aftermath

AFTER the passage of the Bonus Bill, stocks fell a few points because many persons had been deceived into thinking that this Bonus Bill would be injurious to the interests of big business. However, the stock market has since recuperated. Moreover, in view of the fact that big business will have the custody of these bonus funds (and that most of the soldiers will never get anything unless they die or commit suicide because of inability to gain employment!) it is evident that the financiers have nothing to fear.

Carrying out of the Bonus Law has resulted in a call for 3,500 new clerks at Washington and the printing of 30,000 application and instruction forms. It is estimated that 3,036,283 veterans will be paid by the insurance policy method; while 389,583 will be paid in cash of $50 or less. One of the nice jobs which confront the clerks is that among the 6,893,000 names which must be checked, there are 50,000 persons named Smith; and they must decide which of these are entitled to insurance or cash and for how much.

The Machinery of Civilization

THE Federal prisons are being filled to more than capacity. New laws are making this possible. In 1913, a law making it a felony to steal from an interstate shipment gave the Federal courts many cases; in 1914, the Harrison Anti-Drug Act took another large field of crime into the Federal courts; in 1919, the Dyer Act (governing the interstate transportation of stolen automobiles) was adopted, widening still further the mouth of the criminal river that empties into Federal prisons. So great has become the business on this river that bills are now pending in Congress for the appointment of additional Federal judges in various districts of the country.

The fact that it is dangerous to go to war is emphasized by statistics furnished by the "American Legion Weekly." It points out that 125,000 war veterans have died since July 30, 1919. It is estimated that 26,000 will die during 1924, or at the rate of seventy-two a day. Poison gas and exposure are not good for anyone.

If the governments of this world are part and parcel of Christ's kingdom, then the United States government will come in for an unusual lot of praise, having just completed a bomb which weighs 4,300 pounds. It will carry 2,000 pounds of TNT, and is thirteen and one-half feet long over-all. As an instrument for Christianizing the world, this is about twice as big a success as anything heretofore manufactured.

Agricultural Items

THE Millennium is gradually coming to the farm. It is estimated that at present about two million farm properties manufacture their own electric lights and power; while about 165,000 farmers purchase power from electric power companies whose wires pass their doors. Taken all together, this is about one-sixth of all the farmers in the country; and while we could wish that it was six times as great, still we are

thankful for the progress made, and hope to see it greatly increased soon.

California has lost at least $3,000,000 and 78,000 head of cattle since the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease there a few weeks ago. An idea of the swiftness and thoroughness with which the foot-and-mouth disease is being fought in California may be gathered from the fact that the disease was first discovered in Contra Costa County, California, on March 10, and before night of March 11 all of the 719 cattle running at large in the county were rounded up, slaughtered and buried six feet deep underground, with a large quantity of lime thrown on top of them.

Science and Invention

THE transmission of photographs or pictures of any sort by wire has now become a reality. The New York papers on May 20 published six pictures, all of which were very good. An actual experiment shows that a period of only thirty-three minutes was required between the click of the camera in Cleveland and the turning out of a completed negative of the picture in New York. The actual sending of the pictures by wire required four and one-half minutes. The basis for the transmission of the pictures is the fact that by means of the photo-electric cell every variation of a beam of light can be translated into a variation of electric current which can again be translated into a variation of light. A small spot of light is passed through a lens and directed upon the photograph to be transmitted. The photographic film is on a cylinder; as the cylinder revolves, the point of light passes through it and falls upon a potassium pencil. The fluctuations of current in the pencil are then imposed on the current which flows through the telephone wires. The photographs to be transmitted are traced in lines one-sixty-fifth of an inch apart, that distance having been found to be the best for newspaper purposes.

Sundry and Divers Items

A SUSPENSION bridge with a span of 2,000 feet is being built across the Hudson at Peekskill, New York, only forty miles up the river from New York city. Temporary footbridges have already been constructed, 180 feet above the water at low tide.

New York has become so infested with rats that it is not safe for mothers to leave their babies long enough to go to the street. Within the past few days three children of the ages of two to three months have been bitten in their cribs by rats that have found their way upstairs.

Philadelphia has found a use for its City Hall Tower. Five hundred feet above the street the statue of William Penn now blinks an orange-colored eye at the motorists far below. Who would have supposed that after this lapse of time William Penn would now be a traffic cop in the city of brotherly love?

During the latter half of May forest fires were raging in the extreme Northwest. Along the Great Northern railway from Fortine, Montana, to Spokane, Washington, more than fifty such fires were reported. One area of over 10,000 acres had burned. At another point the fire was raging with a five-mile front. At Sand Point and Naples the fires were apparently uncontrollable, being driven by high winds.

A wide use is being made of the radio in the teaching of the deaf. Boys and girls who had never before heard the human voice are now receiving lessons from their teachers through the use of head phones.

Imitating the Bible Students

THE good work of the Bible Students in continuing to preach "the gospel of peace" (Ephesians 6:15) when it was all a man's life was worth to do so, is gradually being taken up by other religious bodies. For example, the New Hampshire Congregational Conference on the closing day of its 123rd session passed resolutions withdrawing all support from any future war in which the United States might engage. The resolution denounces war as "the most colossal and ruinous collective sin on earth."

The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, chiefest of all the shouters for war in the crazy days of the reign of the one who "kept us out of war," have issued an address in which they have termed war a "monstrosity of the Pagan past" and "a law of the jungle."

Can we really hope that these bishops have learned all this in seven years? It seems too much for them to have absorbed in that time. We fear that if another war starts it will be found that they have really not learned this

lesson at all; indeed, it seems that after fourteen days of discussion of the above recommendations the general conference at Springfield, Mass., was not able on May 19 to decide wholly in favor of these expressions of protest against war.

The Catholic Church also, which has had a hand in every war that has been fought in the last thousand years, has had a meeting at Washington in which its representatives have adopted resolutions urging the necessity of work for world peace. Of course they do not mean this. If they were really for peace, the world would have had no wars for the past ten centuries.

Not Imitating the Bible Students

ST. MARK'S Episcopal Church in New York continues to attract large crowds. This seems strange; for the principal attraction usually consists merely in bare-footed girls dancing Pagan dances. Every Sunday the most holy Reverend Doctor who acts as pastor of the church gets up some new dance. A part of a recent service was an exhortation by the rector to the holy visions from the Hako, Indian, demonology.

Evidently he must put on a pretty good show; for it generally brings about a column article in Monday's New York *Times*. This priest of the Most High Episcopal Church says, evidently speaking for himself and his brother preachers: "After all, there are very few of us [preachers] who realize just what is meant by the word Pagan." Probably the dominie is right.

Alaska

THROUGHOUT the vast area of Alaska it is estimated that at present there are only 27,000 natives. These live in villages ranging in size from thirty persons to about four hundred. In these villages the United States government maintains eighty-three schools, the school teachers in most instances being not only teachers, but physicians, nurses, postmasters, business managers, and local government representatives.

Canada (*From Our Correspondent*)

THE transportation companies are still bringing Britishers by the thousands to Canada "to find work." Your correspondent had the pleasure of a chat with one of these chaps. Coming out of meeting on Sunday evening last, I was introduced to a Roman Catholic who that evening had heard the "truth" for the first time.

This man had only recently arrived from England, having been advised verbally by agents in England, and assured by advertisements in English papers, and by streamers strung along the streets, that in Canada there is plenty of work to be had. He was told: "Oh, yes! There are some unemployed, but they are those who won't work." On the strength of these promises he came to Canada, and up to the time of writing he is still out of work. His case is typical of thousands.

And yet, from the Imperialists' point of view, it is a pretty good scheme to have plenty of men on the market. Not with reference to the economic phase of the question—the wages are, of course, affected—but with another war in sight, what is better than to have plenty of malcontents?

A veteran of the Great War was discussing his troubles recently and relating his experiences; how he had been mistreated since coming home; yes, and before going overseas. Among other things, he told your correspondent that just previous to embarking for England he was approached in the line-up in Toronto with reference to Church parade for the following day. He was asked by the officer in charge: "What church do you attend?" The soldier replied: "I am an atheist." "Oh," the officer assured him, 'we have a place for you." On Sunday morning the soldier was called out of the ranks, sent to the officer, and given seven days in the "clink." Needless to say, he became a "Christian" and thereafter attended church regularly.

We asked him: "After such experiences in the army, and after all you have suffered, what would be your attitude should another war break out?" "Well," he replied without hesitation, "I'd do the same as I did before. I have nothing to lose but my life, and I might as well die suddenly as die by degrees."

So there you have it. Given thousands of men in that state of mind, the world leaders would have no difficulty in finding fodder for their next war.

We were told recently by a man who was house-hunting that, going up to one house, he was advised that he would find the landlord

upstairs. He mounted the steps and found a middle-aged man who, he said, appeared to be half starved. He inquired: "Are you the landlord?" "No," said the resident of the house, "I wish I were. I'm only a tenant here. I'm hungry. I haven't had anything to eat for days. I have three children here; and my wife is in bed, sick. Can you do anything to assist us?" he asked the house-hunter.

This story may seem far-fetched; but it is an actual occurrence and, we believe, only one of many that are not generally known. Oh, yes, we have "charitable" institutions; but "charity," like "Christianity," is a very much misunderstood term.

A case in point was related in a local paper recently. A man selling goods from door to door to make sufficient to keep him out of the workhouse, was told by a good church woman that he was a nuisance. She warned him to keep away, or she would have him arrested. Further, she informed him that he had no right to be selling goods in that manner. There were merchants, reputable men, who attended to her wants. "But," she vouchsafed, "if it's a case of charity, then you should make your wants known to the proper authorities so that they might be attended to in a business-like way."

There's the rub: "In a business-like way." "Charity" and "Christianity" indeed! Have your wants attended to in a business-like way, feed your hungry children and your sick wife, and clothe them, in a business-like way. Then come to church on Sunday; and we'll save your soul in a business-like way. Oh, for a world with true charity, with true Christianity; where every man is brother, and every woman sister, and where, indeed, an onlooker might truthfully say, as they said in the early days: "How they love one another!"

The Catholic Church in Quebec has had a tiff with the Catholic Government of that Province. The Premier got sore, and would not attend the blessing of the Church bells. Of course, it will be patched up, and the bells will be blessed in due time.

Some months ago the Premier had a tiff with the Cardinal. Just previous to the provincial election the Premier had an editor arrested; and, as there was no law on the statute under which the editor could be jailed, the Premier had a law made to order. The Cardinal stated in his paper that he did not like this sort of thing. Perhaps he saw a vision of impending events. In any case, the Premier warned him to keep quiet, or he would not get any more government support. The gift of $15,000,000 referred to in a previous report was subsequent to this warning of the Premier; so we assume that the Cardinal took the Premier's advice and kept quiet.

In any case, events are quiet at present. Whether or not the calm presages an immediate storm is uncertain. Many serious things are pending. To mention only three: Church Union is still before Parliament; the Home Bank case is now in the hands of the lawyers; and the Ontario government officials connected with the bond deals are under arrest, awaiting their trials. These will be subjects for future letters.

For the present, the Labrador Current, one of the most important of ocean streams because it has put Labrador and Newfoundland into the refrigerator class, has disappeared. The past winter in the vicinity of Labrador has been the mildest known, and the temperature of the sea off the coast of Newfoundland is seven degrees higher than normal.

Cuba

CUBA has the disgrace of public lottery every ten days, in each of which about 3,000,000 thirty-cent tickets are sold. It is bad enough for the Cuban Government to run a lottery, but it does not even run the lottery honestly; for instead of being sold directly to the people at the base price of twenty-three cents which the Government receives for them, the tickets are put into the hands of the people through favored speculators who buy for twenty-three cents and sell for thirty cents. Thus even little Cuba has its select bunch of grafters who, in case of a war between Cuba and another country, would be most certain to proclaim themselves as the most genuine of all real 100-per-cent-profit patriots in the country.

South America

THE Lamport and Holt liner Vauban, traveling in South American waters, reports having seen above the horizon a glowing red sphere as big as the full moon. This blazing ball passed almost directly over the liner many miles in the air, but close enough that it could be heard

sizzling. It was in sight nearly three minutes, and in that period the sea in a radius of several hundred miles was as bright as in broad daylight. Passengers were awakened from their sleep by the unnatural light, and came out on deck much frightened.

Alarmed by Brazil's program for a navy, which includes amongst other things a 35,000-ton battleship, Argentina nervously and foolishly dispatched a delegation of army and navy officers to Europe to get full information about how to get ready for war. They will probably find what they are looking for.

Despatches from Buenos Aires show that Mussolini is unpopular in South America. It seems that the present Italian government sent to South America a cruiser housing a complete exposition of Italian goods; but at every port at which the vessel has touched in South America—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires—the overbearing actions of the officers and crew toward visitors resulted in squabbles and, in some places, fights. Evidently the plan of introducing Fascism into all Roman Catholic countries with a view to seizing the control of the earth is not working out well in some of the enlightened countries to the south of us.

France

MR. GRINDELL MATTHEWS, inventor of the new ray with which he expects ultimately to be able to destroy an aeroplane at any distance overhead, or to interfere greatly with the operation of a battleship as far as eight miles away, has received an offer from the great Rhone engineering works at Lyons, France, which will enable him to complete his invention at the French works. He has found that his invention works on a small scale at a distance of sixty-four feet.

A woman of Los Angeles who lived for five years in the Ruhr under the administration of the French, has written of her observations and experiences to a California paper as follows:

"On the trains, in the streets, in front of the banks the people are relieved unceremoniously of big sums of money; he who resists goes to jail. In order to camouflage this pillage, the victims are given a worthless receipt, as did that thug who made his victim give him a statement that he had sold him his gold watch for a nickel. He who mentions theft, robbery or pillage is severely dealt with, under the pretext that these acts are simply 'confiscations,' which run into the thousands of billions. Everything is stolen that is not nailed fast. The occupation officers are seizing whole house furnishings, for military men who are sending the valuable pieces and rugs to France, although they are the property of the German rich. We are absolutely powerless, and victims of French wantonness and force. There is no law whatever in the occupied territory. He who has to face a court is convicted a priori. The trials are farces designed to make the grossest injustice appear as 'law'."

Germany

WHAT seems to us like a reasonable explanation of the Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) comes from Berlin. The despatch accredits a professor of the Leyden, Holland, University with having determined the probability that the earth is surrounded at a height of approximately forty miles with a shell of tiny frozen particles of solid nitrogen. Professor Vegard, the discoverer, has obtained the same effects as the Aurora Borealis by bombarding frozen nitrogen with electric rays, and has been unable in any other way to procure the peculiar green color found in the Northern Lights and nowhere else in nature.

Germany has had another cabinet crisis, the general effect of which is the turning of the government into the hands of those who, until recently at least, were more in sympathy with monarchist ideas and programs than with the republic. All despatches indicate a strong revival of monarchist influences. This monarchist influence is spreading from the South (Catholic) to the North (Protestant).

Radio hats are selling in Germany for $1.75 apiece. Forty thousand orders for these hats were received the first week. Whoever wears one of these hats can receive concerts and all the news of the day constantly.

America has in the past imported many pests from Europe, and Europe is now being overrun with the American potato bug. The German Government has prohibited the importation of all food upon which the potato bug feeds, and is urging the people everywhere to be on the lookout and to report its first appearance.

A German inventor has discovered a gas, colorless, tasteless and odorless, which so weakens the lung tissues that after having breathed it an aviator is unable to ascend above six thousand feet. It is expected to use this gas in war

time against the airplanes of the enemy so as to incapacitate his aviators.

Swiss statisticians have pointed out the fact that in the year 1922, the Germans brought out more new books than Great Britain, France, and the United States put together, the production of books in Germany being more than four times that of the United States; nearly four times that of France; and more than three times that of Great Britain.

The former Crown Prince of Germany is taking a college course in agriculture in a German university, with a view to increasing his income as a farmer. It would have been a good thing for Germany and for the world if all the princes had been turned into farmers a hundred years ago.

Italy

ITALY is taking forward steps in the direction of a search for power, or a substitute for power. Close attention is being paid to the development of water power. In the north, the snow-clad Alps furnish a perpetual stream, while the Apennines, stretching from north to south, contain innumerable sites for water-power projects that will supply power during the winter months. Italy now has nearly a hundred great reservoirs beautifully constructed, and so situated with respect to one another that it is possible to link them into one great hydro-electric system. Besides the development of the water-power system, Italy has arranged with the Sinclair Oil interests to undertake a systematic search for oil.

A man has just been released from a confinement of fifty-four years in an Italian prison. His confinement was for a murder of which he was entirely innocent; but the murder was committed by a bosom friend, who had a wife and five children. The married man was accused of the murder; and in order to leave him free to care for his family, his unmarried friend assumed the responsibility for it and has spent this long period behind prison bars. This is a remarkable exhibition of brotherly love. In many respects, life in prison is worse than death itself.

The Socialists claim that in the elections in Italy there were hundreds of cases of frauds, terrorisms, beatings, and even killings by the Fascisti at the polls. They claim that although the law provides for secret voting, yet in thousands of polling places, the booths were wide open and Fascisti gunmen were in them to see that all the voters voted the black-shirt ticket. In a Naples polling place, a man who dared to protest against the irregularities had his head crushed; and in Molinella a Socialist who disobeyed the command that he must not vote the Socialist ticket was killed on the streets as he left the polling place. In Milan, which went heavily Socialistic, as soon as the result was known the Fascisti wrecked nearly all the opposition newspaper offices and more than fifty co-operative stores.

The first Fascist Parliament opened on May 24. Mussolini and all the ministers of his government had their clothes trimmed with gold braid and their cocked hats with ostrich feathers. Mussolini ordered everybody, including the Socialists, to appear in full evening dress, although the session opened in the morning. Several of the Socialists could not come because they didn't have any evening clothes. The king and the queen of Italy drove to the Parliament in coaches covered with gilt paint. Drivers of the coaches were dressed to suit. The coaches were preceded and followed by men with shining breastplates and plumed helmets, wearing black-topped boots and white breeches. The throne was under a canopy of red velvet, decorated with the royal arms in gold. One of the deputies who obeyed Mussolini's command came in full evening dress, and wore yellow shoes.

After the performance Mussolini and his friends sang the Fascist war song. Mussolini took occasion to say that the whole world was watching the experiment of a Fascist Parliament. Within a week there was a free-for-all fight in Parliament, in which about 100 Fascisti and Socialists were engaged in blacking each other's eyes and otherwise carrying out the watched program.

Glory at the Vatican

IT IS not possible to see an opening of the Italian Parliament every day, but many of the same thrills can be obtained by going to see the Pope. For instance, those who get tickets of admittance must wear full evening dress, the same as Mussolini required of the deputies. Then they must pass the Swiss guards, who are heavily dolled up in gold braid, and who also

have cocked hats, similar to those worn by Mussolini and his friends.

The Papal majordomo, who is a sort of head dancing-master, dresses in a purple silk robe; the ushers are gaily fitted out in plush; while the gendarmes wear on their heads bearskin busbees. They also wear jackboots and white buckskin breeches. The footmen are clad in red plush and wear silk stockings. Whoopee! Italy must be the grand place to live!

It is said that in order to house the great multitude of visitors who are expected in Rome during the Holy Year of 1925, the Vatican will rent a big lunatic asylum near St. Peter's. This seems to us peculiarly appropriate.

During this holy year, the Pope will break down the Jubilee door of St. Peter's, through which one of the triple-crowned monarchs passes once in fifty years. In this job he will use a golden hammer and a golden trowel. Neither one of them will cost him anything; for collections to pay for the hammer and trowel are already being taken all over the world, and by the time the Pope gets ready to use them, he could buy a whole freight-car full of golden hammers and golden trowels, if he were foolish enough to do so.

Africa

THE quite extraordinary discovery has been made that from the bottom of wells 200 to 300 feet deep sunk in the Sahara Desert, live crabs, fish and shell-fish have been taken repeatedly. Moreover, wherever shafts are sunk to about that depth, water is discovered in which there is an abundance of animal life. This has led to the opinion that a vast underground sea lies beneath the Sahara Desert.

The Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa has declared against prohibition. It has even declared against local option. Moreover, it holds that wine is a gift of God; and at least one of the delegates at the convention which adopted this resolution, expressed the opinion that the prohibition movement is a heresy. Probably there are a good many people in the United States who feel the same way.

Palestine

ALL travelers who return from Jerusalem express enthusiasm over the work which is being done there. American Jews of wealth are appreciating their privileges of helping to establish the Jewish people in their own land. Felix M. Warburg has just given $100,000 for a department of Jewish history and religion in the Hebrew university located on Mount Scopus, near Jerusalem.

But at the head of all the Jewish benefactors of Zionism must be placed Nathan Straus. Mr. Straus has just returned from Palestine, having spent his seventy-sixth birthday in Jerusalem. He has just made liberal provision for supplying meals free to 1,700 persons in Jerusalem, daily, on the basis of an agreement that they are to discontinue begging altogether.

During the past winter season ten thousand tourists, 7,500 of whom came from the United States, visited Palestine and Egypt. The roads throughout Palestine are now in excellent condition for motoring. The hotels are overcrowded, and additional hotel accommodations are needed.

India

THE average wage of spinners in India is about ten cents per week, while weavers receive as high as ten dollars per week. Railroad employés are paid at the rate of ten dollars to twenty dollars per month. The wages of postal employés are about the same as those of railroad workers.

In the industrial centers of India, ninety percent of the mothers give their little children opium every day to keep them quiet and asleep while the parents are away at work. Thus in babyhood these poor children have fastened upon them the habit which usually saps the life of adults within ten years.

Mahatma Gandhi, the popular leader of the anti-British movement in India, has as his objectives: First, the abolishing of strong drink and opium, now virtually forced upon the people of India by the British Government; second, the revival of the industries which have been killed by the advent of machine-made goods; and third, the breaking down of the caste system. Speaking of the caste system Gandhi says:

"Home rule is impossible as long as these pariahs exist in India. India is really guilty. England has committed nothing blacker than our crime."

There are places in India where believers in the transmigration of souls maintain hospitals for the care of ailing animals. In these hos-

pitals, even ants are fed with flour and sugar. Pigeons are fed twice a day; and a number of cots are maintained which are infested with vermin. At regular intervals pariahs are hired to lie on these cots so that the vermin may have food. Those who regard this as a low form of civilization should not say too much about it, while they reflect that millions of people in the Western world profess to believe the unreasonable and unscriptural doctrine of purgatory, and the even more unreasonable and equally unscriptural doctrine of eternal torture.

China

THE State of Kwangsi, China, is in a bad way on account of the depredations of bandits. These bandits are reported to have killed two missionaries, and to have seized as prisoners two other missionaries who went to the relief of their comrades with a motor boat filled with supplies.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the father of the Chinese Republic and its first president, has passed away after a storm-tossed career of thirty years in public life. Dr. Sun was first a mission student, then a medical doctor, then a politician engaged in the organization of secret societies for the overthrow of the Chinese monarchy, and then an exile in London. There at one time he was kidnapped by the Chinese authorities; and an unsuccessful attempt was made to smuggle him out of England and back to China, where he could be legally murdered. However, when he did go back to China, he went as its president, subsequently resigning the office in favor of Yuan Shih-Kai. What effect his death will have upon the poorly functioning separate government in the south of China, of which he was the head, cannot now be foreseen.

The Chinese Government has published a statement that the preserved eggs which appear as a delicacy upon Chinese tables, instead of having an antiquity of anywhere from fifty to a thousand years as popularly supposed, are seldom more than thirty days old. The egg acquires its peculiar flavor by being packed for that length of time in a mixture of bicarbonate of soda, ashes, salt, and slaked lime. Chinese must be credited with ingenuity in thus causing fresh eggs to taste in thirty days as though they had lain for ages; but why anybody should wish to take advantage of the invention seems incomprehensible to Europeans and Americans.

The French aviator, Captain D'Oisy, who undertook the flight from Paris to Japan, and who made a remarkably successful trip as far as Hongkong, met with grief on his final jump of some six hundred miles from Hongkong to Shanghai. At the latter place, after a splendid flight of nine hours and twenty minutes, he had the misfortune to land in a ditch, completely wrecking his plane; but himself and his mechanician escaped unharmed. They were compelled to abandon the last leg of the flight; namely, the 500 miles from Shanghai to Nagasaki. The aviator felt so badly about the matter that he wept in public, the local French officials in Shanghai sharing in his tears.

Japan

FORTUNE favors the brave. The American fliers who started out from San Diego in April to fly around the world, a month later had succeeded in overcoming all obstacles and had reached the northernmost islands of Japan. While in Alaska one of the planes crashed against a mountain peak in a fog, but the fliers escaped unharmed. In their jump across the Pacific, the fleet of airplanes had one hop of 860 miles. It is expected that the fliers will proceed to Europe via India, thus having on the one trip an experience with the intense cold of the arctic and the heat of the tropics.

The American round-the-world fliers, when they arrived in Japan, demonstrated that flight by aeroplane around the world is a feasibility; for all of the remaining portion of their trip back to the United States has already been covered in the air by other fliers. The American fliers, however, if they succeed in finishing their journey, will return to America from Europe via Iceland, Greenland and Labrador instead of by the other routes across the Atlantic used by aviators in the several previous crossings of that great body of water. The aviators are said to be in perfect health. At this writing they are in China.

Japan, having discovered oil in northern Saghalien Island, which belongs to Russia but is under Japanese control, has now decided to convert her larger warships into oil burners. It is evident from this that Japan means that the Russian Government will never be given control of Northern Saghalien.

The Earth To Be Made Glorious

THE earth is declared to be God's footstool; and the Bible says that God will make the place of His feet glorious. (Isaiah 60:13) A footstool seems to signify a place of rest. For ages God had been creating, forming and bringing to perfection His universe. He had gotten as far as the earth, bringing it through six epochs of development, and had crowned it with man made in His mental and moral image. He had prepared a beautiful, life-giving garden for man's sustenance and happiness; and after creating Adam and Eve He rested from further creative work.

Had man remained in harmony with the law of his nature (for God's law of perfection was written in man's physical organism) he would have continued to live on into the illimitable ages of eternity. But disobedience marred it all; the threatened death sentence was inflicted; man began to die; and in the dying state he brought forth his children below the plane of perfection. Therefore, also, his children must die—the sin of the father being visited upon the children.—Romans 5:12.

But God had purposed to have this earth a glorious place. The garden of Eden, prepared for the infant race, was a sample of what the earth was to be. Thorns, thistles and briars, and destroying and disease-carrying insects were to be man's friends while he is a convict laborer. Winning his bread by sweat of face would give him something to do to keep him measurably out of mischief.

Knowing man's inability, and letting man take a course which should teach him to know his own inability, God in mercy and longsuffering has sent help. Man cannot redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him; so God sent forth His Son, the Logos, known to man as Jesus, to redeem and to restore humanity to that perfection which was in Adam before sin came into the world. Jesus Himself declared that He came to seek and to save that which was lost. Human perfection, life rights, an Edenic home, and world dominion had been lost.

Jesus, by keeping the divine law inviolate, demonstrated that He had a right to perpetuate forever His human life, which included the earth to live upon. He surrendered these in a sacrificial death in the interest of Adam and his children, and was raised in His resurrection to the highest spirit nature, as a reward for His proven loyalty to God, and in order not to prevent these rights from going to the world at large. He had forfeited nothing. These human rights are still His; and since He has no personal use for them, they are to be bestowed upon those for whom Christ died.

God has a plan; and that plan includes the reign of Christ over the earth for one thousand years as sole Monarch, as the only Law-giver, the only Teacher, the only Physician, the only Ruler. Associated with Him will be the glorified Church in the spiritual realm, and the holy prophets of the pre-Christ days will be in the visible or earthly realm. Satan and every evil influence will be restrained during those thousand years, in order that man shall not be harassed or embarrassed from any outside force while having the privilege of regaining what was lost in Adam—mental, moral, and physical at-one-ment with God.

Man Restored to Primal Perfection

OUR conception of the perfect man and woman is very meager, and falls far short of the reality. Mother Eve was not painted nor "dolled up"; father Adam was not groomed. The beauty of women and the handsomeness of men, even in the best specimens of our race today, are often marred with coarse texture of skin, with an ill-shaped chin or nose or ear, or with wrinkles or warts or moles or care-worn expressions. Even in otherwise beautiful children is often found the thin, weak and badly formed upper lip or the large, protruding voluptuous lips and rows of uneven teeth. But the greatest weaknesses are perhaps intangible; for they belong to mental imperfection. Some may excel along a particular line. They may shine in music, or in mathematics, or in spelling, or in writing, or in athletics; but they are deficient in almost all other lines. Not a person exists but that is mentally and morally and physically unbalanced to some extent.

The glorious equipoise and excellence of mind and heart, the beauty of form, the grace of carriage, of the first pair are not discerned. It is only theoretically conceived in the mind of the truly professional phrenologist and those who understand the characteristics of Jesus Christ, the Man of Galilee.

The restoration of humanity to the original Godlikeness of Adam and Eve is the glorious portion of our race after Christ shall have taken to Himself His great power and shall have begun His reign for the blessing of all earth's poor, groaning creation. This is in harmony with the covenant God made with the patriarch Abraham when He said: "In thee and in thy seed shall all families of the earth be blessed." Pastor Russell in his book, "The Divine Plan of the Ages," written in 1886, said:

"Close your eyes for a moment to the scenes of misery and woe, degradation and sorrow that yet prevail on account of sin, and picture before your mental vision the glory of the perfect earth. Not a stain of sin mars the harmony and peace of a perfect society; not a bitter thought, not an unkind look or word; love, welling up from every heart, meets a kindred response in every other heart, and benevolence marks every act. There sickness shall be no more; not an ache nor a pain, nor any evidence of decay—not even the fear of such things. Think of all the pictures of comparative health and beauty of human form and feature that you have ever seen, and know that perfect humanity will be of still surpassing loveliness. The inward purity and mental and moral perfection will stamp and glorify every radiant countenance. Such will earth's society be; and weeping bereaved ones will have their tears all wiped away, when thus they realize the resurrection work complete."

Dispensational Change Now Due

THIS statement is in harmony with God's Word. After saying that the Lord is our Judge and Law-giver and King, and that He will save us, Isaiah, the Prophet of the Lord, says (33:24): "The inhabitant shall not say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein [in the earth] shall be forgiven their iniquity." This text links together, as we should expect, the curing of all the diseases of humanity with the time when they shall be forgiven for their misdeeds. The Prophet, in the chapter following, tells that the race is to be humbled by a period of world-wide bloodshed, to make them ready for the blessings God has in store for them. The Lord will bring destruction to the armies of the nations. This means that the governments of earth shall be swallowed up by the Lord's kingdom, which will take possession and bring in world-wide peace and good-will to man. The land becoming burning pitch and brimstone means that the destruction of the old order of things will be complete. This old order will not be patched up and restored; for it is to lie waste from generation to generation, and the smoke (which symbolizes the memory of the destruction) shall go up forever, that is, it shall never be forgotten.

Isaiah 35 is the great Messianic chapter. The strengthening the weak hands and confirming the feeble knees mean that the people will take comfort in the message and rest in hope. The "Gentile times"—that period in which the nations of earth have dominated in the affairs of men, claiming that they were ruling as God's representatives, from 606 B. C. to 1914 A. D. —having now become a thing of the past in God's plan, the Lord in His overruling providence is permitting the kingdoms of this world to be dashed to pieces in order that a rule of righteousness may be set up. We are, therefore, in the days of God's vengeance; for He has a controversy with the rulers of earth. The statement that the Lord comes with vengeance is followed with the assuring words, "He will come and save you." So Jesus said that the great tribulation would be stopped short of the destruction of the race, saying, "Except those days [the period of tribulation] should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved." (Matthew 24: 22) The preceding verse shows that this present distress upon the nations is the last that will ever be.

Then will come the opening of the blind eyes, the unstopping of the deaf ears, the curing of cripples, the singing of those who were dumb; and in the desert and waste places streams shall break out and copious rains shall eventually make the whole earth to bud and blossom and yield her increase. Man will then coöperate with God for the blessing of all; profiteering and gouging and cheating shall disappear from off the earth forever. God will furnish the land and water and climate conditions; and man will be given the opportunity to exercise his mind and body in digging artesian wells, in constructing dams and waterways for irrigation; and cultivation will be done in the future by the farmer sitting beside a push-button or a control lever. In fact, a similar cultivator is already in existence that, in a field where there are no stumps or other objects to avoid, will make its furrows deep and even, back and forth, day and night, unguided and unwatched. Apparently the

only thing necessary is to keep it supplied with gasoline.

Getting Back to Wholesome Nature

FARMING and stock-raising, before long, shall become so desirable and inviting that there will be a rapid and wholesome exodus from the crowded, stuffy, undesirable cities to the plains and hills, which are to become Eden-like for beauty and health. When the chinch bugs and mosquitoes are dead; when the weeds and thorns and thistles are obliterated; when there will be no more stock-market manipulation; when every one may and will have his own home, his own automobile and truck, his own labor-saving machinery, his own radio; and when the earth will yield naturally and bountifully her fruits without frosts or destructive windstorms to blight them, what then will hold the people back from enjoying rural life!

Ignorance, superstition, and selfishness have dominated the race. We have been influenced by the foolish notions of others; we have been hoodooed by the "god of this world," Satan. We have dressed and undressed according to Paris. We have been slaves to false appetites and billboard advertising. We have paid toll to the trusts by the score, and otherwise been robbed and beaten and maltreated. What a relief it will be to find out what ails us! What surcease from toil and worry will be the heritage of those who seek the country life and get back to nature!

That there is to be a restoration and blessing for the peoples of earth the prophet Joel (2:21-26) says: "Fear not, O land; be glad and rejoice: for the Lord will do great things. Be no afraid, ye beasts of the field: for the pastures of the wilderness do spring, for the tree beareth her fruit, the fig tree and the vine do yield their strength. Be glad then, ye children of Zion, and rejoice in the Lord your God: for he hath given you the former rain moderately, and he will cause to come down for you the rain, the former rain, and the latter rain in the first month. And the floors shall be full of wheat, and the fats shall overflow with wine and oil. And I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten, the cankerworm, and the caterpillar, and the palmerworm, my great army which I sent among you. And ye shall eat in plenty, and be satisfied, and praise the name of the Lord your God, that hath dealt wondrously with you: and my people shall never be ashamed."

Morning of Joy at Hand

THE Bible is not only a book which records the doings of the servants of the Lord, but much more. It is a book of prophecy. Prophecy is history recorded in advance. So we must not think these things have already had fulfilment; for God sometimes speaks of things that are not as though they were. Paradise is to be restored and made world-wide; for the prophet Isaiah (51:3) says: "For the Lord shall comfort Zion [antitypical Zion is the Church of Jesus Christ, which has been gathered out of the entire world]: He will comfort all her waste places, and he will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord; joy and gladness shall be found therein [on the earth], thanksgiving, and the voice of melody."

The Prophet (Isaiah 35:10) again declares: "The ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion [the world shall come into harmony with the glorified Church of Jesus Christ, and come] with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." This agrees perfectly with Revelation 21:4, which says: "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

The mistake we have been making was in thinking that this scripture would become true when we got into heaven. But the context shows that it will take place upon this earth at the establishment of Christ's kingdom, when the New Jerusalem, which symbolizes a righteous government, shall have taken possession of earth and its affairs; for it is the new order, the new heavens and the new earth, that is to bring the blessings, and in that new arrangement God will dwell with the children of men.

Perhaps the prayer of the future will be something like this: "Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel our father, for ever and ever. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all. Both riches and honor

come of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thine hand is power and might; and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all. Now therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name."—1 Chronicles 29:10-13.

Man's labor in sweat of face was to obtain while he was being turned into the ground—while he was dying; but in the resurrection and recovery of the race the necessity of laborious toil is to be eliminated. The wonderful labor-saving devices and conveniences, the general education, the means of locomotion and communication, are but the advance steppings of Jehovah God, heralding forth the fact that the time of blessings is at the very door. The psalmist David said: "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." (Psalm 30:5) The night has been the six thousand years of sin, sickness, sorrow and death; the morning of joy comes in the seventh millennium; and Bible chronology shows us that we are passing over the threshold into the kingdom for which the Christian has so long prayed.

Surely, when the Lord's will is perfectly done on the earth, there will be no cause for death; for "the wages of *sin* is death." So death, Adamic death, is to be destroyed; and in its destruction will come the opportunity for every person to return to that perfection of mind and heart and physical form with which God endowed Adam and Eve in the beginning. What a wonderful thing it will be to see the earth in Edenic beauty, mankind in paradisaic loveliness, and every heart lifted to God Almighty voicing His praise in sweetest melody! In the past it has been impossible to do the things we wanted to do; but in Christ's kingdom the ability will be given to each to do His will perfectly, and the commandments of the Lord will be found to be true and righteous altogether. Jesus said (John 8:51): "Verily, verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death." To show that the blessing is to be an earthly one for the people at large the Lord says through the Psalmist (37:29): "The righteous shall inherit the *land*, and dwell therein for ever."

Heard in the Office—No. 13 *By C. E. Guiver (London)*

THE young men in the office had been quieter of late, and this was particularly true of Mr. Tyler. One night he and Mr. Palmer were at their work a bit late. Mr. Tyler had finished and was preparing to depart, but seemed to be in no hurry to do so; it appeared as though he had something on his mind. Presently he said: "Palmer, have you nearly finished?"

"I can leave off at any time," Mr. Palmer answered cheerfully; "but why do you ask?"

"I would like to have a little chat with you, if I may; for I have several questions to ask."

With this Mr. Palmer hurriedly put away his things and closed his desk. "What is it, old chap?" he inquired. "You look very serious."

"Well, it is like this: I have been reading the books you gave to me; and in thinking over these and the talks we have had together, I feel somehow that I am not so good as I ought to be. Life seems to be empty; there is no purpose in it. I want to make it better; and I think you can help me."

"I am very glad to hear you say this, Tyler. I have thought all along that you were capable of something better, and that you were not getting the best out of life."

"Yes, I have felt that, too; but I don't know just how to begin. I am not good enough to go to God, and I want to make myself more presentable. You see, I have been brought up to sneer at religion. My father is an atheist; and I have always looked upon religion as a weak sort of thing or something by which people are kept in bondage. One writer calls it 'the paralyzed hand of the dead past upon the living present.' But my view on this is changing. I can now see that there is a religious life we all ought to live, and that what has been wrong is not the fact of religion, but its form.

"Do you know that for some time now I have been trying to live a better life? But I do not seem to make much progress. I have heard you speak of consecration, but I am not quite sure what it means. God is perfect, we are imperfect, and I know that I am not good enough to be acceptable to God."

"You rightly say that God is perfect and that we are imperfect. When do you expect to be in

a condition fit to be accepted of God? Do you expect by your own effort to reach perfection?"

"That is the difficulty I have," replied Tyler; "and I feel that I shall never reach the mark of perfection."

"The position of acceptance is not so difficult of attainment as you imagine, if the way is only known; and that is God's way. The great Creator knows quite well that we cannot reach perfection of ourselves. His Word says: 'All have sinned and come short of the glory of God'; none can reach His standard. Do you know that our own righteousness is but as filthy rags in His sight? Salvation is not by works, lest anyone should boast. It is by faith. The Scripture says: 'Blessed is the man whose sins are forgiven, and whose iniquities are covered.'

"Everything connected with God's dealings is reasonable, but there are some things in which faith is absolutely necessary. The apostle Paul says: 'Without faith it is impossible to please God: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him.' This is not contrary to reason; for, as you have before acknowledged, it is reasonable to believe in the existence of God; and since He is good, it is reasonable to believe that He will reward those who diligently seek Him. If God had decreed that none could have His favor except one who is absolutely perfect, then He would have made it impossible for any man to come to Him; for the experience of all proves that no matter how hard we try we cannot reach the mark of perfection. It is here that God has been gracious, in that when there was none to save, by His own arm He brought salvation.

"Many turn from the thought of a sacrifice for sin; but actually it is the only hope of acceptance. None but the perfect can be accepted at God's throne. We are imperfect; therefore what we need is a covering. The blood of bulls and goats cannot take away sin; but when He who is sinless dies for the sinner, when the Blameless stands for the blemished, and life is given for life, justice can acknowledge the one in the place of the other. Jesus the Son of God has died, the Just for the unjust; and what God says is this: 'I am aware that no man can by his own achievement attain perfection, but I am willing to receive all who come unto me through Jesus. In other words, all those who, exercising faith, accept my provision in the Son as a covering for sin and will give themselves to do my will.' 'My son, give me thine heart.'

"This is where faith comes in and is necessary, if in this age we would please God. We may agonize and cry, may punish and mortify ourselves without stint, as some of the heathen do; yet we cannot commend ourselves to God. Faith must be more than a mental assent to a truth; it must be a moving power in the heart. Faith must lead to consecration."

"What do you mean by consecration?" broke in Tyler.

"Consecration is the giving of oneself without reservation to do the will of another."

"That is a hard thing; that is reducing one to slavery."

"Yes, it is a hard thing; and we should all hesitate if it meant giving ourselves to a tyrant, for our lives would then be a misery. But when we recognize the gracious character of the One who invites us to this, when we think of His power, His infinite wisdom and marvelous love, and that He wishes only the very best for those who give themselves to Him, and that all His powers are pledged to bring us to the desired end, who would not gladly place himself and his future in God's hands?

"As for slavery, all are slaves; and not the least he who imagines himself to be free. All are slaves to sin and Satan. Where is the man who is not a slave to selfishness? How many must say in words similar to those of the Scripture: 'I cannot do the things I would; and the things I would not do, those I do'? [Romans 7:19] Then, on the other hand, think of the position of the one who has given himself entirely to the Lord. He desires righteousness. He wants to serve God and to serve his fellows, and he is in the best position to do this.

"Bondage, you say? Yes; but it is the greatest liberty. To know God is to love Him. To love Him is to want to serve Him. And to serve Him we must be devoted to His will.

"The faithful follower of Jesus is not left to himself to struggle on to glory; for God grants His holy spirit, so that the heart is continually refreshed and the will is strengthened. Above all we can always remember that He who is for us is more than all that can be against us, so that final victory is assured.

"Superior" Persons Getting Peevish

THAT meek and lowly follower of the lowly Nazarene, Dean Inge of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is reported in the Buffalo *Evening News* as much disturbed because Labor has come into control of the British government, with a consequent possibility of affecting unfavorably a number of "superior persons," to use the Dean's own words.

The Dean, speaking of the rise to power of such persons as carpenters, with consequent possible damage to such persons as chief priests, political rulers, etc., says:

"It is not a question of punishment, but of the right of the gardener to weed his garden. If, as I believe, these persons are actually contagious, it is justifiable to kill the infected like mad dogs, unless we prefer the more expensive and less safe way of imprisonment."

Before we turn anybody loose at the business of killing human beings because they are like dogs we ought solemnly to consider who are the dogs and who is the gardener. As usual we go to the Bible, and there we find it all set forth nicely. The dogs are the D. D's. Nothing could be plainer. We quote:

"His watchmen are blind; they are all ignorant, they are all D— D—'s, they cannot bark; sleeping, lying down, loving to slumber. Yea, they are greedy dogs which can never have enough, and they are shepherds that cannot understand; they all look to their own way, every one for his gain from his quarter."—Isaiah 56:10, 11.

However, these dogs seem not to have the best reputation, in the Scriptures. "Beware of dogs," says the Apostle (Philippians 3:2); and when it comes to their chances of getting within the pearly gates we read further that "without are dogs."—Revelation 22:15.

And then again how can we be sure that these persons are superior? They say that they are, *i. e.*, they say it of themselves; but are they? But a little while ago Mr. Fall, as Secretary of the Interior, would have said that he was a superior person; Mr. Daugherty, Attorney General, might have said so, if he had the nerve; Mr. Denby, Secretary of the Navy, might have said so, and Mr. Coolidge as Vice President might have said so before the Teapot Dome came bursting into print. But now, behold, the smell of oil is on their garments! Must common people hold their noses in the presence of the superior?

And now about the gardener of Dean Inge's parable. There the carpenters and others have the best of it. Mary supposed that Jesus, the ex-carpenter, was the gardener, when she hailed him first on the resurrection morning. Perhaps the modern carpenters will be more quick to greet earth's new King than the superior persons, the D. D's. Who knows?

Mark Twain's Vision [of 1917]

I CAN see a million years ahead, and this rule will never change in so many as half a dozen instances. The loud little handful, as usual, will shout for the war. The pulpit will, warily and cautiously—object—at first; the great, big, dull bulk of the nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be a war, and will say, earnestly and indignantly: "It is unjust and dishonorable, and there is no necessity for it." Then the handful will shout louder.

A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing and be applauded. But it will not last long. Those others will outshout them, and presently the anti-war audiences will thin out and lose popularity.

Before long you will see this curious thing: The speakers stoned from the platform, and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers—as earlier—but who do not dare to say so. And now the whole nation, pulpit and all, will take up the war cry, and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth; and presently such mouths will cease to open.

Next the statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame upon the nation that is attacked; and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing falsities, and will diligently study them, and refuse to examine any refutations of them. And thus he will by and by convince himself that the war is just, and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of grotesque self-deception.

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

312 In due time Saul of Tarsus, who afterward was named St. Paul, was illuminated and understood. And then he wrote: "Who now rejoice in my sufferings for you, and fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh for his body's sake, which is the church; whereof I am made a minister, according to the dispensation of God which is given to me for you, to fulfil the word of God; even the mystery which hath been hid from ages and from generations, but now is made manifest to his saints: to whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles; which [mystery] is Christ in you, the hope of glory." (Colossians 1:24-27) The Apostle here emphasizes the fact that this mystery of God is now made known only to the saints. Saints means purified ones, which purification comes through receiving the merit of Christ's sacrifice.

313 The word Christ signifies anointed. Anointing means designation to official position in God's arrangement. The Christ is the instrument or channel for the blessing of mankind. The Christ is composed of Jesus, the great and mighty Head, and 144,000 members. (Revelation 7:4) Christ Jesus is the Head and the Church His body. We ofttimes hear the expression, A body of men with a general at their head. Of the Christ the Apostle says: "And he [Christ Jesus] is before all things, and by him all things consist. And he is the head of the body, the church: who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all things he might have the preëminence. For it pleased the Father that in him should all fulness dwell."—Col. 1:17-19.

314 The apostle Paul uses a human body to illustrate the Christ, the great mystery-class; the head representing Jesus, and the other members of the body those who are of His Church. "For as the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body: so also is Christ. . . . Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular."—1 Cor. 12:12, 27.

315 The Christ is also designated in the Scriptures as the seed of Abraham according to the promise. "Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ." (Galatians 3:16) Addressing himself to the Church, the Christians, the followers of Jesus, the Apostle further said: "For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus. For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ. . . . And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." (Galatians 3:26, 27, 29) This is the seed, then, through whom the blessings will come to all the families of the earth. Church means a gathered out class; and so the Gospel age, that is to say, the period from Jesus' first coming until His second coming, is employed by Jehovah for the selection of the Church, the seed of Abraham, through which blessings will come to all the remainder of mankind in God's due time.

316 This same class is called the elect of God, according to His foreknowledge.—1 Peter 1:2.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What did St. Paul say about the mystery of God? ¶ 312.
What is the meaning of the word "saints"? ¶ 312.
What does the word "Christ" signify? ¶ 313.
What is the meaning of "anointing"? ¶ 313.
Who compose the Christ? ¶ 313.
Who is the Head? and who the body? ¶ 313.
Give Scriptural proof of who constitutes the Head and the body of Christ. ¶ 313.
How does St. Paul use the human body to illustrate the body of Christ? ¶ 314.
What is meant by the seed of Abraham? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 315.
What is the meaning of the term "church"? ¶ 315.
Who is meant by the "elect of God"? ¶ 316.

"Ye who have watched, and waited long,
And trod the narrow way
With blistered feet and weary limb,
Yet putting all your trust in Him,
Now see the signs of day.

"Arouse, ye little band, arouse!
Come with your lamps atrim.
Behold the Bridegroom at the gate;
The Lord Himself doth thee await.
Arise and enter in."

What Book will You Read?

YOUR vacation may seem entirely full with the outdoor recreation planned, but there will be moments when you will seek something to do.

Reading finds its place when the body is tired and muscles strained, but the mind alert by the fresh air.

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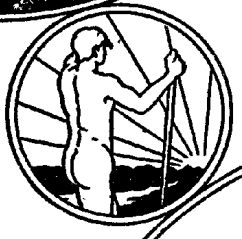


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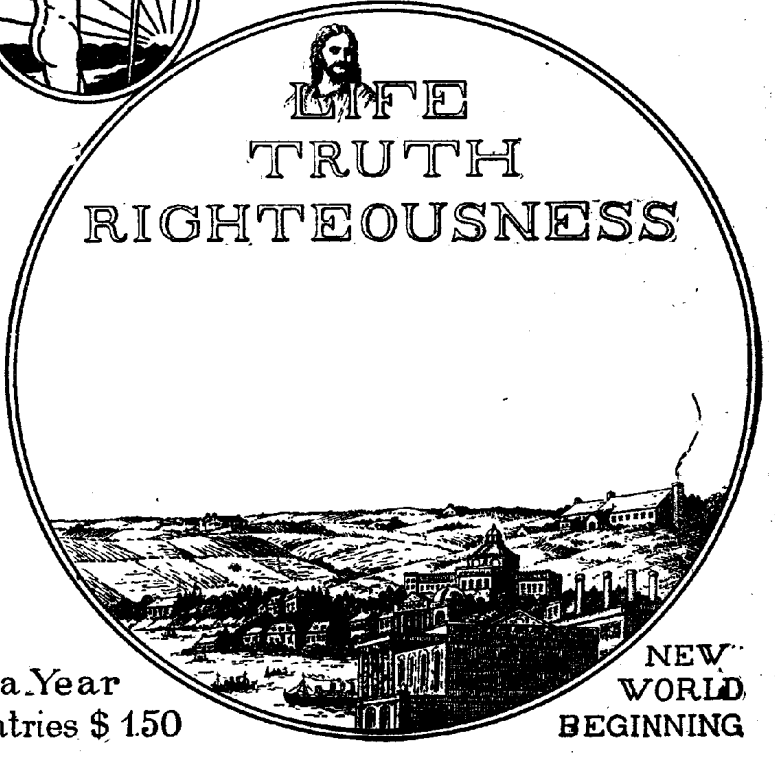


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RESPONSIBILITY AS TO TAXES

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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Social and Educational

Illustrated Lectures 702
An Aid to the Blind 702

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

Big Business and High Wages 675
Panama Canal 677
Russia, Palestine 680
Personal Responsibility as to Taxes 683

Political—Domestic and Foreign

Governmental Items 675
Political Notes, Canada 676
Colombia, Argentina, Great Britain 677
France and the German Children 678
Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria 679
Roumania, Albania 679
Abyssinia, India 680
Philippines, China, Japan 681
Dutch New Guinea 682
Civilization in South Carolina in 1924 685
The Distress of Europe 699

Agriculture and Husbandry

Why the Farmer Does Not Come Back 692

Science and Invention

Little Common Sense in Radio Buying 684
Hawaii 682

Home and Health

Facts and Figures on Medical Ignorance 680

Travel and Miscellany

The Purpose of the Animal Creation 688
Chimney Swallows 689
Review of Book, "Angels and Women" 702

Religion and Philosophy

A Lost Paradise 693
Studies in "The Harp of God" 703

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Digest of World News

(Radio-cast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor)

"IT IS said that more than $1,750,000,000 are stolen every year from the people of the United States," declares District Attorney Banton, of New York. This huge sum is divided up as follows: $150,000,000 are lost through commercial frauds; $600,000,000 are lost through fraudulent claims against insurance companies; and $100,000,000 through worthless securities.

While most of this money is kept in circulation, the greater part is diverted from legitimate channels of industry, and is, therefore, injurious to the people in general.

The population of the United States on January 1st, 1924, is reported as being 112,826,000. This is a gain of 1,943,000 in one year, and a gain of over 7,000,000 since 1920. The net increase of the population of the United States is greater now than at any time in the history of the country.

While big business has fought high wages for the workers and advocated the open shop to disrupt and dissolve union organizations and otherwise manipulated industry in an effort to make labor eat out of its hand, a news item of interest says that a change of sentiment is gradually coming over big business, that big business has seen a great light. It now recognizes that high wages increase efficiency and production. One statement says:

"Intelligent and skillful labor, equipped with the best machinery, can give lower production costs at high wages than inefficient labor at the wages prevailing in Asia. Wages rise in all countries as the labor becomes more skillful and productive, just as prices of all goods tend to be adjusted to economic values."

This statement is credited to a monthly business review made by the National City Bank of New York. Whether it represents a true change of heart of big business or whether it is mere political propaganda to be made use of during the coming campaign, is not for us to determine at this time.

Governmental Items

EFFORTS continue to be made to stop the smuggling of liquor into this country from Canada. A convention (an agreement less important than a treaty) has been signed by representatives of the two governments which provides not only for the suppression of the smuggling operations, but also for the prosecution of persons who violate the narcotic laws of either country.

The Supreme Court has handed down a decision which gives tenants certain rights over landlords. Tenants have often been ousted to pave the way for the landlord to demand higher rentals or to get more desirable tenants. It was supposed that the landlord had a right to dispossess any of his renters at any time by merely saying that he wanted the apartment for his own use. The court has decided that if any one is ousted the landlord must pay the cost of moving and also the differential in a higher rent cost for the first thirty days.

While the Bonus Law was passed by Congress over the President's veto there are agencies at work to cause it to be inoperative. The first effort in the courts to invalidate the law was begun recently in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, when Benjamin Catchings, a lawyer of New York filed a suit to prevent the expenditure of the money needed to pay the bonus. Mr. Catchings' contention is that the law is unconstitutional; so we may expect a long legal fight before it is finally disposed of. There is also an Ex-service Men's Anti-Bonus League that, as its name implies, is against the payment of the bonus. It is argued that the Adjusted Compensation Act is in fact a mere bonus or gift, and not a provision for the payment of any debt or compensation owing in money by the United States; and because of this it is assumed that the law should be declared unconstitutional.

Political Notes

AS WAS expected, President Coolidge was nominated for the presidency of the United States on the Republican ticket. Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Illinois, author of the Dawes Reparation Plan, was chosen for his running mate. The old tactics of stampeding a convention were indulged in when ex-Governor Lowden was chosen for second place on the ticket. But Mr. Lowden refused the nomination. He had declared repeatedly that he would not accept the nomination for the vice-presidency. The Republican politicians were bent on drafting him and forcing the nomination upon him; but he remained firm to his pre-convention declaration.

The Cleveland *Press*, after watching the maneuverings of the big Republican convention, significantly asks: "Will 1924 see the last of the conventional conventions of the political parties?" This is not because it sees the fulfilment of prophecy, but because the tactics and demonstrations pulled off for "favorites" are decidedly out of date; for they fool nobody and are meaningless to thinking people. The *Press* concludes by saying, "The show is growing stale. Something new is needed to fool the multitude."

The Republicans failed on four planes, according to W.J.Bryan. These four planes are as follows: The Religious plane; the Intellectual plane; the Financial plane; the Reform plane. Besides this terrible failure, according to Mr. Bryan, they fell down on making a platform; for it is not concrete and specific but deals with generalities and dodges the acute problems.

Agricultural Notes

FRANK W. MURPHY, head of the Minnesota Farm Bureau, in a talk at a luncheon of the Music Industries Convention at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, made the statement that the farmers of the United States have been waging a great contest for equality under the protective system of the Government for nearly four months; and he admitted that when Congress adjourned the farmers had lost the fight. He said;

"The outlook of agriculture is as dismal as it has ever been in my lifetime, notwithstanding what those outside the industry say about it. The people back in the rural districts are a little bit inclined to be resentful—altogether an undesirable and undefensible situation to have under the flag of our common country."

Mr. Murphy called attention to some legislative acts which are against the farming interests, and named some of them, as follows: The eight-hour-day law; the Adamson law; the transportation act; the tarriff law, the Federal Reserve act; and he stated that these, together with the Labor Board and the Coal Board, are all interferences on the part of the Government that have riveted chains upon agricultural America. No doubt the sentiment of the farmer will be reflected in the November election.

The farmer's plight is shown in a recent survey, which extends over a period of five years, and takes in the price trend of ten crops and five classes of livestock and livestock products. It shows that the cost of what the farmer has had to buy has increased one hundred percent; what he has to sell has increased but thirty-one percent; and the purchasing value of the dollar as compared with 1914 is only seventy-one percent.

The greatest cloudburst in the memory of the inhabitants visited Johnson City, Tenessee, last Saturday, in which seventeen persons are known to be dead and many others are missing. The cloudburst came at the close of a heavy downpour, swelling the streams into raging torrents. The Southern railway was washed out in places, and many concrete bridges were washed from their foundations.

Alaska

THE earth's crust in the volcanic region at the base of the Alaskan peninsula is undergoing marked changes. The mysterious island of Bogolov, which once disappeared and which reappeared in 1906 about the time of the San Francisco earthquake, gives evidence of receding again. It is also noted that the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes is cooling off rapidly, Streams which recently flowed from the region filled with steaming hot water are now icy cold.

A grove of willow trees thick as a man's wrist, suitable for use as fuel, has just been discovered in Alaska in latitude 67° 45′ and at an altitude of 2,200 feet. This discovery confirms the rumor that Alaska is warming up.

Canada

MERCHANTS of British Columbia have petitioned the Canadian Government at Ottawa to put into effect the same rules against Japanese immigrants as are enforced against

Chinese immigrants. Canada has a form of "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan similar to that hitherto in effect between the United States and Japan.

Mexico

WHAT may prove to be a valuable discovery throwing much light upon the early history of humankind in America, has come to light near Mexico City. A Mongolian library has been uncovered, which has lain for centuries beneath a thick layer of volcanic ashes. About 200 of the signs and figures have been identified. These discoveries prove anew that the earliest settlers of the Western world were Mongolians.

Panama

AFTER ten years' operation the Panama Canal is at last carrying more traffic than the Suez Canal. The traffic has gradually increased from 4,000,000 tons in 1915 to 25,000,000 tons in 1923, the latter figure being about ten percent more than the traffic through the Suez Canal for the same period. The canal has led to a great increase in business between the ports of the eastern part of the United States and all the ports bordering upon the shores of the Pacific ocean. Students of the traffic which passes through the canal say that the temporary stimulation of Far Eastern trade caused by the Japanese earthquake is no longer in evidence.

Colombia

AT PRESENT the Republic of Colombia depends for its transportation upon the Magdalena River, but in the dry season mails to and from the capital are delayed for weeks and freight is delayed for months. The Republic is now seeking the construction of standard gauge rail lines from the capital to the Atlantic coast. An American syndicate has proposed to build such a line if the Colombian Government will turn over to them an issue of government bonds at a discount of twelve and one-half percent, plus two percent commission, plus hundreds of square miles of agricultural, petroleum, coal and ore lands. In other words, the American financiers are willing to build the road if the Colombian people will virtually give their country away into the hands of strangers, and relinquish all hope that themselves and their children profit by the treasures which nature has placed in their land. Naturally the Colombian people are not very enthusiastic about the American offer.

Argentina and Other Southern Countries

BUENOS AIRES is to have a White Way patterned after the famous New York section of Broadway which goes by that name. The difference is that in Buenos Aires the White Way will be a new street consisting of ten-story concrete buildings with stores on the ground floor and offices and apartments above. This new White Way, which is to cost $50,000,000 for the first section, is already under construction.

Despatches indicate a growing desire on the part of the unfortunates of Europe to find a home in Central or South America. The Germans are being invited into Guatemala. The Russian refugees who, until recently have been overcrowding Greece, are being invited into Uraguay. It seems to us that these migrations of Europe into South America are a most excellent thing. They can hardly fail to have the effect of lifting the standards of education, enlightenment, religious liberty and progress along all desirable lines.

Great Britain

JAMES BROWN, working miner, whose regular home is a tiny miner's cottage in Ayrshire, having been appointed by the British Government as Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, entered Holyrood Palace on May 19 at Edinburgh, there to reside for ten days as the personal representative of the King. Reports are that he and his wife were faultlessly dressed, and conducted themselves in a manner that would have done credit to people who had spent their entire lives at court. Does not this show how hollow are the claims of royalty? Mr. Brown and his wife were met at the door of the palace by members of the British nobility and were subsequently presented with the keys of Edinburgh by the Lord Provost of the city. While in Edinburgh, Mr. Brown was given a royal salute of twenty-one guns.

Despatches from London indicate the expectation of the British postmaster general that during favorable atmospheric conditions, particularly during the winter months, two-way telephone conversations between Britain and America may soon be possible. Meantime,

Signor Marconi has succeeded in sending wireless messages from Britain to Australia by the use of his new electric beam, a device which enables him to throw the current of wireless waves in any desired direction instead of dispersing them in every direction widely, as is done by the radio-casting methods.

Spain

THE New York *Times* contains an interesting story of a tribe of savages numbering about 4,000 discovered in the interior of Spain. These people, recently visited by King Alfonso, have no roads, no schools, no religion, and no clothes worthy of the name. They live in dugouts, in which the only furniture consists of the hollowed trunks of trees. All of these people go barefooted the year round, and never wash nor comb their hair; nor do the men shave. They have only the most primitive ideas of cooking; and bread is unknown. The women have no needles. They are small and repugnant in appearance, but very athletic.

France

MARSEILLES reports the receipt of forty head of camels from Africa, which will be slaughtered and sold as butcher's meat.

It really looks as if Germany on the one side, and all the Allied countries on the other, would come to a settlement of their differences on the basis of the Dawes Plan. Efforts have been made to defeat the new liberal government of France, before it was really started, by financiers in France who sold French francs outside of France below the market, thus creating distrust in the government before it could function at all.

The president of France occupies a different position from that of the president of the United States. After he is elected to office, he is supposed to keep entirely out of politics; and it seems to us that this method has decided advantages. However, the late president of France, M. Millerand, violated the French custom in the last election by taking a stand in behalf of M. Poincaré's policies as Premier. M. Poincaré having been defeated, the united Socialists, 128 strong, demanded that Millerand himself should resign, and eventually brought about his downfall.

Under the law by which it expels undesirables, the French Government expelled from France six or more American jazz bands that have been furnishing music in Paris restaurants and dance halls. If this expulsion had been based upon the armless, legless and headless form of music, no one could object seriously. But the explanation offered is that the French musicians were jealous, complaining that the American bands were getting practically all the work, and that they had been virtually put out of business. The order for the expulsion was subsequently withdrawn as a result of intervention by a committee of Americans who claimed that if the bands were sent away they would have to leave Paris, as none of the French musicians know how to play any of the atrocious productions played by the American orchestras.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has given $1,000,000 for the repair of the Rheims Cathedral and the palace at Versailles. This seems a strange way for an American to spend a million dollars, but Mr. Rockefeller may do as he likes.

France has been having a contest between the scientific animal torturers and the anti-vivisectionists. At one of the experimental stations, ten tons of dynamite were exploded near a cage containing dogs and guinea pigs to see what effect the explosion would have upon them. Apparently it had none; and the experimenters were figuring on putting the cages so close that some of the animals would actually be killed, when the protests of some of the anti-vivisectionists caused the Government to intervene and prevent the further exhibition of the scientific nonsense which the experimenters had in view.

France and the German Children

FRANCE has been stirred from end to end by contributions of the poor people of France toward the support of orphan children in Germany. Two professors of prominence objected to these contributions by the French people, whereupon remittances were received from all parts of the country on the children's behalf. In numerous instances these remittances came from wounded French soldiers or from parents who had lost their sons in the World War. This nobility of spirit on the part of the French people ought to be made widely known, and ought forever to hold back the German people from taking part in another war for the subjugation of France.

On the other side of the question, one is filled with deepest disgust at learning that when a trainload of German children was returning from Denmark, where they had been royally entertained for three months without expense, as soon as they got inside the German border they were told by German junkers and railroad employés that they ought not to wear in their hats the Danish colors, which had been pinned there as an ornament by their Danish friends. Of course all the people of Germany cannot be blamed that a few narrow-minded pinheads still exhibit the same disposition that led to the slaughter of millions during the World War.

Poland

RELATIONS between Poland and Russia are strained. The Russians have accused the Poles of not living up to the treaty guaranteeing religious freedom to Russian minorities living in Poland. The Poles have replied that the shoe is on the other foot; but Russia insists that full religious liberty is granted to all.

The situation as it exists in Poland itself was expressed on May 2nd by eminent Frenchmen as follows: A wave of terror is passing over Poland; the press is throttled; young people's clubs are dissolved; labor unions are deprived of their halls; and there are three thousand political prisoners in the prisons. These prisoners are maltreated by the jailers—insulted, beaten, nearly starved and confined in ice-cold cells without soap, linen, reading matter, visitors or sanitation, and in the midst of vermin indescribable. Within two months, hundreds of prisoners in Poland have declared hunger strikes in order to rid themselves of vermin, and to obtain changes of linen, baths, suitable food, decent care when sick, exercise, and the right to have visitors, pencils and paper, as well as the privilege of reading.

Czecho-Slovakia

IN THE latter part of the month of July there will be held in the city of Prague the world's first international conference on scientific management. The subjects discussed will include personnel, industrial relations, budget control, production, sales, mining, transportation, city, state and federal government. The Republic of Czecho-Slovakia is one of the most progressive countries of the world.

Austria

DR. SEIPEL, the Austrian Chancellor, who is believed to have done more than any other one man toward preserving Central Europe from chaos, has been shot by an assassin, but is recovering. Dr. Seipel was trained for the Roman Catholic priesthood, but has now been engaged in political life for many years. He is admitted to have accomplished great results in the rehabilitation of Austria, and the attack upon him is deplored everywhere.

In Vienna on June first, one thousand children were given what the newspapers call "a civil confirmation"; that is, they were enrolled as members of the Austrian Social-Democratic Party—in other words, as Socialists. On June 5th, 400,000 members of the Vienna Social-Democratic Party marched through the streets in the most perfect order. The object of the demonstration was to show foreigners how perfect is the discipline of the Socialist Party.

Musicians, and lovers of music generally, will be interested to know that in a Benedictine convent in Vienna, there has been discovered a hitherto unknown Mozart symphony described as No. 221 in C major. This is a find in which the musical world will rejoice.

Roumania

POGROMS against the Jews are taking place throughout Roumania. Synagogues are demolished, merchants are attacked and beaten, stores are set afire, and Jews who organize for self-defense are arrested and tried by court martial. It is regarded as significant that just at the time when these pogroms were at their height, and when the Government was doing little or nothing to prevent them, the Government arsenal was blown up, causing the loss of forty lives and a material loss of over two and one-half million dollars. The cause of the explosions is not known, but it would not be strange if in some way they were related to the pogroms.

Albania

ALBANIA is the new power that was created in the Balkans after the close of the World War. It lies opposite the heel of Italy, on the shore of the Adriatic between Greece and Jugoslavia. A civil war is now raging in this little country, the insurgents being dissatisfied because the Prime Minister has been too auto-

cratic. Albania is considered one of the danger spots of the world. It has a commanding position upon the Adriatic Sea, a position naturally coveted by the three nations that surround it —Italy, Greece, and Jugoslavia.

Russia

RUSSIA is reported as reëngaging in the egg business. Before the war, it exported sixty-four percent of the eggs disposed of by export. It is planning to export 400 carloads this year, with yearly increases of 200 carloads each.

In a recent speech in Moscow, M. Zinovieff, chairman of the executive committee of the Third International, made the statement in the matter of Russia's trade investment that the state and coöperative organizations control only thirty-six percent. He further stated that Russia has under consideration nearly 1,000 projects which are to be exploited by foreign firms. Fifty-five concessions, including six and one-half million acres of forest, have already been granted to Russian, German, Dutch, Norwegian, and British companies. The Soviet authorities claim that there are now 3,200 savings banks in Russia, and that the agricultural production has been restored to seventy-five percent of the prewar average.

The representatives of the Soviet Government and of the British Government continue their discussions; but in the demand that the Soviet Government should return to its British owners the private British property which was seized by the Soviet Government at the beginning of the revolution, both countries seem to have struck a snag. All of the largest industries in Russia—oil, coal, metallurgy, textiles—belong to British owners, and these industries constitute the backbone of the Soviet Government.

A British engineer at one of the Russian copper mines has been sentenced to death by the Soviet for giving information to the supposedly rightful owners of the property, residing in England.

It does not take some ecclesiastics long to see on which side their bread is buttered. A year ago the papers were filled with stories of the martyrdom of the patriarch Tikhon, who went to prison because he objected to the seizure of the golden treasure of the orthodox Russian church by the Soviet Government in its campaign for the relief of famine sufferers. When he went to prison, he was hailed as a martyr. A short term in prison evidently gave him a change of mind. He wrote a letter to the Soviet Government, stating that he was sorry he had antagonized them. They granted him his liberty; and now he has gone over with all of his following to the new Russian church, which is in full harmony and more or less directly connected with the Soviet Government.

Palestine

THE oil industry and the silk industry are making considerable headway in Palestine. Several petroleum wells are yielding considerable oil. Coal fields have also been discovered, although as yet no coal has been mined. The cities of Jaffa and Talvania are now using electric light and power generated by the waters of the Jordan. Mosquitos have practically disappeared, owing to the filling and drainage of swamps. Theaters have made their appearance, and are well patronized. Music is flourishing. Medicine, law and philosophy are being taught in the university. The tourist business is good.

It is estimated that in the Dead Sea there is potash in solution worth $40,000,000,000 at present prices. It is believed that a way will be found to extract this rich deposit. Among other treasures, Palestine has limestone, iron ore asphalt, phosphates, a generous supply of beautiful pink marble, and a mountain of rock salt containing ninety-nine percent pure salt.

Transportation in Palestine is constantly improving. There is now a regular night service by rail between Cairo and Jerusalem, the trip requiring fifteen hours.

Abyssinia

THE Prince Regent of Abyssinia is in Paris, studying the ways of Western civilization. He was an interested spectator of airplane feats, and will probably buy a fleet of airplanes for the protection of his country. It is possible that he may come to America, where three of his sons are being educated at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio.

India

THE party that started out early in the spring in the attempt to scale Mt. Everest, after about two months is still no nearer gaining the

summit than on previous occasions. It has several times had men in Camp No. 4, which is 23,000 feet above sea level; but there are still 6,000 feet to climb before the summit is reached. The climbing is extremely difficult; and the weather bitterly cold. To reach Camp No. 4 seems to be about the limit of human endurance. On one occasion four men remained in the camp overnight.

To every appearance the climbing of Mount Everest will never be accomplished. Sometime about June 1, the two brave athletic men, Mallory and Irvine, who had been selected for the final attempt to reach the summit, were killed after having reached what is most certainly believed to be the highest elevation ever attained in mountain climbing. Mr. Mallory, in 1922, reached the height of 26,800 feet, the highest elevation ever obtained with oxygen; and only 435 feet less than the oxygen record.

The round-the-world fliers are now in India; and before we know it, at the present rate of progress, they will be in eastern Europe.

Ceylon

IN A small field only about two acres in extent, situated some fifty miles from Colombo, has been discovered the largest find of sapphires ever made in Ceylon. The sapphires are yellow, gold, purple, and blue in color, and range in size from twenty to seven hundred karats.

Philippine Islands

WRITING in the New York *Times* of his experiences as a teacher in the Philippine Islands, Robert J. MacLaughlin seems to think that the Philippines are not yet a paradise. In his letter he says that on one occasion he traveled twenty miles to a railroad station, through soft mud which was almost two feet deep; has lived in Luzon, when every cubic inch of water in the Pasig River showed millions of germs of cholera; and has passed through a smallpox epidemic in which the deaths in his own little town were as high as twenty a day among the children alone. To these interesting bits of information, he adds the following:

"I was one of the teachers sent out to the islands in 1903 by the Knights of Columbus; and I was appointed without meeting a single Government official, although civil service on merit had been introduced into the islands in 1900.

"I was told that the Philippines were healthy, and that excellent board with native families could be secured.

"I lived in a native bungalow thatched with nipa leaves, and made partly of bamboo. There were millions of ants, and the walls and ceiling were fairly crawling with small lizards. After an illness my companion returned to Manila; and I was taken down with bone-breaking fever, living for days with nothing to eat or to drink but the syrup from canned peaches."

China

AMERICAN round-the-world fliers are making good progress, having finished their flight down the Chinese coast, being now about to enter India. Up to the time they arrived at Hong Kong they are reported as having had only two days of excellent flying weather since they left America.

Japan

AS INDICATING the deep-seated resentment of the Japanese people against the exclusion act, an unknown Japanese warrior committed suicide in front of the ruins of the American Embassy in Tokio. This has had the effect of greatly inflaming the Japanese displeasure. The suicide left two letters: One addressed to the American people, urging them to withdraw the Exclusion Act; and the other addressed to the Japanese people, urging them to arise and avenge the deed. As many as fifty to seventy thousand persons daily pass the grave of the unknown warrior. Among those who sent wreaths to his grave was Viscount Kato, the new Premier.

The center of the American colony in Japan is the Imperial Hotel in Tokio where, every Saturday evening, it is the custom of the Americans to gather for a dance. A week ago this dance was broken up by the Japanese, who invaded the dance floor, armed with swords, and who in the most vulgar and insulting language demanded the deportation of all Americans, the boycott of all American goods, and the abrogation of all Japanese-American treaties. The police of Tokio did not interfere. Motion picture houses showing American moving pictures have been temporarily closed in Japan.

Two days after the breaking up of the ball in the Imperial Hotel, a Japanese visited the office of the American Consul at Yokohama, and stated his intention to kill the American Consul unless the latter would agree to intercede with the American Government regarding the exclu-

sion bill. Guards have now been placed about the Embassy and the Consulate, and also about the Imperial Hotel, in the effort to prevent further outbreaks.

What may constitute the entering wedge that will lead the United States into war with Japan, is the claim upon the United States Government made by Japan immediately after the Exclusion Act, that thereby the United States Government has violated the treaty of 1911, which gives "liberty of entry, travel and residence" to both peoples. Secretary Hughes denies that the treaty of 1911 in any way limits the United States from dealing with the immigration question as it sees fit. Every war must have a pretext, and it seems quite possible that Japan is seeking a pretext.

Japanese Politics

JAPAN has been engaged in an exciting political campaign, as a result of which the "ins" will be ousted from power, and the "outs" will be put into power. While the election was in progress, street fights were common; and in one city the "ins" having learned that in a certain building the "outs" were having an important meeting of election workers, called out the fire company, who deluged the building with water, only "discovering" after everybody was soaked, that there had been no fire. All this reads like something that might have happened in America instead of Japan.

The leader of the new government, Viscount Kato, is perhaps the most hostile to the United States of any of the great statesmen of Japan. It is he who drew up the notorious twenty-one demands on China in 1915; and it is likely that his advent to power may result in war between Japan and the United States.

In Japan there has been until now some sort of restricted ballot; but the Japanese are now demanding immediate and universal suffrage for the men. They might as well grant it to the women, too; for it may be set down as certain that the women will be only a year or two behind in making the same demand.

The new cabinet is believed to be the strongest Japan has had in years; for it represents a coalition of three parties.

At the present time Japan is engaged in electrifying the 6,000 miles of state-owned railways. Practically all of the electrical equipment for this work is being bought from the United States. Japan is now buying American electrical equipment at the rate of $10,000,000 a year. The hydro-electric power systems of Japan are being developed rapidly, as is natural, due to the fact that there is no coal on the island.

It is reported that practically all the Japanese Christian leaders are demanding the severance of their church relations with the parent bodies in the United States. However, while this is put forward in the news despatches as something of recent occurrence, yet the Japanese have never taken kindly to the idea of splitting Christ's church up into the "57 varieties," common in the United States.

Hawaii

VOLCANOLOGISTS are quite sure that the great Kilauea Volcano, frequently referred to as the world's safest volcano, is now about to become violently active. Earthquakes, explosions, and landslides in the vicinity are frequent; and roars like dashing waves arise from the pit. The steam which rises is blue in color, showing the presence of gas; cracks in the floor of the pit are widening; and sections which until very recently have been considered safe for visitors to stand upon, have caved in and been swallowed up in the foaming lava. Two visitors narrowly escaped death when the section on which they had been standing caved in only a few seconds after they had left it.

Dutch New Guinea

PUBLIC discussion by the peoples of Holland and Germany has killed the plan which had been almost accepted by the Dutch Government for the establishment of a German dukedom in Dutch New Guinea. A group of monarchists has proposed to the Dutch Government to take over a large district with a native population of 200,000. All laws governing the district were to be set aside. New laws were to be made by the operating company, and the district was to be left in sole charge of the company for seventy-five years. The Dutch Government was reported as friendly to this idea; but neither the Dutch nor the German people would have it; and it has been abandoned.

Personal Responsibility as to Taxes

PERCHANCE the inspector has a business which depends largely upon the good will of the public. So rather than to offend these patriotic (?) road workers and their friends, the bill is allowed. Thus an extra burden of additional and unnecessary taxes is laid upon the tax-payer.

Here we have a clear illustration of how individual righteousness might lessen the cost of government. Let those who are clamoring for tax reduction take notice. Tax reduction, like charity, should begin at home.

"We love your children better than you do," was a slogan used by some childless promoters of a rural high school proposition in one community. This was absolutely false. In the old days, under the management of teachers who had to stand rigid examinations in the common branches and in school government, and who were willing to work for somewhere near the income their patrons were getting, we had better schools than we have now, under the supervision of our high-priced, high-school graduate faddists; and we turned out stronger students.

Nearly every little hamelet now has its $60,000 to $225,000 school buildings; and the money these schools have brought into the towns, together with the other money the farmer has put into circulation, has combined to make the inhabitants more prosperous than they have ever been before. Naturally, they are strong for progress (?) and the present order of things.

When all this money began to roll in, a big "merry-go-round" was started, upon which every one but the farmer can ride. Because he is the only person who cannot fix the price on what he has to sell he can not get on.

The riders are having the time of their lives, their only fear being that the farmer will quit his very useful occupation and hop upon the wheel. The extra weight might break the machinery; and all would then be forced to climb off and get down to real work and plain living.

To the thinking person, it is no mystery why freight rates are so high. The railroad companies have their proportion of these high taxes to pay; and, in addition, they have thousands of employés who must have wages sufficient to enable them to maintain the "American high standard of living."

Of course, it would never do for these companies to feel the weight of the increased expenses; so the bill is passed on to the shipper. The farmer has virtually voted high transportation charges upon himself.

It is not more credit that the farmer needs. It would have been a blessing if he never could have borrowed a dollar. He would then, at least, have been his own "boss" with no one to say to him, "Sign this," or, "Vote thus and so." If the farmer would get his business on a cash basis as quickly as possible, and keep it there, instituting a "pay as you go" system to govern all his affairs, both public and private, we sincerely believe that he would soon force all other businesses into their proper sphere and thus accomplish much towards establishing the just balance so necessary to the satisfactory adjustment of this world's affairs.

Drastic Remedy Suggested

MANY farmers should take advantage of the bankruptcy law, and start life afresh. There is absolutely no use in their floundering about in the quicksands of debt when every struggle puts them in deeper.

Then, instead of sending their children to high school to be polished and entertained, let them put them, as well as themselves and their wives, to work, thus giving them a practical education and a taste of the joy of useful accomplishment. The higher education is a luxury, not a necessity.

Young people everywhere should be encouraged to obtain knowledge; but all institutions of higher learning should be self-supporting.

For their own good, able-bodied children who have finished the grades should not continue to be objects of charity.

Children must be taught early to feel some responsibility for their own maintenance, if we are to reduce the present output of egotists and youthful criminals. Work under proper conditions and for reasonable hours will not injure any normal child. In times past, we have overdone child labor; but now, in many sections of the country, we are going to the other extreme of no work at all, much to the moral detriment of the on-coming generation. After these bankrupt families, by their united efforts, have attained comfortable, not luxurious homes, let them do the honest thing, and lay aside funds

with which to requite to past creditors what was lacking in the amount due them.

We are well aware that we are advocating a stern remedy. But we believe that the farmer's case is serious; that his troubles have their source in the usury (interest) system, which was forbidden by Jehovah in the early days of the Jewish nation, and which later became established in this world's affairs; and that the sooner he realizes his condition, quits taking the nostrums and optimistic soothing syrups administered to him from the newspapers, the pulpit, the platform, and the entertainment halls, and faces the situation squarely, the better for himself and all concerned.

Coöperations and federations are only attempts to shirk individual responsibility. God has spoken the doom of such in Isaiah 8:9, 10.

The lesson may be bitter; but it is needed to teach men to use their God-given powers to think, not suffering themselves to be driven hither and thither like ships without rudders.

Little Common Sense in Radio Buying *By Frederic Timmerman*

THE prospective purchaser of a radio receiving set today has small chance of making an intelligent selection, for the reason that he is confined almost exclusively to advertisements or "inspired" reading notices for his information. Occasionally he can listen in on a neighbor's set to help make a choice; but even then he is liable to make a mistake, as so many conditions affect the operation of a receiver. The only real test, obviously, is direct comparison; *i. e.*, with the various receivers attached to the same aerial and ground and using the same tubes, batteries and headsets. By changing from one instrument to another periodically during an evening one could notice the difference in quality, volume and range as well as selectivity. Of course, this is impractical usually; so one is confined to buying on faith, and unfortunately often is disappointed. The reason is not hard to find. The persistent and almost exclusive but unwarranted use of superlatives to describe radio products, and nonchalant announcements of transcontinental and transoceanic reception lead the uninitiated to expect more from a moderate-priced receiver in the home than is possible today in the well-equipped laboratory.

From time to time accounts are read of extraordinary performance, and one is led to infer that it is commonplace. Adding to this the tendency of the average owner of a radio receiver to exaggerate and herald to his neighbors a record performance as an everyday occurrence, it is easy to see why buyers are frequently disappointed when they have bought a really good product worth all they pay for it.

The virtues of receiving apparatus most stressed in advertising are selectivity, sensitivity, clarity and volume; and each and every instrument from $10 to $500 claims exactly the same results. No other term but "maximum" will do; maximum range, maximum volume, maximum selectivity; etc. Obviously this cannot be true. Whom are we to believe? The answer usually is the "Big Name"; but unfortunately the buyer frequently goes wrong in this. Sometimes "Big Advertising" creates "Big Name"; and as usual the consumer pays the bill.

Points to Bear in Mind

HERE is an unbiased statement of what may be expected of a good radio broadcast receiver:

SENSITIVITY (range): Consistent reception, the ability to duplicate at will on any normal night in winter is limited to approximately 1,000 miles, assuming a 500-watt transmitting station. When conditions are unfavorable, this distance is greatly lessened; while under extraordinarily favorable conditions it is not uncommon to reach out 2,500 miles.

SELECTIVITY: The limiting factor is simplicity of control. A highly sensitive receiver with not too highly complicated control can select stations within a range of three miles.

VOLUME AND CLARITY: For really great volume without distortion we are still looking. Volume too great for headsets up to 500 miles is common.

STABILITY: Little is said about one of the most important points of any radio receiver—stability. One should, after properly tuning in a station, be able to enjoy it indefinitely without

further adjustment. But this is rather uncommon. The craze today is for what are known as "trick" circuits—make one do the work of two, etc., which really means something for nothing. These generally carry names made up of syllables from names of some of the "world beaters" designed to push sales. Most of these circuits give wonderful results when they function properly, which is seldom.

Use the same reason in buying and operating a radio receiver as you would a motor car. In motor cars maximum speed means a high-powered racer, while maximum comfort and pleasure require the moderate-powered family car. You cannot get both in one type of vehicle; neither can you get the maximum of all the good points of a radio receiver in a single type of instrument. By the same token do not condemn your set when atmospheric conditions are unfavorable, any more than you would condemn your motor when the elements force you to leave the car in the garage.

Civilization in South Carolina in 1924

(From the Greenville *News* of April 30, 1924)

BECAUSE they took exception to his views that the common conception of hell as a place of torture is in error, A. L. Paschall, who lectured at the Casino theater in Greenville Sunday afternoon in the interest of the movement that teaches that "millions now living will never die," was overtaken by a mob of about twenty men soon after he departed from Easley last Saturday afternoon and beaten, he declared yesterday. Mr. Paschall is a native of North Carolina, but is more recently from California.

Mr. Paschall, who has been making Greenville his headquarters for some time, mentioned the Easley incident in a report on his Sunday lecture and work made to the Greenville *News*.

Some people in Easley, Mr. Paschall said, wanted a lecture there; so it was arranged for the local theater for Sunday forenoon. The ministers of the various denominations of the community petitioned the theater owner not to permit use of his property for the lecture, he said, and the posters which had advertised it were torn down and the lecture plans abandoned. Mr. Paschall said that he had distributed Bible literature in the town.

As he was leaving Easley, Mr. Paschall said, he was overtaken by about twenty men and beaten; and the men also threatened to burn the Bible literature which he had in his automobile.

"Some of the mob," said the worker, "seemed to have become enraged over some statements in a booklet which I was distributing. This booklet is entitled 'What the Bible Says About Hell,' in which it is stated that hell (*sheol, hades*, that is, the grave) is a place of darkness (Job 10:21) —not a place of torture but of silence.—Psalm 115:17.

"They seem to want to believe," the colporteur said, "what many preachers have scared many people into insanity with—that most people go to an eternal existence of torture when they die, thus denying the resurrection of the dead and the Lord that bought us."—2 Peter 2:1.

Mr. Paschall said that he had made no report of the matter to officers of the law and intended to make none, inasmuch as he did not care to see the men involved punished and inasmuch as he hoped that most if not all of them regretted the step they had taken.

(From the *Carolina Times*, of Easley, S. C.)

E. L. Barbour, a man representing himself as a minister of the gospel, was in town the first of the week distributing a book entitled "Millions Now Living Will Never Die." Barbour's teachings are said by other ministers to be of very questionable character; and after he had made complete canvass of the town he was invited by the police to discontinue work in Seneca and leave town. Adding their weight to the warning given by city officials, the Seneca Ku Klux Klan also notified Barbour to leave town. A Klan official says that this is one warning they do not deny giving, and if the "preacher" had not complied with the request to leave town, more direct and effective means would have been employed.

Facts and Figures on Medical Ignorance *By Isaac L. Peebles, M. D.*

WE HAVE the following classes of therapies: (1) Allotherapy; (2) biochemicotherapy; (3) botaniotherapy; (4) chiropractotherapy; (5) dietotherapy; (6) electrotherapy; (7) electrionotherapy; (8) hemeotherapy; (9) homeotherapy; (10) hydrotherapy; (11) limotherapy; (12) massagetherapy; (13) organotherapy; (14) opsonotherapy; (15) osteotherapy; (16) pistiotherapy; (17) psychotherapy; (18) radiotherapy; (19) theotherapy; (20) thermotherapy; (21) viaviotherapy. All these therapies have cured patients or they never would have existed.

I have cured patients allopathically, biochemically, chiropractically, dietotherapically, homeopathically, hydropathically, limotherapically, osteopathically, pisteotherapically, psychotherapically and theotherapically, even when our health board crowd failed to cure. Therefore I am opposed to one school of healers being empowered by our government to boss and rule out all other schools of healers, as the allopathic school of which the Board of Health now consists, is being allowed to do; for all other schools heal often when its healers fail. Moreover, I am most heartily opposed to the allopathic or any other school of healers having unlimited and unregulated control of the health and people of our government, for the reason that each school is too ignorant at its best. Therefore, since the allopathic school is now already empowered unduly, and also is seeking absolute control of every one and everything, I shall clearly show that its ignorance is too great to be allowed even what it has already secured of power and control.

The cells of the human body are now supposed to be the basis, or units, of its life; and hence any upsetment of their natural workings causes an irregularity in their normal life that may end in a permanent disease, or diseases, or death, or both. The full chemical structure and balance of the cells and their vibratory value, and also their true differentiation and individual power to receive and to resist, are all unknown; even that mysterious something that makes it possible to see what is within the range of vision through the best microscopes. No one therefore can know what a drug, vaccine, or serum may do towards unbalancing, disorganizing and destroying normal cells. Dr. Broadhurst, a professor in biology in the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, declared: "We are still very far from an adequate comprehension of the activities of bacteria."—"How We Resist Diseases," page 19, for 1923.

All will admit that nothing will excel or even equal normal cells; and therefore, what a tremendous risk to impose upon them drugs, vaccines or serums to better what is already normal and perfect! Cells are not alike in size, power to receive, to resist, endure, or to do; and therefore what some may be equal to, others may not be equal to the same. This is why drugs, vaccines, serums, etc., disease people and kill them. This is why people die so immediately with croup, diphtheria, heart failure, pneumonia, influenza, paralysis, etc., when drugs, vaccines, serums, etc., are administered. The first time I witnessed the administration of a serum for croup, it killed the child in about fifteen minutes after given. The child was not suffocating from the false membrane forming, neither did it die from suffocation.

This is why some die quickly when pneumonia serum, diphtheria and other serums are given. That is why Karnsner, professor in pathology, and Ecker, professor of immunology, of the Reserve University, of Cleveland, Ohio, declared in their book, "Principles of Immunology," pages 282, 283, that a serum that may immunize a dog will not succeed in human beings; and, too, declared that it has been estimated that only six to ten percent of untreated persons bitten by rabid animals, die. In Europe seven of 169 bitten by rabid animals were treated with the serum, and three died; and of 162 untreated, not one died. In Baltimore, Md., eight persons were treated; and the three that were not bitten through their clothes died, while the five bitten through their clothes did not die.

Despite the boast of stamping out yellow fever, no one knows its cause. All that is known as to its cause is simply its transmission by the mosquito called *Stegomyia,* which has to bite a yellow fever patient before it can give yellow fever to a person. Hence the medical world is still ignorant as to how the first patient must get it so that mosquitos can carry it to others. Its origin is still in ignorance; and there is no great

science displayed in isolating yellow fever patients and the killing of mosquitos. There was no forced diseasing and murdering of the people to stop yellow fever.

In vaccination for smallpox, Jenner, the accredited beginner of vaccination, vaccinated his own son at eighteen months with hogpox in November, 1789, and declared it to be a preventative of smallpox. Afterwards he declared that the virus of grease, a disease of the heels of horses, whether taken directly from the heels of horses or from a cow infected with the same disease, would protect the rest of our lives. Hence he was believed, and his vaccination continued until 1898, when spontaneous cowpox virus was used. Now both spontaneous cowpox virus and smallpox virus are used; and besides we now have as many as fourteen vaccines. Where vaccination has been made compulsory the death rate from smallpox has gone from 10, 14 and 18 percent to 65 and 85 percent.

The most rigidly vaccinated countries without regard to sanitation, have the most smallpox; but those countries that have given proper attention to sanitation and less attention to vaccination have had fewer deaths from smallpox. Hence Dr. C. K. Millard, health officer of Leicester, England, could wisely declare that smallpox lessened or declined in proportion to the neglect of vaccination, and in proportion to proper attention given to isolation and sanitation. (See Journal of American Med. Assn., Sept., 1923, page 1125.) In his book, "The Vaccination Question," page 150, he admits comparative "immunity" to smallpox of unvaccinated infants.

On page 105 of his book on "Drug Action," Dr. Sallmann, in the University of Cleveland, Ohio, declares that Ehrlich's Side Chain Theory had not been proven to be true. He also said that vaccines or toxins might destroy cells. Dr. Millard, a vaccinationist, in his book, "The Vaccination Question," page 52, published in 1914, said of Japan: "In spite of vaccination, revaccination and extraordinary vaccination, in spite of this great vaccination, 80,000 took smallpox and 23,000 died from 1896 to 1910." After vaccination and revaccination in the Philippines from 1898 to 1919, smallpox seized 107,981, and 59,741 died just in 1918 and 1919.

"The Hygeia," a health journal of the American Medical Association, in its November, 1923, issue, declared of Japan, a well vaccinated and revaccinated country: "There have been epidemics since vaccination began." But it failed to publish that from 1889 to 1908 Japan had 28,280 deaths, and from 1917 to 1920 it had 3,397 deaths, despite its rigid vaccination and even its sanitation. If rigid isolation and sanitation had been practised, and vaccination let alone, it could have said what Meridian, Miss., has been able to say for seventeen or more years, that since it has stopped compulsory vaccination and given attention to sanitation, it has not had a smallpox epidemic during that time; and also as Leicester, England, with its 250,000 people, without compulsory vaccination for more than thirty years, having given attention to sanitation.

Last November in Gloucester, England, within fifteen miles of where Jenner was born, reared, and began his vaccination curse, officers were elected who did not believe in compulsory vaccination nor in vaccination.

Let the diseasing, murderous practice end forever, and especially compulsory vaccination.

Of antitoxin, Dr. Karnsner and Dr. Ecker in their book, "Principles of Immunology," page 42, declare: "The exact nature of antitoxin is unknown"; and Dr. Leathers, in a letter to me on September 28, 1923, said: "It is well to emphasize that ten percent of the children who take three required inoculations, at least one week apart, of toxin-antitoxin, are not immunized. Antitoxin once was declared to immune, but now it is declared that it is effective only after diphtheria develops."

The best institutional doctors make more than seventy-two percent of errors in diagnosis of diseases, and in general practice more than seventy-seven percent. (See Journal of the American Medical Association, October 8, 1921, page 1209.)

Doctors do not know the origin of eight different skin diseases, much less the character of smallpox, vaccines, scarlet fever, cancer, etc. Therefore can one not see how unwise it is to put our children, ourselves and all others into the hands of boards of health to carry out their ignorant experiments with diseases and deadly vaccines on us, with state authority? Surely we shall not be so lacking in wisdom. Surely we shall stop such casualty and injustice!

The Purpose of the Animal Creation *By L. C. Parrott*

NO DOUBT all people of questioning minds, especially those who have reached years of maturity, have often wondered what useful purpose has been served by such an infinite variety of living creatures as we see on the earth. In the case of many of these it is hard to see what benefit they have been to the earth or to man.

Reasoning from the Scriptural statement that the earth was not created in vain, but formed to be inhabited (Isaiah 45:18) and intended to remain forever (Psa. 104:5; Eccl. 1:4), and that man was created to have dominion over it and everything upon it, and was given the command to be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth (Gen. 1:26-28), we get the thought that man is designed to be its permanent inhabitant. Other living creatures have served a temporary purpose, to fill in a gap, as it were, until the time when the earth as a whole will be in a suitable condition to be a permanent home for man.

Evil Beasts to Become Extinct

WE UNDERSTAND also that all these various living creatures have each had a part in helping to bring the earth into a suitable condition to be man's everlasting home; and when they have served their purpose they will pass away except such of them as shall be found not to interfere with man but to minister to his use and pleasure. As a proof of the last statement note the prophetic words of the Almighty in Ezekiel 34:25, that He "will cause the evil beasts to cease out of the land; and they [men] shall dwell safely in the wilderness, and sleep in the woods."

In order to get a full grasp of the situation it seems necessary to carry our minds back to the Azoic age, to the time (approximately 48,000 years ago) when the first work began with this earth to prepare it as a habitation for man. Without going into all the evidence we will merely say here that we think it a reasonable presumption that the earth was at that time in a partly molten and partly gaseous condition. At that time all the various metals—gold, silver, copper, iron, etc.—were in a gaseous condition, along with all the elements that now compose our oceans, seas and lakes, in dense masses of cloudy vapor, surrounding the central molten nucleus, and possibly extending out from the center as far as the moon is now.

Plant Life as a Purifying Agency

THE cooling process went gradually on until, on the third "day," or epoch (over 14,000 years from the start; for apparently each "day" was 7,000 years in length), a crust had formed and solid land began to take shape apart from the waters on the surface of the earth; and gradually, as soon as conditions became favorable for their growth and development, certain of the lowest forms of plant life began to appear, such as were suited to the prevailing atmospheric conditions. Gradually, as conditions became more favorable, other forms of plant life made their appearance.

As climatic and atmospheric conditions progressed, earlier forms of plant life passed away, because not adapted to the changed conditions, while other and more varied forms appeared, as conditions became more favorable for each kind.

At that time it is evident that no breathing creature, such as we know, could have existed; for all such require a large amount of oxygen in the air they breathe, and this element was lacking in the atmosphere at that time. Not only so, but the atmosphere was so heavily laden with carbon in its various forms as of itself to prohibit the existence of any animal life.

It is known that oxygen has a great affinity for other elements, and probably did not exist in a free state in the atmosphere originally, but only in combination with other earthy elements. It is understood, therefore, that the purpose served by the various forms of plant life is to absorb oxygen, along with other elements, from the earth; and that in the absorption processes of the plant the oxygen is freed from the other elements, and given off into the air through its leaves. It is also known that all forms of plant life absorb free carbon from the air.

Animal Life Serves Its Purpose

THIS process, then, of absorbing the excessive carbon from the atmosphere and freeing sufficient oxygen to support even the lowest forms of animal life, must have required a long time. Vegetation must have been very rank when all the great coal and oil deposits were laid. So we read that it was not until the fifth "day" (over 28,000 years from the start) that there began to appear some of the lowest forms of animal life.

Gradually, as climatic and atmospheric conditions became more favorable, other and more varied forms of life came on the scene, while earlier forms passed away, each suited to certain conditions, and gradually passing away as those conditions changed, giving place to others more suited to the newer conditions. It is even conceivable that some of these may have been so constituted as to be able to adapt themselves more or less to the changing conditions; and that such changing conditions of food, climate, etc., might require slight changes in structure, thus giving a seeming corroboration to the theory of evolution.

Man Brought on the Scene

HOWEVER, it is quite evident that all climatic changes were not gradual by any means. Some of these changes were very sudden and radical. But gradual or sudden, the process went on, until at last at the end of the sixth "day" (approximately 42,000 years from the start) conditions became sufficiently favorable (although still 7,000 years from the permanent perfect condition to be reached finally) that man was brought on the scene, as the crowning feature of the earthly creation, and was made king of earth, as described in Psalm 8:4-8.

Thus all the varied forms of plant and animal life, from the lowest to the highest, have each had a part in the process of preparing the earth to be man's permanent habitation. Even the lowly earth-worm and the ant, as well as other creatures that burrow in the earth, have each assisted in bringing up portions of earth from beneath and depositing them on the surface; thus eventually, through many thousands of years, bringing about a loamy, friable condition of the surface soil, making it more favorable for cultivation and the growing of crops useful to man.

Man's Ingenuity Used of God

EVEN man himself, during the time he is getting an educative experience with evil, and fighting the thorns and thistles of the still imperfect earth, is helping to bring it to the promised Edenic condition. By building great irrigation and great drainage works, by harnessing rivers for the generation of power, and in various other ways he is assisting in bringing about the desired result.

Thus, in about 1,000 years hence, and 49,000 years from the time work started, the earth by all these means will have been brought to its settled permanent condition, and will be perfectly adapted to be man's everlasting home.

Thus we see that each age or epoch works out the sovereign will of the great Creator. Each creative "day" serves its purpose towards the final grandeur and beauty which God has designed. Changed climatic conditions will undoubtedly come within the next thousand years, taking away all the ice from the polar regions, and causing even those barren lands to spring forth with verdure. Unquestionably, many of the animals familiar to us now shall become extinct, while those which are to be man's companions and for his pleasure will be conserved and thus multiply and become plentiful.

Chimney Swallows *By J. A. Bohnet*

OVER the city of Natchez, Miss., architecturally fully fifty years behind the times, on any fair evening of early October one can witness thousands of chimney swallows flying to and fro from one hundred to five hundred feet above the buildings, circling seemingly hither and thither aimlessly in the twilight, and chirping as they go.

After about an hour's flight they gradually assemble themselves in the vicinity of the Education Institute, estimatively 30,000 of them, until the air is darkened by their numbers.

For an hour the writer has stood and watched the wonderful maneuvering of these birds, anticipating that some of them will surely bump into others in their swift flight. But although the sky was black with swallows, in not a single instance was one seen to touch another.

Finally the maneuvering resolves itself into a vast milling of the entire flock around and about one of the big chimneys of the Institute; and as the milling continues a solid stream of birds is seen entering the chimney until practically the entire flock has disappeared within

the big flue. Presumably the first ones to enter go to the bottom, where they cling to the inner walls and build themselves upward to the top, literally lining the flue with a living lining. The last several dozen apparently could not secure a footing; for they continued milling about the chimney top until darkness obscured the sight. Evidently no standing room was left.

Hundreds of pedestrians stop on the streets to watch the imposing sight and to talk about it. One old lady remarked: "Oh, just look at the sparrows!"

Linings *(Contributed)*

WHEN I was a little girl I once read a story about a saloon-keeper's wife whose husband bought her a beautiful fur coat. The lady was so pleased with it that she dreamed about it. She dreamed that some one held up the coat before her admiring eyes; and then, as she looked, the garment was slowly turned around until she could see the inside. The lining was made up of the gaunt, hungry faces of the wives and children of the drunkards whose money had paid for the coat.

There are linings and linings. Everybody and everything has a lining of some sort. The Bible speaks of people's linings as "the inner man" or "the heart." A society's lining is the spirit of the organization. A company operating commercially calls its lining "policies"; and frequently it has two such, an outer one more or less for the public eye, and an inner one, known only to those who put it there.

Strikingly true, as usual, are the words of the Bible: "Man looketh upon the outward appearance." Only a few have acquired the understanding heart that looks below the surface and sees the lining. As a result there is much injustice in the world. Praise is often given when censure would be more in order, and vice versa.

As to the inner man: I knew a little girl now grown to womanhood. She has always dressed so simply as to cause comment. She cannot skate; she cannot dance nor play tennis nor golf. To use the language of those who see only the outside, "She cannot do anything."

When she was a child she loyally helped a peevish, complaining mother to bring up the younger members of the family; and now she spends her all taking care of her aging parents. No; she cannot do anything, except reverse the rule to which we are accustomed and to put that which is unlovely on the outside and the beautiful on the inside, whence in time it must shine out, as indeed it is already doing.

Excessive daintiness or expense in dress, much handiwork, undurable or unnecessary accessories, overfurnished homes, overloaded tables—what sort of linings do these indicate for their possessors? Stop, look, listen; and you will find that in every case the lining is the same: Selfishness and thievery, conscious or unconscious.

Indulgence in extravagant or useless practices or things is just so much harm done to the community as a whole. If in a family one member is lazy and shirks his tasks, all the others must work harder to make up for the one's delinquency.

No doubt the delinquent one has time to grow plump and beautiful; no doubt he has time to be leisurely and good-natured. No doubt too, and what is the greatest injustice, he will be praised for his beauty, his immaculate grooming, his up-to-dateness; while the ones whose labor made it possible will be deprecated because they are haggard and overworked and not so good to look upon. Even under present imperfect conditions all could be moderately beautiful and comfortable if all did their share.

I know a man, a big, wide man, whose grandfather and father were in the liquor business. Feeding upon the blood of others, they were rich; and the big, wide man received a liberal education, wore fine clothes, got a good job, patted himself upon his capacious stomach, bought an expensive car, and smiles good-humoredly upon everybody. Oh, he is a lovely man! So refined, so educated, so prominent, so well-dressed, so distingué, so exclusive! Could people but bring themselves to recognize the lining! Do we admire vermin or any other parasite because it is fat and shiny?

The Psalmist says: "Men will praise thee when thou doest well to thyself."—Psalm 49:18.

As to organizations: Just now there are only two that come forcefully to my mind, religious

denominations and political parties; and they, alas! can be classed only under the next heading, which is

Companies Operating Commercially

OF ALL the wicked and sinful things, of all the evils that make for cynicism and sordidness, the commercialization of our highest ideals stands first. Love, honesty, and fidelity are discouraged and oppressed in this world of selfishness. How welcome to every honest heart will be that kingdom which will soon reverse the old order!

Today the churches are empty, and newspapers are obliged to urge people to use their right to vote. Why? The people are discouraged. Their going to church shows no good result; their balloting accomplishes nothing. When we go through a certain succession of movements, we want the expected effect to follow; or we quit. The general belief is that neither the teachings of Christ nor the ideals of the prophets are possible of fulfilment. Consequently it is "each man for himself"; and with the balancing ideals gone, "the world reels to and fro like a drunken man."

If the world could realize that it is not the fabric (the Bible), but the lining (the selfish clergy and their false doctrines), that is at fault they would take heart and try again. The spirit of the organization is wrong. The leaders are in it for money, personal honor, influence, and not because they love the cause.

I entered one of the city's large churches, and the first thing that met my anticipatory gaze was a bulletin reading:

"The cost per week of maintaining this church is $——
Last Sunday's collections were _____ $——
Deficit _____ $——
DO YOUR SHARE!"

The Bible says: "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise."

Politics

IT SEEMS to me that this is the laboratory of human mischief. Presidents and senators, and governors and mayors—how great they are, how much honor they receive; for all the world likes the man whose father and grandfather were in the liquor business. Public benefactors? Of course!

I am only a woman, and not supposed to be able to understand politics; just like a man I know who says that his business is so complicated that only he can run it. I have watched him and his business carefully, and have concluded that he is right. He has engaged in so many dishonest transactions, and told so many lies, that everything requires his personal attention in order to keep up the artificial conditions he has created; and the effort has made him tired and old before his time.

There are other businesses more legitimate and less flamboyantly and outrageously commercial; selling soap, for instance, through the use of a lot of "soft soap" showing how beautiful you will become if you use so-and-so's soap. Does the manufacturer earnestly desire to see you beautiful? Oh, no! he wants the profit he gets from selling soap.

"Honesty is the best policy," say some business men. They are honest, not for the love of honesty, but because they believe that people will buy from a person whom they trust. After all, when honesty is a policy instead of a principle, it merely veils the lining, which is a selfish love of money, the root of all evil.

Many regard the success of the united charity "drives" as a proof that the world is getting better. A business man explained his liking for them thus: "It is a lot easier to be solicited to give once a year, to write out one check and be done with it, than it is to be bothered one hundred times a year. It doesn't cost so much, either."

Similar to this is the spirit that often underlies the much-vaunted welfare work among employés. The inter-organization clubs that nobody wants to join, the picnics and dances attended by the workers only for fear of offending the employer—why does the latter like them? It makes good subject matter for an occasional write-up in the paper; it is good advertising to have his company's athletic teams frequently mentioned as competing with others. And the corporation is patted on the back for its nobility, and gains customers on the strength of it.

My experience with so-called welfare work and social work among the workers has led me to the conclusion that it is often little short of a tyrannous, unwarranted intrusion upon the spare-time hours of the employé for the company's financial benefit.

It is my earnest hope (and I believe the Scriptures back it up) that some day soon the inside of the cup will be as clean as the outside. When "the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies and the waters shall overflow the hiding place"; when our "turning of things upside down shall be esteemed as the potter's clay"; when God "brings to light the hidden things of darkness" (the linings) and shows us how ugly they are, then, thank God! we shall value things for their goodness rather than for their show.

Until then I believe it is safe to say that in many cases that which seems great and prosperous and good is parasitically drawing its life from a dishonest source. From the girl whose beauty and surface attractiveness are possible because of neglected duties at home, to the king upon his throne and the prelate in his office, the words spoken by Paul the Apostle seem to apply: "Now ye rich, now ye are great; ye have reigned as kings *without us*." (1 Corinthians 4:8) Yea, and without God.

Why the Farmer Does Not Come Back *By a Farmer's Wife*

THE truth is that the farmer is taxed and "interested" to death. I use this term advisedly; for surely the existing conditions mean the end of prosperous agricultural business for very many farmers.

From time immemorial, the farmer's work has occupied so much of his time that little was left for the study of any subject not directly concerned with his particular occupation.

Generally, he considered the political and civic machinery as beyond his powers of comprehension, and did not worry his head much over them. He usually embraced the political and religious faiths of his father, although, if particularly hard times prevailed through one administration, he might be caught voting for the other side at the next election.

Any farmer who did have a studious turn soon found his fences down and the cows helping themselves to his corn. The result was that he depended upon his banker, his lawyer, or his preacher for advice on subjects not directly concerned with agriculture.

All went fairly well, however, until the World War brought a little wave of prosperity to these sons of the soil. Soon a luxurious crop of farm advisers sprang into existence. The farmer was advised, educated, and entertained to the limit; and the end is not yet. Even his old standbys proved false and joined with the others in urging upon him moves which, it seems very likely, will prove to be his ultimate undoing.

"Build modern homes, buy tractors, trucks, cars, and other conveniences, build big barns and sheds, and go into business right, even if you have to go into debt to do so. We never made money until we got into debt. With better farming and a larger acreage the debt will be inconsequential," said these self-appointed guardians of the farmer's welfare.

To the joy of the lumber and cement companies, the automobile, tractor, and other machinery companies, the furniture and musical instrument companies, and so on down the line, the advice was taken. A boom in farm lands was precipitated; and many farms were purchased at exorbitant prices, often with but little cash paid down.

Prosperity seemed to be smiling on every side; but the final results were not so satisfactory. With over-production, and consequent low prices, compared with expenses, the interest money comes in slowly, indeed.

To make matters worse, when the furore for non-taxable securities came, the farmer was persuaded, coaxed, and even driven to vote his community into huge bonded indebtedness, both for roads and for schools.

In a vast section of the country paved roads are absolutely unnecessary. A few days of conscientious labor yearly would keep each mile in good passable condition for very nearly, if not altogether, as many days as paved roads can boast.

But the bad examples set at Washington in recent years have had their effect even upon the "honest" farmer; and our roadwork is often done with a view to getting another job soon, on the same tract, in order to coax out as many shekels as possible from the township and county treasuries.

A Lost Paradise *By Ned Stewart*

MILTON'S "Paradise Lost" has been called "the epic of mankind." Webster defines the word epic as follows: "Narrative poetry treating a theme of action in heroic style." We would naturally expect, therefore, "Paradise Lost" to be a wonderful exposition of paradise, pointing to the true hero, Christ, who is ultimately to restore paradise to the world.

But in reading "Paradise Lost," we find some queer things. Satan, the adversary of God and man, is the hero! His strong characteristics stand preëminent over all the other characters. Evidently, as a character study, "Paradise Lost" is a miserable failure. We are not here attempting to criticize it as a literary work of art; for its literary supremacy is unquestioned. However, we purpose to take up the facts of the case, believing that fact is far more important than fiction or "literary value". If we find that the poem is at variance with the facts of the case, then it is time to change our minds regarding "the epic of mankind".

But where shall we go for the facts regarding the beginning of our race? There are various ideas and theories too numerous to mention. Heathen religions present the most welrd and unreasonable views imaginable. Nor can Greek or Roman mythology offer any better solution of the mystery.

Turning to history, what do we find? The history of the oldest Gentile nations can be traced back clearly and distinctly less than three thousand years. Farther than that, all is dark, uncertain, mythical, fabulous, and untrustworthy tradition. Professor Fisher, of Yale University, said:

"An exact method of establishing dates was slowly reached. The invention of eras was indispensable to this end. The earliest definite time for the dating of events was established in Babylon—the era of Nabonassar, 747 B. C. The Greeks (from about 300 B. C.) dated events from the first recorded victory at the Olympic games, 776 B. C. The Romans, though not for some centuries after the founding of Rome, dated from *that* event, or 753 B. C."

We learn from the "American Cyclopædia" that histories of ancient nations, except that of the Hebrews, go back into mythical periods of thousands or millions of years; and that even after the records begin to assume an historical aspect, the discrepancies are very great. The Assyrian, Babylonian, and Egyptian inscriptions are in extinct languages, and in characters generally well authenticated to the first Olympiad, 776 B.C. and the establishment of the Consulate, 510 B.C., previous to which they are mainly traditional or legendary.

It is evident, therefore, that many so-called "histories" of the remote past so abound with vagaries and mythical traditions as to make them valueless, and wholly unworthy of consideration, so far as the facts of the beginning of mankind are concerned. Thus history is unable to furnish the information we desire.

Evolution Theory Untenable

SOME claim that man, animals, and even the earth itself, developed gradually, by process of evolution. We do not here purpose to go into detail regarding the evolution theory. But bear in mind that the evolution theory, at its best, is still a *theory*. We are not attempting to examine theories, but facts. The "missing link," so necessary for the support of the evolution theory, has never been found; nor are scientists any nearer finding it today than when the theory was first formulated. History does not record a single instance of monkeys changing into men, although the latter have been known to make monkeys of themselves at various times.

We will have more to say of the evolution theory later. In the meantime, we will show the true source of information on this most interesting question—the beginning of man.

We believe that the Bible is the great Creator's revelation to mankind of His plan. In it is contained the story of man's creation and fall. It contains the answer to the all-important questions, "Why do people die?" and "Why are there so much sickness, sorrow, pain, and trouble upon the earth?"

Clinton, in his work on Grecian Chronology, says:

"The history contained in the Hebrew Scriptures presents a remarkable and pleasing contrast to the early accounts of the Greeks. In the latter, we trace with difficulty a few obscure facts preserved to us by the poets, who transmitted, with all the embellishments of poetry and fable, what they had received from oral tradition. In the annals of the Hebrew nation, we have authentic narratives, written under the guidance of inspiration. What they have delivered to us comes, accordingly, under a double sanction. They were aided by

divine inspiration in recording facts upon which *as mere human witnesses, their evidence would be valid.*"

The Bible is, therefore, the only book in the world which furnishes a view of human history as a whole. It carries us from the lost paradise of Genesis to the restored paradise of Revelation. The Bible, alone, is the chart of all history. Without it, as has been truly said, history would be "like rivers flowing from unknown sources to unknown seas".

Turning to the Bible, we find in the first three chapters the story of the creation of the earth and the vegetation upon it, of the creation of the animals, birds, fish and, finally, of man. Adam was placed in the Garden of Eden, a perfect home, with perfect food and surroundings. He was given dominion over the beasts of the field, the fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea. He was given a helpmate, who was called Eve. There was but one restriction placed upon them. They were forbidden to eat the fruit of one tree, not because there was anything wrong with the fruit, but merely as a test of obedience; for God has the right to demand obedience of all His creatures. But having had no experience, they fell under the temptation, and were driven out of the garden. Before we proceed, however, we must consider a few points that are not entirely clear to some.

Chronology Aids in Understanding Bible

MANY do not accept the Bible account because it states that the creative work lasted only seven days. Scientists claim that the formation of the strata of the rocks and other parts of the earth consumed a period of thousands of years.

The word "day" is not limited in its meaning to a twenty-four-hour day; we speak of Chaucer's day, Shakespeare's day, Milton's day, Washington's day, etc. In the Bible, we read of "the day of temptation in the wilderness"—forty years (Hebrews 3:8, 9), and of the "day of judgment"—one thousand years. Thus a "day" may be a fixed period of time of any length. Although we do not have a direct statement as to the length of these "creative days," we are safe in assuming that they were uniform periods; that is, each one was of the same length as any other of the creative days.

The "seventh day" began with the expulsion of man from paradise, and is to end when paradise is fully restored to the world. The Bible chronology shows this to be a period of seven thousand years. Over six thousand years of this day are gone, with the final thousand in the future, in which will take place the work of restoring paradise. Even today we see evidences of the beginning of this work.

Chronology thus helps us in establishing the length of these days. Seven days of seven thousand years each make a period of forty-nine thousand years, the "creative week." Only six days, however, elapse from the time the statement is made that "the earth was without form, and void," to the time when paradise was lost, or a period of forty-two thousand years.

The fact that the sun, moon, and stars were not visible until the fourth day was probably due to the fact that the earth, in its formation, had "rings" around it, much the same as Saturn has today, obscuring the views of all heavenly bodies from the earth. It does not mean that they were not created, but that they were not yet visible to the earth. This fact that the sun was not visible until the fourth "day" should be proof enough to anyone that the "days" were not twenty-four-hour periods of time.

So, after all, the Bible is in full harmony with science on the subject. The preparation of the earth for man's habitation has actually taken thousands of years, and still goes on.

Many believe that man was made merely to go to heaven, and that the earth will be burned up. Such is not the Biblical testimony, however; for we read, "The earth abideth forever." (Ecclesiastes 1:4) God formed the earth to be inhabited, and not in vain. (Isaiah 45:18) If the earth was formed to be inhabited, it must be man that is to inhabit it. "The heaven, even the heavens, are the Lord's: but the earth hath he given to the children of men."—Psalm 115:16.

When the Bible speaks of "the end of the world," it means plainly the end of the order of things now existing or the end of the present unrighteous systems. Thus a new "world" began in France at the end of the French Revolution. This is the correct thought with reference to the "worlds" of the Bible.

It is well to bear in mind that the earth was made for man, and that man was made for the earth. Sin, sorrow, sickness, pain, and death are all unnatural; remove the unnatural, and earthly life will be perfectly happy. That these unnatural things are to be removed eventually is shown very clearly in Revelation 21:3, 4.

Great Deception of Immortality

THEN we say that paradise was lost, it does not mean that heaven was lost. The word "paradise" means a garden, or state of happiness, and has no specific reference to heaven whatever. The *Garden* of Eden was on earth. When paradise is restored, the whole earth, instead of one little spot, will be a beautiful garden. (Isaiah 51:3; Ezekiel 36:35) Only Christians have a heavenly hope; and they will share with Christ in blessing the world during the judgment day.—Revelation 20:6.

Adam was created perfect, "very good," with full access to the trees of life, thus signifying that if he had never sinned, he would have been living today; nor would any of his children have died or had trouble of any kind. This is man's natural state—a state of which we know nothing by experience. The only other perfect man that ever existed on earth was Jesus, who died for Adam to redeem him and his race.

But, as we have said, Adam's continued existence was dependent upon his obedience. He was explicitly told: "Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat, but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof, dying thou shalt die."—Genesis 2:16, 17 *margin.*

The language here used does not imply that man had an immortal soul, or that he would suffer eternally after death. The only place where there is a hint of continued existence regardless of physical death is found in Satan's lie—the first lie ever told—recorded in Genesis 3:4, where we read: "And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die." Compare John 8:44.

This directly contradicted God's word. Whom was Mother Eve to believe? She had no experience, and so was deceived by the tempter. Adam, however, was not deceived, but sinned wilfully.—1 Timothy 2:14.

Following Eve's example, thousands of well-meaning people have been deceived into thinking that, after all, man does not really die when physical death ensues, but that his soul lives on somewhere, eternally. There being no real extinction of being, God in order to punish sinners, had to create a place of suffering and torment called "hell." There are various ideas and theories regarding hell, a prominent one being portrayed vividly in Milton's "Paradise Lost". Here the devil torments, while plotting a battle for the recovery of heaven.

The creeds present to us a hell filled with millions of sinners, suffering horrible agony. In heaven there are a few saints playing upon their golden harps, and singing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow!" while they are looking down into hell, enjoying the plight of their brothers and sisters.

No person of intelligence today can approve of such a God or of such a plan. This doctrine of eternal torment has caused more infidelity than any other doctrine. Even heathen religions have a better outlook for thhe future than this!

Come, Let Us Reason Together

A PERSON of authority has said that Milton's "Paradise Lost" has led more people into a belief in a hell of torment than the Bible itself. Then where does the blame for the infidelity and confusion of today rest? What a narrow theology prevailed in Milton's day, that led to the writing of such God-dishonoring ideas! The less said about it, the better.

The reason that the poem deceives anyone is that Milton apparently gets his ideas from the Bible. But in this enlightened day, it is time for us to prove our beliefs and, above all things, to use reason. This is in harmony with the Bible teaching, "Come, let us reason together, saith the Lord." (Isaiah 1:18) "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."—1 Thessalonians 5:21.

First of all: Is it reasonable that God would create man immortal, death-proof, permit him to fall into sin, and then torment him forever, knowing in advance that man would sin? What could be the purpose of such torment? Could it accomplish any good? Would it result to the glory of God? A man or a child would not even torture his horse, his dog, or his cat. It seems strange that men with reasoning faculties should ever reach the conclusion that the all-wise Creator would eternally torment any of His creatures.

In the second place: Are the doctrines of the immortality of the soul and eternal torment Scriptural? We answer: Nothing unreasonable is Scriptural.

Was Adam created mortal or immortal? Before we can answer this question, we must know what is meant by "mortal" and "immortal." The

following definitions are taken from good authority:

"*Immortal*—the state or condition in which death is impossible—a death-proof condition.

"*Mortal*—a state or condition in which death is possible; a condition of liability to death, but not necessarily a dying condition unless a death sentence has been incurred."

Now if we say that man was created immortal, or with an immortal soul, we are immediately in difficulties. For instance: How was he threatened with death, and afterwards sentenced thereto, and how could he die, if he were death-proof? And why did God, in punishing him, drive him out of the garden of Eden, away from the life-sustaining grove or trees of life, lest he, *by eating,* would live forever?—Genesis 3:22, 23.

Therefore if these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered, we must conclude that Adam was created mortal. In fact, he was plainly told that his everlasting life was *conditional* upon his obedience.

Some, however, have the idea that the word "mortal" signifies dying; in other words, that anything "mortal" must die sometime. If this definition be true, we are again in difficulties. How could God sentence man to death after his disobedience if he were already a *dying* creature and never had been otherwise? And if Adam was created dying, how could God declare that his death came by his sin?

Adam Created Mortal Being

CONFUSION is unavoidable unless the proper definition of the word "mortal" is clearly recognized—*i. e.,* able to die, but not necessarily dying, unless a death sentence has been incurred.

It is evident, then, that Adam was created mortal, yet he could have continued obedient and lived forever in perfect happiness. Even the angels are mortal; for do we not read that Satan is to be destroyed? (Hebrews 2:14) How can anything be destroyed that is indestructible? Evil angels will eventually be destroyed; but the angels which remain loyal to God will live forever in their heavenly home, and still be mortal. "God only [originally] hath immortality."—1 Timothy 6:16.

Christ received immortality as His reward in His resurrection, and this condition is also the reward promised to faithful Christians. It is nowhere hinted in the Bible that human beings are immortal.

The matter is very clearly stated in the creation of Adam: "God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul."—Genesis 2:7.

The body was created, then animated with the breath of life, or air; and, as a result, man became a living, moving, thinking, breathing creature—a soul. Therefore we cannot correctly say: "Man has a soul," but rather, "Man *is* a soul." When God pronounced the penalty upon Adam, He was talking to Adam, the moving, thinking soul, the being who sinned. Therefore it was the soul which received the death penalty. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." (Ezekiel 18:4, 20) "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life." (Romans 6:23) "For evil doers shall be cut off: but those that wait upon the Lord, they shall inherit the earth. For yet a little while, and the wicked shall not be: yea, thou shalt diligently consider his place, and *it shall not be.*" (Psalm 37:9, 10) "The Lord preserveth all them that love him, but all the wicked will he destroy."—Psalm 145:20.

This should be proof enough to any reasonable mind that death, not eternal torment, is the wages of sin.

Hell Shorn of its Horns

WE MUST remember that the Old Testament was written in Hebrew, and the New Testament was written in Greek. The word "hell" is an English word sometimes selected by the translators of the English Bible to express the sense of the Hebrew word *sheol* and the Greek word *hades.* The same words are also sometimes translated "grave" and "pit". The word "hell" in an old English usage, before it received its special meaning from a twisted theology, simply meant "to conceal, to hide, to cover; hence the concealed, hidden, or covered place." The word "hell' was, therefore, properly used synonymously with the words "grave" and "pit", as signifying the death or hidden condition of

These words, *sheol* and *hades,* mean the grave —the condition of death, or oblivion.

Instead of a place of blazing fire, it is described as a state of "darkness" (Job 10:21); instead of a place where shrieks and groans are

heard, it is described in the context as a place of "silence" (Psalm 115:17); instead of representing in any sense pain, suffering, or remorse, the context describes it as the place of forgetfulness. (Psalm 88:11, 12) "There is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave [*sheol*], whither thou goest."—Ecclesiastes 9:5, 10.

The Bible hell, then, is the grave, where the world quietly sleeps until the resurrection blessings come. (John 5:28; Acts 24:15) What a different picture from that presented in "Paradise Lost"!

If there is, indeed, "no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in *sheol*" (*hades*), then it is a very deluding picture which we have in Book Two of "Paradise Lost." Here Satan and all his fallen angels are pictured in "Hades," hatching devices galore! Some advise another battle for the recovery of heaven; others advise stealth. Finally a plan of Satan's is brought forward, suggesting that they regain their lost possessions by first deceiving man, "soon to be created."

Satan Not in Hell

EVIDENTLY there is something wrong. Why does Milton make the mistake of thinking that, when Satan and his angels fell, they were cast into *hades?* He probably did not understand the correct meaning of the word. Since it means the condition of oblivion or death, the opposite of life, we know at once that, when Satan and his angels fell, *they were not cast into hades;* for Satan has been anywhere except in a condition of oblivion during the past six thousand years.

Theologians of Milton's day misunderstood the meaning of the following scripture, found in 2 Peter 2:4: "God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to hell, and delivered them into chains of darkness, to be reserved unto judgment."

The word here translated "hell" is not *sheol* or *hades,* but another word entirely foreign in meaning. It is *tartaroo.* This is the only text where this word occurs in the Bible. It means a condition of restraint, and carries with it the thought of falling from the favor of God. The thought in this text is that Satan and his angels fell from the favor of God, and were placed in comparative bondage, "chains of darkness," or bondage of wickedness; that is, their activities were confined exclusively to this earth. And so we find it: Satan, instead of being off somewhere "stoking fires," is right here among us, deceiving the unwary into believing his lie to mother Eve, and into believing such doctrines as eternal torment.

Milton presents also a queer account of Satan's entrance into Eden to tempt Eve. Why the "guardian angel" permitted him to go ahead after stopping him cannot be explained.

Turning to the Scriptural testimony on the subject, we find that Satan, before his fall, was a wonderful, beautiful being, called Lucifer. "Thou hast been in Eden, the garden of God; every precious stone was thy covering, the sardius, topaz, and the diamond, the beryl, the onyx, and the jasper, the sapphire, the emerald, and the carbuncle, and gold: the workmanship of thy tabrets and of thy pipes was prepared in thee in the day that thou wast created. Thou art the anointed cherub that covereth; and I have set thee so; thou wast upon the holy mountain of God; thou hast walked up and down in the midst of the stones of fire. Thou wast perfect in thy ways from the day that thou wast created, till iniquity was found in thee. By the multitude of thy merchandise they have filled the midst of thee with violence, and thou hast sinned: therefore, I will cast thee as profane out of the mountain of God: and I will destroy thee, O covering cherub, from the midst of the stones of fire. Thine heart was lifted up because of thy beauty."—Ezekiel 28:13-17.

These verses show that Lucifer himself was the guardian angel of Adam and Eve and was, indeed, a good and beautiful heavenly creature. He was "in Eden," "the anointed cherub that covereth," perfect in his ways until iniquity was found in him. Isaiah 14:12-14 shows that it was pride and ambition which led to his downfall. He betrayed the trust which was given him. His fall, therefore, came *after* the creation of man, instead of before, as presented by Milton. There was no "battle"; God simply pronounced the sentence, and Satan's activities were confined to this earth. We will see later why he was permitted to tempt mankind.

Symbols Have Symbolic Interpretations

MUCH confusion has resulted from a literal interpretation of the symbols of Revelation and of some of Jesus' parables. The Bible

uses "fire and brimstone" as a symbol for complete destruction. We burn things to destroy them. We would not think of burning anything alive. The Scriptures explain themselves on this point: "And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death." (Revelation 20:14) This symbolical "fire" must be understood in the study of Jesus' parable also; for if we are to apply the language of the parable of the sheep and the goats literally, we must be consistent and say that it applies to literal sheep and literal goats—a position which no one would accept. If "sheep" and "goats" are symbols referring to certain classes of people, then the "fire" is a symbol of complete destruction. The principle of *consistency* is a safe one to follow in the study of the Bible.

The Orientals speak in symbols much more than we do. The Bible is a book of symbols. Often more truth can be embraced in a simple allegory than in volumes of technical, theological works.

Some insist that the story of the creation of the earth and man, as recorded in Genesis, is an allegory. There might be grounds for this belief, if it were not for the fact that in the New Testament Jesus' genealogy is traced back directly to Adam (Luke 3:23-38); and real, live human beings do not spring from allegories! St. Paul says plainly: "Wherefore, as by *one man* [Adam], sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." (Romans 5:12) "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."—1 Corinthians 15:22.

This shows that death and all its accompanying ills, sorrows, pains, and tears have come about because of Adam's sin, and that their removal is entirely dependent upon the work of Christ. This is directly antagonistic to the evolution theory, which claims that by his own efforts man is getting better all the time. By thus ignoring the necessity of Christ's work, the advocates of this theory "deny the Lord that bought them." (2 Peter 2:1) If we accept the Bible as God's Word, we must accept the Scriptural testimony, believing that God knows more about His creation than we do.

Furthermore, the Bible shows that in the future there is to be a restitution of all things which were originally lost. (Acts 3:19-23) Now, if man were originally a monkey, a restoration to the former state would be anything but desirable.

Object of Jesus' Coming

THE correct thought is that Jesus came to earth to redeem Adam and his race (Luke 19:10; 1 Timothy 2:5, 6), and to give all an opportunity for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. A clear understanding of man's beginning is, therefore, important, in order to understand what is to be restored. Perfect life, health, freedom from sin will be man's happy lot in the future, when God's work is done. Labor-saving machinery, invented within the last fifty years, is evidence that the curse which was placed upon our race will soon be removed: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." —Genesis 3:19.

Not only the living, but all who have died will come back to these blessings. "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust." (Acts 24:15) Thus, all that die or suffer because of Adam's sin will have an opportunity for life. Then will be fulfilled the prayer of the Christian, "Thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

In restored paradise "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."—Revelation 21:4.

In conclusion, we will say that we are not trying to impugn Milton's motives in thus criticizing "Paradise Lost" as we have done. Possibly he did not intend his words to be taken seriously, but was merely creating a "literary work of art." Nevertheless the fact remains that the poem has been taken seriously by some who are not so familiar with the Bible as they ought to be. By claiming to get his ideas out of the Bible, Milton has led many people astray on the points we have enumerated, especially confirming their belief in the blasphemous doctrine of eternal torment. From this standpoint, the poem has done far more harm than good.

When Milton comes back in the resurrection, when "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea" (Habakkuk 2:14), then will he know that the great Creator of the universe is indeed a God of wisdom, justice, power, and love.

The Distress of Europe

(Radio-cast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by Judge J. F. Rutherford)

TEN years ago the German empire was the greatest world power on earth. Today her pomp and glory are gone. The richest mineral productive portion of Germany is in the hands of an enemy that, for the time being, is a victor. The German people and the government have suffered great loss therefrom, and the enemy has reaped no real benefit.

The fields are tilled chiefly by women. The men that survived the war have congregated in the cities with but few exceptions. The farming of the soil is done in a primitive way, principally with spades and hoes and other hand instruments. The animals of burden are scarce. Seldom is a team of horses or mules seen drawing the plow or harrow. A familiar sight is that of a milch cow drawing the plow guided by the hand of a woman. When the day's work is done the children must drink the milk from a cow that has labored hard in the field. Obviously the result is injurious to the children.

The people are despondent and sad. Upon practically all faces are seen written sorrow, disappointment and despair. The wages paid for labor are inadequate to provide the necessary comforts of home life. Food and clothing are high. Two years ago Germany was the cheapest country in Europe in which to reside. Today it is the most expensive. The goods produced are inferior, the prices are higher, and the merchants and tradesmen are indulging in profiteering. The reason is obvious when the facts are known.

The public press does not publish the inside facts because it is thought these facts might disturb conditions even more. Some of the facts are these:

The merchant who carries an account at a bank, and who is compelled to borrow money to carry on his business, is required by the bank to pay four percent monthly, or forty-eight percent annually, for all money borrowed; and if his business is poor and he is forced to overdraw his account at the bank, the rate of interest is increased by the bank to eighty-four percent annually. Thus it is seen that in only a short time his capital is wiped out in interest.

The merchant feels that he must sell his goods, wares and merchandise at an exorbitant price in order to meet his obligations. Thus the banks are forcing the business men to be profiteers, and the rank and file of the common people are the victims. All this has no tendency to sweeten the disposition of the people. Socialism, Communism, and other forms of radicalism are ever on the increase. The tide of discontent rises higher and higher.

The press was recently filled with statements concerning the Dawes Plan of reconstruction. The banks have adopted the gold mark at a fixed price. It is purely fictitious. It is purely a fiat money. There is nothing back of it. The gold mark is bound to fail, and the Dawes Plan will be a complete failure.

These conditions are of course alarming to the financiers and to the statesmen. These are rushing into the arms of the ecclesiastics, particularly into the Papal church, hoping there to find some means of appeasing the wrath that is falling upon them, or to find some shelter from the impending storm. Their hearts are failing them for fear, because of what they see coming.

There is but one class in all Germany that is content. This class is composed of the few people who have turned their hearts fully to the Lord, and are patiently waiting for the establishment of His kingdom of righteousness.

Practically All Classes in Despair

WHAT is said of Germany particularly applies to Roumania, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, and other countries of Southeastern and Southern Europe.

Italy is ruled by a fanatic who plays one day into the hands of the Papacy and against that system the next. Mussolini and his followers have no real confidence in or love for the Papacy. He is mad for power and glory, and throws some sop to the ecclesiastics for a sinister purpose. Some day this radical element will turn and rend the ecclesiastics.

Spain is undoubtedly the most flagrantly wicked government on earth. She is ruled by a dictator who is supported by a police force of criminals who are without conscience or sense of justice. If a citizen is suspected of a crime, he is arrested; and if he fails to confess all the wicked practices of the ancient inquisition are resorted to by these criminal officials to obtain the desired information, which is more often

misinformation wrung from the victims to save their lives. Heavy guns are dropped upon their toes; their finger nails and toe nails are pulled out with pincers; their flesh pinched with pincers; they are hung up by the neck until almost dead; they are let down only to be hung up again and tortured until a confession is wrung from them. Because of fear of losing their power and control over the nation the profiteers, and the politicians, and the clergy have joined hands together to keep this wicked practice in vogue.

Freedom of spech is unknown in this land of darkness, and he who dares raise his voice in protest is quickly disposed of. Recently one of Spain's greatest educators and a professor of her University, moved with righteous indignation because of the wicked practices of the present ruling powers, called attention to this in a public address. The result was that he was arrested and taken away, and is supposed to be languishing in prison; but many believe that his body is mouldering in the dust.

The people are chafing under this great oppression, and are biding the time when a bold leader will strike for their liberty.

France won the war; but she is threatened with a greater danger. Her experiences in the Ruhr have proven unprofitable. Her statemen and rulers, who guided the ship of state during the war, have been ordered to stand aside, and the radical element is now in charge. The financiers are fearful, and the value of her currency continues to fall.

The British Empire, without doubt the greatest world power under the sun, is putting on a bold front while shaking in her boots. Her politicians and financiers have builded a great exposition at Wembley, a suburb of London. It is the most imposing thing of its kind yet built. All of her Colonies are represented there, magnifying her wealth, her political and ecclesiastical organizations. It is truly a desperate attempt to impress the people with the greatness of the power and prestige of the Empire. Fear and perplexity have driven the rulers to take this step. The casual observer might say: Surely an empire of this greatness must stand forever.

No Confidence Between Nations

CONFIDENCE between the nations of Europe no more exists. The nations, though practically bankrupt, are feverishly preparing for more war. In recent weeks an English inventor brought forth what is designated "the death ray", a terrible instrument of destruction which promises to destroy a city like London or Paris in one night, killing every person in it. He employed an airplane to fly between London and Paris, negotiating with the two governments as to who should have control of this invention. Even America made a bid for it; but the British Empire, by spending millions, secured it. Fear was the moving cause.

During the World War some things were kept secret which are now coming to light. For instance, during the war, the clergy of the various churches, acting as recruiting officers, turning their church buildings into recruiting stations, induced the young men to go to war. For this service these clergymen received from the government a fixed money consideration, which was paid to them through the war office.

The men who yielded to the harangues of the clergy and joined the army and marched to the front, leaving their families and loved ones behind, who carried their guns and knapsacks, slept in the muddy trenches, and endured all the hardships of war, were the ones who received a daily allowance approximating twenty-one cents, while those clergymen who had recruited these men and who joined the army as chaplains received about $5.00 per day, their chief duty being to dispense cigarettes to the men and occasionally go through a formalism called a religious ceremony. These truths coming to light are not pleasing to those who have borne the burdens of the aftermath of war.

The discontent of the people is rapidly growing. The unemployed are numbered by the millions. The great army of idle men receive a weekly allowance from the government, which is called a dole; and a bill has recently been put through to increase the the dole and extend it to boys of fourteen years of age out of employment. But this dole does not satisfy the people. They say: "We do not want to be the objects of charity. We want work and a chance to earn an honest living."

Impressed with the grave situation Britain's greatest statesman has said: "Civilization is doomed unless something is done." The powers that be are unable to offer any adequate solution of the difficulties. Statesmen are in perplexity and distress because of what they see coming.

Ten years after the beginning of the World War Europe is in a worse condition than prior to the war.

Reason for Menacing Situation

THERE must be some good and adequate reason why Europe is in such distress and perplexity, and why this condition increases rather than decreases. The people are enjoying greater light on inventions and methods of progress than ever before; yet they are unable to solve the perplexing problems. There *is* a reason for this condition, and there is but one reason. That reason was mentioned by the Lord in His Word.

For many centuries past the nations of the earth have been under the domination of an invisible ruling power, Satan, who has opposed God and opposed righteousness, and has resorted to oppressive methods in controlling the peoples and nations of earth. The world powers, under the domination of this invisible ruler, the Scripture designates under the title of "wild beast." The words well symbolize the disposition of the ruling factors.

The men who have attempted to rule the earth have been overreached by the Adversary. The financial element, the real strength of the nations, have been wickedly selfish. The politicians have done the bidding of the commercial power. Ecclesiasticism for a time enjoyed the high privilege of representing the Lord and declaring His kingdom; but these have yielded to the baneful influence of the Wicked One, and joined hands with the commercial and political powers of the earth. Thus the three elements form what the Scripture defines as "the beast."

The Lord declared that this order of things should end at some time certain; and the Scripture shows that the beginning of that end would be in the autumn season of 1914, and that it would be marked by a World War, followed by famine and pestilence. Jesus, then speaking specifically of conditions which would exist in the earth following the World War, and which would be proof conclusive of the end of the old world, said: "Upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity: the sea and the waves [restless people] roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth." Thus we see a complete fulfilment of our Lord's word.

Again the prophet of the Lord, looking to this time, said: "This is the day of God's vengeance." And then to the people the prophet says: "Come near, ye nations, to hear; and hearken, ye people; let the earth hear, and all that is therein; the world, and all things that come forth of it. For the indignation of the Lord is upon all nations."—Isaiah 34: 1, 2.

Will Result In More Trouble

IT IS apparent to all thoughtful men that the present conditions of the world point to a great time of trouble not far distant. The statesmen of the world recognize this and freely say so.

Jehovah foreknew exactly what would transpire at this time and, speaking through His prophet and referring to this day, said: "And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people; and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation even to that same time; and at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book."—Daniel 12: 1.

Again the Lord, through His prophet, said: "Therefore wait ye upon me, saith the Lord, until the day that I rise up to the prey; for my my determination is to gather the nations, that I may assemble the kingdoms, to pour upon them mine indignation, even all my fierce anger; for all the earth shall be devoured with the fire of my jealousy."—Zephaniah 3: 8.

Referring to the same time Jesus said that the distress of nations and perplexity would be followed by a time of trouble such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, and that there should never be another.—Matthew 24: 21, 22.

Again, God's prophet, describing the selfishness of men, gone to seed, says: "They go down to the sea [to the restless, disordered condition of humanity] in ships [great corporate powers and organizations] and do business in great waters [indulge in great commercial transactions amongst the people.] These see the works of the Lord and his wonders in the deep." (Psalm 107: 23, 24) Then the Lord describes the great trouble that follows and the result in these words: "They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits' end. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble,

and he bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them unto their desired haven."—Psalm 107: 27-30.

Remedy for Earth's Turmoil

THERE is but one remedy for this distressing condition of humanity, and that remedy is the kingdom of the Lord. God, through His prophet, said that he would shake all nations and then the desire of all nations would come. Again, through the prophet Zephaniah He said: "For then will I turn to the people a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve him with one consent."—Zephaniah 3: 9.

When the peoples of earth turn their hearts and minds to the Lord He will bring them out of their distressed condition and will establish amongst them a government of righteousness that shall fulfil the desire of every honest heart.

The kingdom of heaven is at hand. The evidence of this fact is conclusive. Soon the earth shall have established in it a righteous government.

Illustrated Lectures

WE ARE pleased to announce that Mr. W. A. Russell is exhibiting some motion pictures of Palestine, made when Judge Rutherford was there; and that he has had successful meetings in the vincinity of Philadelphia. He will be glad to serve any one within a radius of twenty miles of Philadelphia. Address him at 1410 Mayfield Street, Philadelphia.

An Aid to the Blind

A BLIND friend at Lowell, Mass., Mr. H. G. Burke, writes us that he earns his living by making certain articles in a workshop for the blind at 159 Moody St., in that city. Among other things he has to sell are self-threading needles, brooms and whiskbrooms. THE GOLDEN AGE calls attention to this matter not as an advertisement, but for the purpose of helping this blind man. We quote one paragraph from his letter:

"Many do not know that there is such a thing as a self-threading needle. You will be surprised how easy it is to thread these needles. They are made especially for the blind and for people with imperfect sight. Ten cents a package, postpaid to any address."

Review of Book

"ANGELS AND WOMEN" is the title of a book just off the press. It is a reproduction and revision off the novel, "Seola" which was written in 1878, and which deals with conditions prior to the flood.

Pastor Russell read this book with keen interest, and requested some of his friends to read it because of its striking harmony with the Scriptural account of the sons of God described in the sixth chapter of Genesis. Those sons of God became evil, and debauched the human family prior to, and up to, the time of the great deluge. We call attention to this book because we believe it will be of interest to Bible Students, who are familiar with the machinations of the devil and the demons and with the influence exercised by them prior to the flood and also now in this evil day. The book throws light on the subject and it is believed, will aid those who carefully consider it to avoid the baneful effects of spiritism, now so prevalent in the world.

The book is revised and published by a personal friend of Pastor Russell, and one who was close to him in his work. It is published by the A. B. Abac Company, New York city.

The publishers advise that the regular price of this book is $2: 00; but to all subscribers of THE GOLDEN AGE, it will be furnished at $1.00 per volume, when ordered in lots of ten or more. This is not an advertisement, but a voluntary comment.

317 Again the Apostle likens the whole of the Christ to a living stone, saying, "Ye also, as living stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesus Christ. . . . Behold, I lay in Sion a chief corner stone, elect, precious: and he that believeth on him shall not be confounded. Unto you therefore which believe he is precious." (1 Peter 2:5-7) In earthly buildings there is no chief cornerstone; but in this building of God there is a chief cornerstone, which is Christ Jesus. The topstone or chief cornerstone of a pyramid is itself a perfect pyramid. The other members of the body, then, must be built up into Christ to conform to that chief cornerstone, which is illustrated by the Great Pyramid in Egypt.—See Isaiah 19:19.

318 Again this anointed class, Jesus the Head and the Church His body, is spoken of as a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people. This was foreshadowed by the nation of Israel, particularly by the priesthood in connection with the house of Israel. The apostle Peter speaking of this class says: "Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should show forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light: which in time past were not a people, but are now the people of God; which had not obtained mercy, but now have obtained mercy."—1 Peter 2:9, 10.

319 The members of the body of Christ, the Church, are also designated as His footstep followers; and as such they are called to suffer with Him that they might also reign with Him. "For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps." (1 Peter 2:21) These are also designated as Christians. It does not mean that because one is a member of some earthly organization called a church he is a Christian or a member of the true Church. The true Church is the body of Christ; and any one to be of the true Church must be a follower of Christ in the truest sense of the word. To this class are given the exceeding great and precious promises recorded in the Bible, the promises of being associated with Christ Jesus in His kingdom. (2 Peter 1:4) Not to the world, but to His followers Jesus said: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Revelation 2:10.

320 No one has been able to understand these things and appreciate them except those who have given their hearts to the Lord. The apostle Paul says: "The natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." (1 Corinthians 2:14) Jehovah has so arranged that only those who have their minds illuminated by the holy spirit, which follows their consecration, justification, and acceptance by the Lord, can understand and appreciate the mystery of God. These are the ones designated by the prophet Joel as the servants and handmaidens of God; and in the Gospel age God pours out His spirit upon them, which means to give them His spirit. But in God's due time He will pour out His spirit upon all mankind, so that all can understand His wonderful plan.—Joel 2:28, 29.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Give Scriptural proof that the members of the Christ are called "living stones." ¶ 317.

Who is the chief cornerstone in the building of God? ¶ 317.

What great building on earth pictures this building of God? ¶ 317.

Who constitute the royal priesthood? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 318.

Why are the members of the Church called footstep followers of Jesus? ¶ 319.

What are these followers called upon to do? ¶ 319.

Define the term "Christian." ¶ 319.

Is every church member a Christian? and if not, why not? ¶ 319.

What promises are given to the Christian? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 319.

What particular reward is promised to the ones who are faithful unto death? ¶ 319.

What is essential in order to understand the mystery of God? ¶ 320.

Can everybody understand these great truths? and if not, why not? ¶ 320.

Hot Weather Reading

HOT, oppressive weather is not conducive to deep thinking. In fact almost any suggestion of effort is repulsive; and yet sitting and enduring does not make it cooler.

A light occupation of mind, thinking more like flights of the imagination, makes balmy an oppressive evening.

The mind is carried away with a lightness as refreshing as a cool breeze.

Reading, to be such, should be more of a solace, that which contents rather than that which stirs up our feelings, a peaceful outlook creating a vista very desirable.

Preferably a view that provides for the reader his place therein, a glimpse of how desirable life on earth will shortly be, and to escape the illusiveness of dreams should add just that assurance which would be satisfying.

The HARP BIBLE STUDY Course deals with man's future, avoiding such application to text as hot weather makes tedious. It leaves with the reader a freedom that comes from a larger view. Its concern is with unending life on earth under perfect conditions.

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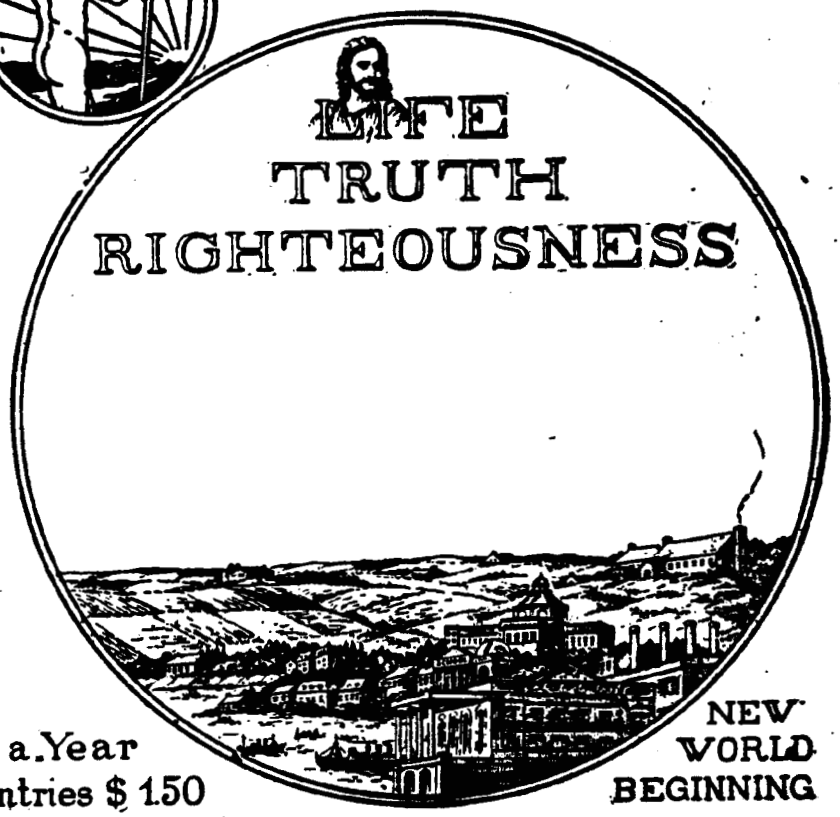
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Finance—Commerce—Transportation

Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland 719
Water-power Resources in Esthonia 720

Political—Domestic and Foreign

Letters from Foreign Correspondents 714
The Japanese Question, Labor Party in Australia 716
Digest of World News
Canada, Brazil, Africa, Great Britain 717
Cuba, Ireland, Spain, France 718
Lithuania and Poland 719
Italy, Hungary, Serbia 720
Oil Magnates Indicted 720

Science and Invention

Sun's Rays as a Preservative of Food 722

Travel and Miscellany

Africa—Land of Giants and Pygmies 707
Repatriation Impractical 710
Natural Abilities of the Blacks 711
Cannibalism and Demonology 711
Cruelty of White Savages 712
A Misunderstanding 713
Giant Skeleton Found in Jugoslavia 719
Advertising the King and His Kingdom 723

Religion and Philosophy

Lack of Understanding of the Bible 722
Philosophy of the Failure of the Churches 731
Heard in the Office (No. 14) 733
Study of the "Harp of God" 735

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Africa—Land of Giants and Pygmies

AFRICA is the home of the tallest, strongest men in the world, the Watussi tribe, whose medium height is six feet, and who often attain to seven feet. It is believed by travelers that these forest giants of the northeastern Congo region can outrun and outjump the trained athletes of any other people. Curiously, they live in proximity to the shortest, weakest men in the world, the Wambutti pygmies, made famous by H. M. Stanley.

This close relationship of giants and pygmies fairly well illustrates the relationship of blacks and whites to the problem of the development of Africa. It is essentially a black man's country, essentially an indolent man's country, because it contains such a store of easily obtainable food, and because the bulk of the natives are and will always be Africans.

The American Phelps-Stokes commission, after a ten months' investigation, declares that Africa is a land flowing with milk and honey; that not only does the continent even now produce over forty percent of the world's gold supply, but that it has the largest forests in the world and the most enormous regions of undeveloped fertile soil. The same commission reports that native Africans who have graduated from European universities are occupying many of the most important positions in all countries on the continent.

Animal Life

AS MIGHT be expected in a country which has such a large area of rich soil, Africa has an excess of wild animals. Formerly there were many elephants, but their numbers have been reduced on account of slaughter to obtain ivory.

There are still plenty of lions, too many, indeed, in some districts, where they have become man eaters. The lions soon learn that with a few cuffs of their powerful paws they can break down the walls of a native hut, and get a good meal without the trouble of looking for one elsewhere. They have even been known to board a moving train and enter a sleeping-car without obtaining reservations in advance, and, moreover, to do the very impolite thing of jumping out of a window with a passenger by the head.

Leopards, panthers, hyenas, and jackals are found in most parts of Africa. Of antelopes there are fifty varieties. Giraffes are not found elsewhere. The ostrich is a native of the Dark Continent; so also is the serpent-killer called the secretary bird, and the honey-guide, which points out the nests of bees. The ants in some districts are so savage that the only things safe from destruction are such articles as are packed in metal boxes. A pair of shoes left exposed for one night is riddled by morning. Even the floors of houses are eaten away.

Climate

THERE is a great variety of climate. In the desert regions of the north it is extremely hot; but in the central plateau, while it is hot in the direct rays of the sun, yet at night it is so cool that one must sleep under a blanket. Even in the Congo it seldom gets above 87° Fahrenheit. In South Africa the climate is ideal. There are frosts in the winter season, but life out of doors is possible and enjoyable the year around.

During the rainy season, everything in Africa that is within the rain belt gets wet. There is no keeping the rain out. No rainproof garments work against the combination of heat and wet. Mails are sometimes undecipherable, because the mists penetrate the mailbags and reduce everything to pulp.

During the rainy season the Congo river carries such vast quantities of soil that its color is a muddy brown. Before the water can be used for washing purposes, it must be treated with permanganate of potassium, which turns it blood color.

Cape to Cairo a Reality

TRAVEL in Africa is now comparatively safe and comfortable. The much talked of Cape-to-Cairo route is a reality. The first man to make the complete trip was an undergraduate of Cambridge University, Ewart Scott Grogan, who left Cape Town in February, 1898, and arrived at Cairo in August, 1899. Now the regulation time for the trip is fifty-three days.

At present the route is made up of railway trips aggregating 4,456 miles, steamer trips aggregating 2,004 miles; and the remaining 368 miles are covered by automobile or by caravan.

A writer in "The Mentor" gives the interesting details of the trip as he made it. He describes the famous Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, two thousand miles by rail from Cape Town, where a river over a mile wide plunges three times the height of Niagara, with a roar that can be heard nineteen miles. Next he tells us of the new and elegant city of Elizabethville, another thousand miles further north by rail, in the Congo Free State, where there are good hotels, banks, stores, residences, and a generous supply of automobiles. All this has come about in ten years, because a tremendously rich vein of copper lies on the surface of the ground. The railroad extends to the western shore of Lake Tanganyika, broken in one place by a steamer trip on the river Lualaba.

In the Heart of Africa

THE traveler crosses the lake by steamer to the point on the northern shore where Stanley found Livingstone, then takes a short railway journey eastward through territory which until recently belonged to the Germans; then he caravans north 200 miles to the southern shore of Victoria Nyanza. He crosses the lake on one of the three steamers now regularly plying its waters, sees the birth of the Nile, where it rushes out of Victoria Nyanza over the Ripon Falls a full-grown river, takes a short railroad ride, another short steamer ride, and then goes by automobile to Albert Nyanza, where his ride down the Nile begins.

In the journey down the Nile there is one place of eighty-nine miles where it is necessary to caravan, but the remainder of the trip is comfortably made up of steamer and railway journeys ending at Cairo. There are good hotels all the way; and almost anybody with a fairly good constitution who will take reasonable care of his food habits, as all must do in the tropics, can make the trip without serious danger or even inconvenience. By this route most of the trip is on high ground, where there is little or no danger to the white man from sleeping sickness or the tsetze fly.

Wonderfully Efficient Porters

THE caravans plying over the routes indicated are under government supervision. The porters on these routes received sixty cents a week only a few years ago, but now their wages have gone up to two dollars. Their regulation load is sixty pounds. Groups of four negroes carry their own baggage, one traveler's baggage and the traveler himself, unless he prefers to walk. They make fourteen to eighteen miles a day.

Porters on the mail routes which branch off here and there, carry fifty pounds of mail and travel twenty-five miles per day, sometimes for as much as twenty-four days in one direction. They are so faithful that in a journey of 600 miles they are seldom more than an hour behind schedule time, and generally less than half that. They make better time in the rainy season, when they can travel without the sandals which are needed in hot weather.

In the Sahara

THE railway development of Africa progresses, but not so rapidly as is customary in the Western World. In Algeria, on the northern edge of the Sahara, there are lines carrying sleeping-cars, as well as in South Africa. It is anticipated that the full journey from Cape Town to Cairo will be possible by rail ere long.

The rainlessness of the Sahara is due to the direction of the winds, which are deprived of their moisture before reaching these lands. But there are in the Sahara elevated plateaux and mountains with more or less permanent streams and habitable valleys in between, and artesian wells have been turned to account in Algeria. There is more vegetation in the Kalahari desert of South Africa than in the Sahara.

The Sahara, in one place in Algeria, is one-hundred feet below sea level; but in the middle of the desert, half way from the Atlantic to the Nile, are mountains which are covered with snow for three months in the year.

The Gold for the Temple

IT IS believed that Africa was first circumnavigated by the Phœnicians about 700 years before the beginning of the Christian era; and if so, it was a remarkable piece of courage and enterprise. There are reasons for believing that the rich gold mines of South Africa were those from which came the gold used in the construction of Solomon's temple. The immense granite ruins at Zimbabwe, some five hundred miles north of the mining district of Johannesburg, are believed to be Phœnician in origin. In the neighborhood hieroglyphics have been discovered which are not at present decipherable. Traces of an ancient road have also been discovered. In one place the mountains were terraced for seventy miles.

Vegetation

THE Belgian Congo is at this time probably the least known portion of Africa. It is in the Congo that the jungle is thickest. In area it is equal to all Europe west of Russia; it is the abode of about twelve million Africans and six thousand whites. Since the war the natives are complaining of the high cost of living, yet a whole bunch of bananas costs but five cents. Birds and beasts are everywhere.

Palms are to be found all over Africa. The date palm is the special characteristic of the desert, to which it is specially adapted, and in which it forms the principal means of subsistence. The Arabs, who make a living by carrying ivory and other treasures across the desert, carry dates with them as their sole food, counting out just so many to be taken at each meal, and not varying the number. They know in advance, to a certainty, how many meals they have provided for. As in Australia, the ferns grow to the size of small trees, being often twelve to fifteen feet in height. In the western part of tropical Africa coffee plants thrive so luxuriously as to form thick woods.

South Africa is the natural home of fruits of all sorts. Virtually every fruit used by man is grown in this region; and as the fruits mature at a time when the northern fruit season is closed, there is ready market for these products, although the spoliation is large on account of having to cross the equator. South African pears are in the markets of New York in May.

The Kalahari

WITH more water South Africa would be an ideal country for cattle-raising, but the water supply is a little too treacherous. In the rainy season the veldt becomes covered with a tall grass which, while it is green, burns the mouths of the cattle; but after it is mature it is eaten by them greedily. It will keep its nourishing power for years, and is stored by the natives against seasons of severe drought.

A feature of the South African desert that makes it less dreadful than the Sahara is the Tsama, or wild watermelon, which affords a good substitute for water, and is widely distributed. As in the case of the Sahara, there is plenty of water beneath the surface; and when wells are bored the life-giving underground streams are always found.

Egypt and Abyssinia

AFRICA is the continent without a country, in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Liberia, Egypt and Abyssinia are supposed to be independent; but in actual practice the United States controls Liberia, and Britain controls Egypt and Abyssinia. Whenever a European country wants a piece of Africa, it just helps itself, in the same way that any regular thief takes anything. France, Britain, Belgium, and Portugal virtually own all of the Dark Continent. Italy has Tripoli, Eritrea and Somaliland. Spain has part of Morocco. Germany did have 1,000,000 square miles, but now does not have a foot of colonies anywhere.

The native name of Egypt is the Black Country, which term is used to describe the color of the soil brought down by the Nile. While Greece and Rome were both wrapped in barbarism, Egypt was a country of elegant roads, immense temples, palaces, and other great structures of which the remains are with us to this day. Earth's greatest building, the Great Pyramid, is found there.

The upper part of the Nile Valley is expected to bring forth untellable riches, when once a railroad makes it's development profitable. It is known in advance that there are rich oil wells and phosphate deposits, coal and mineral deposits, all awaiting the advent of capital and modern methods of production.

Abyssinia is the Switzerland of Africa. It is a mountainous region, cut off from the sea by

British Somaliland and the Italian provinces of Eritrea and Somaliland. Its inhabitants are whites; and in all the wars that have ravaged the world it remains independent and unconquered. Its king, said to be a descendant of the Queen of Sheba, calls himself the King of kings. The Pope of Rome puts himself in the same class and uses the same title.

Kenya, Tanganyika, Mozambique

IMMEDIATELY south of Abyssinia is the British state of Kenya where, in the effort to persuade or to compel others to do the work which they should do for themselves, a number of great landholders have been recently accused of practising slavery. We will have something further to say on this subject later in this article.

South of Kenya is Tanganyika territory, which until recently was German East Africa. South of Tanganyika, for a thousand miles along the Indian Ocean, stretches the country of Mozambique, or Portuguese East Africa. The latter country is said to be one of the richest countries, in agricultural possibilities at least, of all undeveloped countries of the world. The land lies high above sea level, has no deserts, no salt sinks, no large swamps, no mountainous wastes and no impenetrable jungles; but it does have millions of acres of the finest alluvial soil, and without doubt will sometime support a vast population. At present it has about 3,000,000 inhabitants, of whom only one percent are whites.

Rhodesia and Southwest Africa

IMMEDIATELY west of Mozambique lies Southern Rhodesia, an area of 149,000 square miles, which Britain has just decided to annex and furnish with a responsible government. Until now it has been under the administration of the British South Africa Company.

West of Rhodesia lies what was once German Southwest Africa. The 8,000 Germans living there have been automatically made citizens of the South African Union, at the same time that they retain their German citizenship. Under the arrangement which has been made they enjoy all the rights and duties of other citizens of South Africa, but will not have to bear arms against Germany for thirty years. By that time, however, there will be no more wars.

Repatriation Impractical

IT IS but natural that Africans and others who know of the riches of Africa, and who realize the adaptability of the black man to its climate, should think of the possibility of repatriating upon its shores the millions of blacks who are now in America and the West Indies; but the thing is impractical. It could be done, but the suffering it would cause would be incalculable and the cost incredible.

In 1877 there was such a movement. A stock company was formed. An old boat was bought; and thousands sold their belongings, with the expectation of going on the initial trip. The boat was legally permitted to carry 206; but when sailing time came, there were a thousand on board. Hundreds were sent ashore in rowboats. The food ran low, and so did the water supply. Twenty-one were buried at sea in ten days. At length Africa was reached, but both natives and newcomers were disappointed, and many of the newcomers died. The boat got back to America and never made another trip.

Natives and Missions

THE natives of Africa are, generally speaking, the most peaceful, most trustful, and best tempered people to be found anywhere. This would be apparent from the fact that there never has been an invasion of other lands by an uprising of blacks; nor has the black race in America ever given any serious trouble. It has had trouble, plenty of it, but the fault has generally not been of its making.

Missions have not worked out for the African's betterment. Taught by the mission schools some of the elements of the white man's trades, the native breaks away from the school and obtains work in a railroad gang or in a mine, only to learn in a short time all that is worst in life. His habits become corrupted, his reliability and trustfulness disappear, and it is literally true that he becomes twofold more the child of gehenna than he was in the first place.

Natural Ability of the Blacks

ON SUBJECTS with which they are familiar, it is generally admitted that there are no better reasoners than the black men. When following the trail of game they read accurately every break in the branches, every mark in the earth, every twist in the grass, every rustling

of the leaves. They can even tell the kind of prey they are tracking, its height, and sometimes its sex.

By means of relays of wooden gongs the blacks in central Africa quickly send complicated information hundreds of miles. How it is done the white man cannot even understand; yet it is done. From time immemorial in certain districts the natives have been accustomed to working iron, making their own knives, bush hooks, hoes, and tomahawks. Every new white man is at once given a name which describes him perfectly, accentuating his peculiarities. The white man's machines are named appropriately, to describe the sounds they emit or the work they do. The African is nothing if not original.

Cannibalism and Demonology

YES; there are cannibals in Africa, in some places. And the worst of it is that some of these cannibals are said to be fine fellows to meet. They are very pleasant, but they are fond of meat, and fresh meat is hard to get in the tropics. Some of the tribes buy prisoners of war, holding them in reserve, killing and eating them as they are needed. Others eat only their enemies; others eat only because they wish to assimilate the strength and other good qualities of those that have passed away. It is all very hideous, almost as much so as the diabolical doctrine of eternal torture believed by some savage whites in America and elsewhere.

Like his white brother, the African native has often been deceived by demons. Some are deluded into supposing that they are leopards, dress themselves in leopard hides, and leap upon their innocent and unsuspecting victims, killing them and subsequently devouring their bodies. This disease is called by scientists lycanthropy, and has been known for ages. As in America, the black brother in Africa is easily misguided and misled; but for the most part he is an intelligent, simple-hearted, inoffensive man.

Vanity! Vanity!

AS IN America (and in America it is not limited to the blacks) the Africans are inordinately vain, so much so that the world's recognized market for second-hand uniforms, dress suits, etc., is in that region. A pair of trousers makes all the difference in the world in the estimate a man holds of himself in Africa, and in the estimate that others have of him. Put a pair of trousers on one who has never before worn them, and he at once becomes insufferably arrogant. A good many strut when they get into fine clothes. What is the object of uniforms, robes, gowns, etc., anyway, unless it is to attempt to convey to others a sense of the wearer's superiority? In 1920 the United States exported to South Africa 585,819 pieces of second-hand clothing, in bales of fifty suits each, at an average value of about $4.50 per suit.

There are tribes in Africa where the women paint as badly as they do in New York city. This may seem incredible to one who has ridden in a New York subway. It is probably not true, however, so far as lip-sticks are concerned. The African native woman has not fallen that far. But she does (in some places) paint herself with red paint from top to toe, staining even fingers, toes, and hair.

The African natives, in some places, devote much attention to their hair and teeth, as others do elsewhere. Styles vary. Some of these natives stain their teeth blue, yellow, and purple, leaving a white tooth here and there. Others file their teeth in patterns. The style of coloring or filing shows at a glance to what tribe one belongs. In some tribes the hair is plaited and wrapped with grass and clay so as to make the strands stick out "like quills upon a fretful porcupine." Rings and bones inserted in the lips, noses, ears and cheeks make a belle look as badly as some New York women look when they have put on overmuch paint; i. e., when they have painted not wisely but too well.

Slavery: British, Portuguese, American

IT WOULD be good to say that there is no slavery in Africa; for no man was ever yet good enough to own another man. But the sad truth is that there is slavery in Africa. In Abyssinia anybody can see it. British correspondents assert that it is also found in Kenya, bordering Abyssinia on the south. The Manchester *Guardian* summing up the Kenya situation in a few words said:

"The system of forced labor introduced into the Kenya colony becomes, however unintentionally, slavery. The stages precedent to the inauguration of this system are familiar ones; namely, a vigorous campaign directed towards showing first, that the African is but a 'lazy nig-

ger' and secondly, that the land he occupies is vastly in excess of his requirements."

There is slavery in Portuguese East Africa and Portuguese West Africa, commonly called Mozambique and Angola. A law is in effect requiring each native to obtain a certificate showing that he has done three months' hard work within the year. No one is obliged to hire him; but if he cannot produce a certificate, he is seized and forced to labor several months as a prisoner. What are virtually similar arrangements have been uncovered at various times in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas. It will be noted that white men are the aggressors in these instances.

Cruelty of White Savages

WHITE men, too, are responsible for the laws in South Africa where a native must get a pass to live with his wife, another pass to visit a family down the street, and another to work for his pittance of perhaps two shillings a week. These natives are all taxed, but the money is never used to benefit them. The schools are built for the whites only. Again, the whites are the aggressors.

In 1920 one upright judge in British East Africa astonished the white population when he sentenced an army captain to three months' imprisonment for flogging a dumb boy over the head, face, and body for an hour. Of course there was a provocation. The boy, with little to occupy his mind, had chased a pig to death, and was chasing another; but that was no excuse for the white man's putting his mind on an even lower plane.

In the subjugation of Somaliland, the British government only three years ago resorted to the bombing of native quarters from airplanes in order to accomplish their ends. It does not seem to us that it is any less murder or any less thievery to subjugate a black man's land than it is a white man's land; and both are alike execrable. In the end "order" was established. Oh yes!

> "Order, the hush of brooding slaves.
> Peace in the dungeon vaults and graves."

"Blessings of Civilization"

A PATHETIC feature of recent migrations of natives in Africa is that of a whole people that left their homes on the southern edge of the Sahara, in 1921, and came down into the notoriously unhealthy coast region near the mouth of the Congo, in the hope that they might die. They expressed the wish that they might die on account of the ravages of the white man's liquor in their midst, and the spread of the white man's disease, sometimes called the Frenchman's disease, brought into their midst by their conquerors. Their women have refused to bear children, and the extinction of the tribe is slowly progressing.

Rewards of Patriotism

THE London *Daily Herald*, about two years ago, reported the following extreme instance of cruelty and unwisdom on the part of the British in dealing with a so-called native uprising. It can be seen at once who were the aggressors and who were the sufferers in this terrible campaign:

"Numbering about 1,500 in all, the Bondels live on a reserve on the southern border of Southwest Africa. They are extremely poor, and live largely on 'guns and goat's milk.' Their most important possessions are their flocks and the dogs which protect them from jackals. On these dogs the Administrator imposed taxes which far surpassed in most cases the total income of the whole family (a family possessing five dogs, for instance, would be taxed £10.) In desperation, the tribe refused to pay its taxes. Thereupon the South African Government sent a force of 370 men with artillery, machine-guns and two bombing aeroplanes, to put down what it described as a 'rising.' The Bondels, it is officially admitted, had less than 200 men capable of fighting; and these men possessed among them about seventy rifles, all told. It is not surprising, therefore, that forty-nine of them were killed, including their leader, Abraham Morris, who had been mentioned in despatches for his great bravery when fighting on the British side in the World War. Several women and children were killed, and about 700 taken prisoners. Over 13,000 head of stock were also captured."

Subsequent despatches showed that one of the chiefs who was captured was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for giving shelter to the brave British warrior above named, and also for carrying arms. It is things like this that have filled the natives with distrust of the fairness and honesty of their white overlords. Accordingly, many of the young natives in Cape Town have taken to politics; and as they are allowed to vote when they have incomes of $250 per year, they are making their power felt.

Whites Are Distrusted

A YEAR ago a missionary came from Kenya to the Colonial Office in London, urging that the withholding of the franchise from Indians who had settled there was in the interest of the native Africans. The Africans sent a cablegram to London reading as follows:

"We have no faith in Dr. Arthur, and believe that he will harm our cause and favor white settlers. Our troubles emanate from white settlers only. We are afraid to declare our mind here, and fear imprisonment, transportation, or hanging. We request to be afforded an opportunity for representative natives to wait upon the Colonial Office before a decision is taken regarding the fate of our country."

Does not a despatch of this nature justify the title we have given to this article? What will happen to a minority of unwise and cruel whites when a vast majority of able Africans have educations equal to their own?

A Misunderstanding

(From *The Latest*, a sporting paper published in South Africa)

SOME time ago, a gentleman called upon me at my office, introducing himself, as I thought he said, as a coal porter.

He seemed much too clean to have anything to do with coal except in a small way, such as putting a little bit of coal on the domestic hearth to keep the home fires burning.

I had no recollection of having seen him in charge of a coaling gang on the wharf, nor had I seen him asleep in the engineer's cabin during bunkering operations.

Coal has a darkening tendency, whereas he was wondrous fair, with blue eyes.

At all events, he asked me for a few minutes of my time; and that being a commodity with which I am unfortunately too well endowed, I granted his request.

Had he mentioned money, my attitude would have been different.

He seemed impressed with my concession. I offered him the choice of fourteen empty chairs; but he preferred to stand. His disinclination to sit down gave me apprehension.

Raising a warning finger, he placed an attaché case on the table, and I thought I was going to be involved in the purchase on easy terms of some valuable treatise. However, he only produced a circular which announced in bold type that "MILLIONS NOW LIVING WILL NEVER DIE."

I immediately thought of the shares which I held in the Crematorium, and which I hoped would maintain me in my old age.

He said that I might become one of the millions, but I said that I would prefer otherwise, as it would mean that I would have to wait to see the Durban Town Council come to a decision about some subject. In the ordinary course, I expect to pass away before such an event takes place. The Councillors are the men he should interview, as the ordinary threescore years and ten are of no use to them; and a longer lease of life is what they require in order to come to a decision on anything.

My friend carried on a fervid discourse for a considerable time, as when I woke up an hour later he seemed to be warming up to his subject. He thanked me for my patient hearing; and I expressed my gratitude to him for his very lucid explanation of whatever it was all about.

Reviewing my position as a shareholder in the Crematorium, there seems a possibility of making a loss if millions now living will never die. On the other hand, I am doubtful if I shall ever live to see a return on my Grosvenor Syndicate shares, although I have heard that she will be refloated next week and be moored in Durban Bay. A man told me so.

I asked my friend to leave his card in case I wanted him at any time. On it he described himself as a "colporteur."

I knew all along that he knew nothing about coal.

"Rejoicing! Rejoicing!
The kingdom who shall gain?
Of all the peoples on the earth,
Who with our King shall reign?

"All those who toiled and overcame,
Who service loved for His blest name,
Who filled the measure, bore the shame,
These advertised the King."

Letters from Foreign Correspondents

From Canada

YOUR correspondent sometimes wonders as to whether the people will ever awake to a sense of their personal responsibility. As to whether the effort in telling the people the truth about national conditions as nearly as that truth can be approximated is recompensed for by the desire aroused in the hearts of the people for something better, sometimes appears doubtful. We pride ourselves, as a nation, on being sharp people; we can see just as far through a brick wall as most; it is hard to flimflam us with any scheme designed to delude us to our own hurt; and yet a casual perusal of our daily papers convince us that we are the most easily deluded of any. Your typical Canadian is a person of mixed national characteristics: Scottish carefulness, English obstinacy, American resourcefulness and push, and the shrewdness of the Irish all combine to make him a hard man to beat. Today, much against his will be it said, he is being convinced that Canada is prosperous; and with triumphant flourish trade figures and bank clearings are published to show that she is getting steadily more prosperous.

Let us try once more.

If Canada is prosperous, its manufacturers are getting wealthy, without a doubt. The Toronto *Telegram* echoes its contemporary papers in the following:

"Four hundred and fifty firms withdraw from Canadian Manufacturers Association during year. Thomas Roden, Toronto, addressed a gathering [of the C. M. A.], his opening remark being that it was a 'tragic year', and then went on to advise the assembled manufacturers that 201 houses had failed, 107 had resigned, and 27 had pleaded financial embarrassment as their reason for dropping out."

No comment is necessary.

If Canada is prosperous, its people are content to stay here to work and to enjoy their prosperity. The newspaper comments on the exodus of workers to the U. S. A., which continues unabated, would seem to indicate that they seriously doubt this prosperity.

London *Advertiser* says:

"Toronto mayor asks all cities to assist. Deplores exodus of young Canadians to United States."

Mayor Hiltz refers to recent announcements from the various provincial governments and from the Federal authorities, that about 8,000 more immigrants are getting ready to sail for Canada, as he writes, to swell the ranks of unemployed now within the Dominion.

"Upon the other hand," he states, "thousands of our best trained mechanics are flocking over to the United States, where work is now plentiful, where opportunity is greater and where wages are much higher."

He refers also to the fact that the Government figures show an exodus of 16,000 to 18,000 per month:

"If this record be maintained throughout the year, it will mean a loss of 200,000 of population."

The Edmonton *Journal* reports the same condition, and comments on the local situation:

"A resolution was unanimously passed setting forth the council's views that this was a matter for governments to deal with, Federal and Provincial."

A London (England) despatch to the same journal states that Tom Richardson, a former member of the British House of Commons, who has been in Canada for three years, severely attacks Canada's immigration policy:

"It is an act of cruelty," he says, "to encourage people to seek work in Canada, where thousands of unemployed in the cities, and seventy-five percent of the immigrants who went to work on the land, went down."

James Simpson, Secretary of the Federation of Labor for Canada, as reported in the London (Ont.) *Free Press*, stated that there were hundreds of men walking the streets of the city, with no opportunity for employment, and that this was one of the chief contributing factors to the exodus of native Canadians from the country. It was the speaker's contention that unemployment conditions today were as bad as they had been all winter. Immigration had added to the problem in a serious way by the introduction of mechanics who at the first opportunity leave their farms and seek work in the cities.

The banking situation still focuses the eye of the intelligent observer, as everything indicates that, given a ghost of a chance, the failures of the Banque Nationale and the Home Bank will be whitewashed, and all investigation dropped.

The recent death of H. J. Daly, the President of the Home Bank, may offer a convenient scapegoat upon which the entire matter can be

loaded, and no doubt an attempt will be made to do this.

In the meantime, the public show an exasperating determination to get to the bottom of things; and there yet seems room for hope that for once at least, monied bank-wreckers will share the sufferings of their poor victims.

From the Edmonton *Journal:*

"Half a million living on taxes of rest of people; Gratton O'Leary gives staggering National Debt figures.

"'It is a conservative estimate that something like half a million people of this country are living on the taxes of the rest of us,' declared Gratton O'Leary, Ottawa newspaperman, before the Canadian Credit Men's Association.

"The national debt of Canada is today $2,400,000,000. In other words, we have since the Armistice increased the national debt more than we increased it during the whole war. And this is not all. There are enormous railway securities which the Dominion of Canada has guaranteed, and which bring the gross public debt of the Dominion to $3,219,000,000, according to a statement of the Royal Bank of Canada. Adding the debt of our provinces and cities, we have the alarming total of $500 indebtedness for every man, woman, and child in the Dominion."

We think that there may be a tendency to confuse terms, in the minds of some. Please note that the gross public debt is variously stated in newspaper reports; for it is a term loosely used to indicate either the gross national debt (Federal or Dominion debts incurred through the activities of the Ottawa government), or the gross public debt, which would be the above, plus debts incurred by other governing bodies within the Dominion, such as Provincial, Municipal, and Civic governments.

The Edmonton *Sunday Bulletin* asks the question in a special article, "What's Wrong with the World These Days?"

"And what is the remedy for all its ills? Everywhere governments are in difficulties; and all over North America we are discovering evidences of graft. What does it mean?—a sort of Jesting Paganism abroad.

"The world is hard to govern just now. Unroll the map of the world, look where you will, and you will see a country that is politically upset."

The article presents many questions to its readers:

"Have we got what the Allies fought for? One does not like to say yet that the world will not be the better for its purging of war, but so far the benefits are not visible."

"Is there more dishonesty in public life? Unfortunately, there is a popular levity about the charges and exposures that have been made. The most shocking aspect of the whole shocking business is the attitude of the daily press, which, for the most part, rails at the accusers and investigators rather than at the men in high places who assisted in the looting of the nation and gathered in bribes and thefts shamelessly."

We would expect little better from the suborned press that claims to represent the voice of the people, and is merely the logos of the exploiting big interests.

However if the Edmonton *Bulletin* is seriously looking for an answer, a postcard to this magazine will bring it a complete and satisfying one.

Political interferences of an extremely obnoxious character involving adverse criticism of the present provincial Government on the part of the Roman Catholic Church has brought about a considerable coolness between Church and State.

The Montreal *Daily Star* announces "Breach between Church and Government of Quebec wider. Liberals may appeal to Rome against *L'Action Catholique.*"

The offensive item apparently is an open letter written by Ferdinand Belanger, one of the editorial staff of *L'Action Catholique*, in which he says that during the last provincial campaign Premier Taschereau had threatened Cardinal Begin with open warfare if *L'Action Catholique* was not ordered to stop interfering with politics.

The Roman Church tries to keep the steel claw well hidden by the velvet glove. But once in a while it slips and scratches the wrong man; and for a moment a glimpse can be caught of the medieval spirit of Rome, and her unholy ambition to establish her ghostly headship over nations and to regain her temporal power.

In the ranks of the Protestant Church the fight for legalized union goes merrily on. Ottawa is besieged by prelates and partisans for or against the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregationalist churches.

The spiritual angle of the controversy, the scrapping of creeds held and taught tenaciously for many years, commands little attention, but the property and financial rights cause much

bitterness. What more could be expected of a commercialized system but that its hardest fight would be over the Golden Calf that it has worshiped so long!

The question of peace is much in the public eye today.

Recently delegates from all over the world came to Canada to speak on peace. Presumably peace is the desire of all nations, and so long as soldiers and naval attachés et al are discussing it, no one says a word. These delegates were pacifists; so the Toronto City Council almost came to blows deciding whether it would be patriotic to let the word peace be spoken in the sacred precincts of Toronto's fair city.

The Toronto *Daily Star* headlines an interesting account of the meeting that was ultimately held with "Preached Gospel of Peace While Police Held in Reserve"! Yes; we in Canada want to get rid of war, just as a drunken man wants to have his whisky taken away from him.

And so the weary world wags on.

America and Japan

IT IS claimed that in California, in 1919, the Japanese who were in that state produced $67,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, which would not have been produced if they had not been there. This shows that the Japanese issue is not all one-sided. Just how effective the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" is in preventing immigration from Japan may be judged from the fact that three steamers during the month of May made special trips from Japan to the United States to bring in the great number of brides selected by the photograph method by the men already in America.

The American ambassador to Japan has resigned, and the Japanese ambassador to the United States has also resigned, or will at least return to Japan temporarily or permanently; and while these resignations are explained away as having no particular significance, yet history shows that such resignations are common between countries that are on the brink of war. The news of the retirement or recall of the Japanese ambassador to the United States appeared in the press at the same time as the announcement that President Coolidge had signed the immigration bill, which includes the Japanese exclusion clause.

If the flight of the aviators around the world does nothing else, it will probably convince the militarists of all nations of the possibility that their own aviators can visit other nations in time of war, with generous quantities of poison gas and those other adjuncts of our present civilization, while the people will be taught to believe that all wars are of divine arrangement and have divine sanction. Each different kind of gas will have its own flock of dominies to bless it.

Along the lines of the proclamation of the true gospel it is encouraging to read that the sale and distribution of the Bible is greatly on the increase, the distribution in Japan alone last year having been 343,588; while the increase in distribution in China was more than a million copies.

Java

THE Netherlands have a colonial empire of 50,000,000 people in the Dutch East Indies. From generation to generation the Hollandish Government gets along peaceably with the natives. Java increases in population and in prosperity. One never hears of rebellions requiring the punitive expeditions so common in other colonial empires. Now we hear that the Dutch are founding a great Javanese university, in which the natives may be educated and fitted for the government of the islands when the time shall have come for Holland to place the control in their hands.

Australia

FOUR out of the six Australian states are now governed by the Labor Party, recent elections in South Australia and West Australia having both resulted in Labor victories. Tasmania came under the control of the Labor Party at the beginning of the year.

Between April 6 and May 19 two Australian aviators flew completely around Australia, most of the distance along the coast, traveling altogether 9,000 miles. While they were on the wing their average speed was ninety miles an hour. The Australian government is considering the use of airplanes in connection with a search for sites for meteorological stations, that is to say, weather stations, around the borders of the Antarctic continent.

Digest of World News

(Radio-cast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 278 meters, by the Editor)

IT IS interesting to know that the great body of water called Baffin Bay to the north of the Canadian mainland has regular service to and from Quebec; but unless any wonder at this, we explain that the regular service is limited to one vessel each year, which leaves Quebec July 1. To the few human beings living on the desolate shores of Baffin Bay it must be a thrilling experience when the hull of the vessel first comes into sight. However, life in the far north is not the same now as it was before the invention of radio. The Arctic expedition of Captain MacMillan has been in quite frequent touch with civilization throughout the year during which he has been in the far north.

Brazil

BRAZIL is celebrating this year its first centennial anniversary. It was in 1824, one hundred years ago, that Brazil proclaimed its independence of Portugal and organized as a republic.

The governor of the Bank of England and other prominent capitalists have recently visited Brazil, and have advised the Brazilian Government to dispose of the present federal railways and steamship lines and to abandon the policy of constructing and operating railroads and to postpone the development of government-owned steel interests. In other words, the people of Brazil are invited to put all their assets into the hands of bankers who will see to it that thereafter the Brazilians have no claim to the assets and no share of the profits.

Africa

THE Reverend Doctor Elmer H. Richards, for thirty-five years a missionary in Africa, in an address at Binghamton, New York, said:

"The white man took his Bible and Jesus Christ with him and invaded Africa and now the promised land is his. The Mohammedan had swept the continent with fire and sword, and got nothing but defeat and trouble for his pains. Other nations had tried to slice off the delicious African territory, but all to no avail. It took Christianity to see the value of the black man, to give him a chance, just a chance; and now, all the land is ours.

"The white man is the first to handle the diamond fields, and they all are ours. The white man is the first to handle the gold, and the ivory, and the valuable ostrich feathers, and the wonderful white ivory; and it is all ours. We brought the black man the Bible, and a sterling religion—and the Almighty hands us the reins of control and possession of the land."

Commenting on this the Walton, N. Y., *Reporter* says:

"The black man gets 'the Bible and a sterling religion,' but the white man walks off with the profits. When the black man gets intelligence, will he think the exchange fair and retain his love for the Bible? The attempt of the missionary to act in a dual capacity, that of serving the Lord and the commercial interests at the same time, can have but one outcome and that is to discredit utterly the religion he professes. Commercialism and Christianity are not twin religions; and the attempt of the Babsons and Richards to lure business men with the bait of profits to be supporters of the church is as sordid as the gospel of the 'full dinner pail' that the protective tariff was to give every workingman. It is an appeal to cupidity and nothing more, and the harvest will be a crop of hypocrites."

How brief is human glory! General Smuts, the last of the great national war leaders, has lost his position, having been swept from power by a coalition of the Labor Party and the Nationalists. General Smuts had much to do with the drafting of the League of Nations covenant.

Cuba

ON ACCOUNT of the fact that the past winter has seen a good price for sugar, the island of Cuba has had a period of great prosperity with strikes of all sorts in all parts of the island to a degree never before experienced. The street-car lines have been tied up, and trains wrecked, and there has been some loss of life.

Great Britain

MERELY as a matter of news, and not because we approve its policies, we call attention to the program of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The Communist Party, which is antagonistic to the Labor Party, but which is working to some extent in connection with it, has a program which includes the nationalization of mines and railways without paying anything to their present owners, control of industries by the workers, cancellation of the national debt with compensation only to the small de-

positors, state control of banks and of internal prices, old age pensions at sixty, and minimum wage laws. This is the immediate program, besides which there is proposed a state monoply of the press, the nationalization of all tea industries, and the general distribution of firearms among all classes, except those who happen to have a little property. To our way of thinking, the program is incomplete. It should provide for free admission to the insane asylum of all persons holding such impossible views.

The British and French Premiers have joined in a note to the German Government, protesting against the repeated open and secret activities of military associations throughout Germany. They have told the German Government that these activities gravely complicate the situation when the prospects of putting the Dawes Plan into operation has aroused hope of a settlement of the problems growing out of the World War.

The prohibition question is again advocated in England. The Bishop of Oxford has presented a bill providing that in certain districts a compulsory vote be taken every three years on the liquor question. It is not believed that the bill will be passed; but it is interesting to know that it has the support of thirty-two of the British Bishops, who by reason of their office are members of the British Government.

The quiet advance of luxuries to the tables of all classes continues in England as elsewhere. Ten years ago, grapefruit was practically unknown in England. The present consumption is estimated at about 1,600 tons annually, and is on the increase. The best grapefruit comes from Florida; but the English markets are also supplied from Texas, California, and South Africa.

The Imperial Defense Committee of the British Empire has decided that the tunnel to France must not be built. To this we can only say: What a pity that a tunnel which would mean so much in the way of convenience and benefit to millions of people in the British Isles, and on the continent, should be held up by militarists. Arguments against the tunnel were that it might possibly be used to the disadvantage of British naval forces. This seems ridiculous.

The growth of cotton throughout the British Empire is increasing rapidly. Many of these cotton fields are in Africa, in East, West and Central Africa. It is also raised in Queensland, Australia, and in the West Indies.

The British air force now has nearing completion a biplane with a wing span of seventy feet. The engine is a one thousand horse-power. Their airplane, the largest ever built, has three floors; the top floor for pilot and guns, second floor for charts and officers, and the third floor for bombs and other similar adjuncts of present-day civilization.

Ireland

PROFESSOR Timothy A. Smiddy, of Cork, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the Irish Free State at Washington. This is with the full consent and approval of the British Government. The British Government has also expressed its willingness that the Irish Free State should have its own minister in France; but the French Government seems to fear that this might lead to complications, and is therefore holding off.

The north of Ireland has been visited by a severe tornado. It lasted only a few minutes, but did considerable damage.

Spain

THE Spanish Government continues to get nowhere in its campaign against the Moors. There is nothing for which the Spanish people are so anxious as that the war with Morocco should end, but the Moors continue to cut off Spain's advance forces from their bases of supplies, thus imposing upon the Spaniards the necessity of surrendering and of retrenching for renewed defenses and fresh troops.

France

RADICALS, when placed in power, find themselves often confronted with conditions which they cannot suddenly change. Such conditions confronted Herriot, France's new Prime Minister, with respect to the continued French military occupation of the Ruhr. Against his wishes he felt obliged to continue the occupation; but in order to gain the consent of the Chamber of Deputies he was obliged to rely upon his political opponents.

Now that the radicals are in control, there is serious discussion of the removal of the statue of Napoleon from the Place Vendome. This

statue is made from cannon which Napoleon captured. Honest and decent human beings are wondering why they should allow to remain the statue of such a heartless butcher. It is a strange mental perversion that throughout the ages has glorified the men who are chiefly responsible for widows and orphans, armless, legless, sightless men, and millions of rotting corpses. In our judgment the statue should come down; and if it were not for the valuable metal it contains, it should be buried a mile deep under ashes and tin cans.

The descendants of the Huguenots throughout France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and the Rhine country are celebrating the 300th anniversary of the founding of New York by their ancestors three hundred years ago. This year seems to see the Protestants of the world stirred remarkably; for it is said that this Huguenot movement is attracting great attention throughout the countries involved.

A French inventor, Camille Dussard, has invented a heatless electric light. In the presence of the Academy of Science he exhibited and handled without injury a two thousand candle-power lamp, receiving neither shock nor burn.

Jugoslavia

AT THE village of Chtit near Belgrade, Jugoslavia, workmen building a railroad are reported to have discovered the petrified skeleton of a man forty-five feet tall. The teeth, which are entirely preserved, are eighteen inches long. Without question this is one of the giants who lived in the earth before the flood, children of the improper union between the fallen angels and the daughters of men, referred to in the sixth chapter of Genesis, in the epistle of St. Jude, and in the epistles of St. Peter. Readers of THE GOLDEN AGE will remember the extended description of such a giant discovered in Arizona, which appeared in our issue of November 21, 1923.

Lithuania

RELATIONS between Lithuania and Poland are strained. The frontiers between the two countries have been closed while Lithuania is trying earnestly to find fifty convicts who have escaped from the Kovno prison. Several of these were Polish spies, who are under the death sentence; and although they are all armed, yet a number of them are still handcuffed.

Denmark

THE Danish Coöperative Society by whose efficient work Denmark has become one of the most prosperous and progressive countries of Europe, is now putting on its own line of ships between the Danish coast and London, expecting thus to reduce the average traveling time between the two countries by twenty-four hours.

Norway

NORWAY is hoping for a large attendance at its annual fair at Christiania, which takes place in September. The fair is a very small thing as compared with the colossal British enterprise at Wembley, but will no doubt attract many thousands of Americans, especially those of Scandinavian origin.

Sweden

SWEDEN also is to have a great fair, August 4-10, at Gothenburg, hoping no doubt that many Americans who will visit the Wembley Fair will also come to Gothenburg, and leave some of their excess wealth behind them. While the fair is in progress, citizens of the United States and Canada who were formerly Swedish subjects will be allowed to visit Sweden without passports.

Switzerland

INASMUCH as the Rhine, the Rhone and the Po Rivers all rise in the Alps, Switzerland has become the power-house of Western Europe. But the Swiss people instead of keeping these plants under their own control, have sanctioned development under a control which is part Swiss, part German, part French, and part Italian. As a consequence, immense quantities of power are being exported from Switzerland at rates much less than those charged to the Swiss people themselves. The natural result is the breaking down of Swiss industries. It has even been proposed to transfer Swiss industries into the border provinces of France and Germany, and there to operate them on the low wage scale and at low cost for raw materials with cheap power exported from Switzerland. In the face of such

a proposed remedy, it will not be long before some bright person will suggest moving the frontiers and leaving the plants right where they are, thus wiping Switzerland out of existence.

Esthonia

WITH remarkable enterprise the Department of Inland Waters of the Esthonian Government has carefully measured the rivers of that country with a view to determining their water-power resources. It has been determined that the streams will produce 80,000 horse-power. A plan of distribution over the whole country has been formulated; and as soon as the necessary plants can be erected, it is expected that a great saving in fuel will take place.

Albania

THE Albanian Government has recently set aside 3,000 acres for a college of agriculture and mechanical arts. It is said that the soil of Albania is very rich, and that under proper methods of cultivation the country would easily maintain ten times its present population. During the last three years some five hundred schools have been started in Albania. A similar educational course has been successful in Serbia.

Italy

IT IS now established that the murder gang which assassinated the Italian patriot, Matteotti, made its headquarters at the Ministry of the Interior, where the Director General of Police also made his office. De Bono, Director of Police, is the head of the national militia.

The opposition parties have withdrawn from the Italian Parliament, leaving Mussolini and his friends in complete control. Mussolini has stated that, personally, he has no intention whatever of resigning or of disbanding the Fascist militia. Mussolini is having trouble in the controlling of his 600,000 black shirt warriors, many of whom are mere youths who have never done any real work, and who would not do it if it were offered to them.

At Carnegie Hall, New York city, on June 26, 2,500 Italians demanded that the Italian ambassador to the United States should be dismissed, characterizing Mussolini's government as "government by murder and anarchy".

Mussolini has promised to transform the Fascisti into a strictly legal organization, to discipline them for any further outrages, and to govern the country hereafter through the party. One of the cartoonists of the anti-Fascist newspaper has been seized three times in the last year, and fed a pint of castor oil each time. If Mussolini's promises are worth anything, nothing of this sort will occur in the future.

Hungary

A FEW days ago despatches appeared in the papers stating that Hungary's new loan had all been subscribed for in Europe. More recent papers stated that, as a last-minute favor, American bankers had been let in to take one-fifth of the loan. It now appears that they have actually taken about one-half of it. The way in which this matter has been given publicity convinces us that this is all propaganda, and that it was the intention of the United States bankers from the very first to supply a large portion of this loan. All this will help to make it easier to sell Hungarian paper in the United States.

Serbia

THE details of the crime at Serajevo which set the world on fire in the summer of 1914 have just come to light. Although the Austrian authorities had filled the city with hundreds of their detectives and police officials, yet these knew neither the language nor the identity of those whom they were expected to watch, and carelessly passed as merchandise the bombs and arms which figured in the attack on the Austrian Crown Prince. From the moment that the Archduke Ferdinand entered Serajevo, he was a doomed man, as no less than ten persons were waiting for him in different parts of the city, planning his murder.

Oil Magnates Indicted

ACTIVITY still continues in Washington even though Congress is not now in session. The committee investigating the naval oil lease scandals has returned indictments against Mr. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Sinclair of the Mammoth Oil Company, Mr. Doheny, also an oil magnate, and his son. The first indictment charges the two Dohenys and Mr. Fall with a conspiracy to defraud the United States.

The second indictment charges Mr. Fall and Mr. Sinclair with a like conspiracy. The third indictment charges the two Dohenys with paying a bribe of $100,000 to Mr. Fall. The fourth indictment charges Mr. Fall with accepting the alleged $100,000 bribe. It is alleged in the indictment that competitive bidding for a certain lease was ignored in order that it might be obtained by Mr. Doheny from Mr. Fall; that false representations were made by Mr. Fall to other bidders for the reserves, stating that he was not contemplating leasing the reserves.

Other testimony in connection with the Department of Justice activities under Mr. Daugherty shows that much corruption was eating the vitals of this most august department; that Mr. Daugherty took charge of the department with very modest resources, and refused to explain to the committee in what manner his fortune was increased so enormously. It tells of subordinates promoted for infidelity to the public service, and of other persons demoted for fidelity to their duty. There were honest and brave officials who spurned bribes, and courageously stood against contamination.

Illegal transportations of moving-picture films, and their exhibition, and illegal sales of liquor enter into the report. There were plots and counterplots; and decoys were set in motion for the purpose of defrauding the government and otherwise prostituting government officials. Illegal, unauthorized and unconstitutional work was carried on by the great Burns Detective Agency. There were the breaking of locks, exploring of senators' offices, and otherwise making efforts to destroy records which could be used against the department in the prosecution of crime. The detectives were employed not to run down the guilty, but more particularly to shield profiteers, bribe-takers and favorites.

Activities at Washington

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE took over the reins of government when the discipline and fidelity of many public officials were at a very low ebb, and he is making an effort at economy and purification. The President declared, at a recent budget conference, that he was for economy, and after that he was for more economy. He has demanded of the government heads that they make a vigorous fight all along the line for maximum reduction in expenditures, and for efficiency in carrying on the business of the government. To the already large cut in expenditures he wants another cut of $83,000,000 in order to establish a surplus of $108,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year instead of the estimated $25,000,000.

There has been also the greatest shake-up which the foreign service of the United States has ever experienced. Sixty persons have been dropped from Diplomatic and Consular services, and others were reduced in rank. There was a re-classification and grading of the Foreign Service personnel.

The propagandists for the League of Nations are still busy trying to beat down the will of the people as expressed in the last national election. A military view is that the world has always been organized for war, and intermittently the world has always had war. The League of Nations is referred to as the first organized effort for peace; and the assertion is made that therefore, when the organization is completed by the entry of the United States into the "peace organization," the world will secure peace. The statement is made that "more and more are the people of the country looking into the League and its organization, policies and accomplishments; and they have been doing this rather free from the emotionalism and prejudices aroused by the last presidential campaign." In setting forth other reasonings favorable to the League of Nations the propagandists sum up the matter by saying, "These conclusion point inevitably to the League of Nations, or something so like it as to qualify for its twin brother." Thus the ultimate necessity of the League of Nations is constantly forced upon our minds. They would have us think in the terms of a slogan for a well-known brand of flour: "Eventually, why not now?"

The League of Nations was forced upon the Democratic Convention by its advocates, and was disposed of in a plank declaring for the referendum; and if the people of the United States are allowed to do their own thinking, neither the League of Nations nor its twin brother will ever be endorsed. The politicians are scheming, and if it is possible to override the expressed wishes of the people they will do it, and resort to any camouflage to do it.

Miscellaneous Items

MRS. Annie Rix Militz, founder of the Home of Truth, Los Angeles, was buried after her followers had abandoned the hope of her resurrection. She had told the faithful of her cult that after three days she would rise from the dead, and an uninterrupted vigil was kept beside her bier until the Department of Health stepped in and demanded the interment. It seems that the health department officials sanctioned the watchful waiting for a time. In order to justify the lady's non-appearance in a resurrection it was stated that she had "simply found the land to which went too interesting and beautiful to leave." What a woeful lack of understanding of a simple Bible truth this manifests! The saintly who die are not resurrected until after the second advent of the Lord Jesus; and even then there will be no visible manifestations, for the reason that the saintly will be raised to the spiritual condition, where they will always remain, invisible to the natural eye. Those who will first participate in a material or human resurrection, and have life again in human form are the Old Testament worthies who died prior to the resurrection of Jesus. The physical resurrection of the rest of mankind will not take place until these worthies are raised from the dead.

Mr. W. J. Bryan humorously explains evolution by saying, "I don't deny their facts; I question their conclusions. They say: 'A cow has milk.' I say: 'Yes.' They say: 'A cocoanut has milk.' I say: 'Yes.' They say: 'A milkweed has milk.' I say: 'Yes.' But when they tell me that through evolution a cow is a descendant of the milkweed, I say: 'No!'"

Rays of sun will preserve food. A solar vitalizing process for the preservation of food and vitalization of seed has proven successful. The process does away with cooking and the usual methods of preservation. The apparatus is a box with wire trays to hold the food commodities, over the top of which reposes a sheet of opaque glass with half-inch prisms, used to deflect the sun's rays, and to concentrate the beams which vitalize and preserve. The vegetables and fruits are preserved by crystallizing the sugar contents, thereby making spoilage and fermentation impossible. A jar of strawberries and other fruits and vegetables vitalized two years ago are as sweet and natural as at the time they were picked from the plants. It is said that germs and parasites can live no longer than twenty minutes in the vitalizing plant. Walnut oil, olive oil, cocoanut oil, butter, lard, and all other animal and vegetable fats are rendered immune from rancidity by this process. Milk is kept fresh much longer than by pasteurizing, and eggs can be kept fresh for at least one month.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is now using a towboat propelled by electricity. The pilot not only directs the course of the vessel, but also controls the propelling machinery by a system of levers at his side, much the same as a motorman controls an electric car. The boat is only twenty-four feet in length, and draws twelve feet of water.

The strike of 40,000 garment workers resulted in a victory for the strikers. The new contract calls for the closed shop, an arbitration board to settle disputes, the minimum wages, and unemployment insurance. This is a case where even the manufacturers are said to be pleased with the result. It is thought to be the goal of all factions in "stabilizing of the industry and uninterrupted production."

Job hunters menace Los Angeles. That city for some time has been overrun with thousands of unemployed persons. It seems that people are being lured to Los Angeles by false advertising setting forth a prosperity which does not exist there. Rents are high, and employment cannot be had. Many thousands are finding this out to their sorrow.

Injunction works one way. There was a seamen's strike. The ship owners said the seamen were interfering with interstate commerce. The courts thereupon issued the injunctions that were asked for. Later, the ship owners through their conspiracy to compel able seamen to register under a "tab" system similar to the Bertillon system of the police world, rendering the seamen virtually slaves, were interfering with the interstate commerce. Alfred Street, native American and able seaman, has failed in two attempts to get an injunction against the ship owners, and is now making an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which, no doubt, will uphold the decision of the lower courts. One of the planks in Mr. LaFollette's platform is the abolition of the injunction law.

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The strike of 40,000 garment workers resulted in a victory for the strikers. The new contract calls for the closed shop, an arbitration board to settle disputes, the minimum wages, and unemployment insurance. This is a case where even the manufacturers are said to be pleased with the result. It is thought to be the goal of all factions in "stabilizing of the industry and uninterrupted production."

Job hunters menace Los Angeles. That city for some time has been overrun with thousands of unemployed persons. It seems that people are being lured to Los Angeles by false advertising setting forth a prosperity which does not exist there. Rents are high, and employment cannot be had. Many thousands are finding this out to their sorrow.

Injunction works one way. There was a seamen's strike. The ship owners said the seamen were interfering with interstate commerce. The courts thereupon issued the injunctions that were asked for. Later, the ship owners through their conspiracy to compel able seamen to register under a "tab" system similar to the Bertillon system of the police world, rendering the seamen virtually slaves, were interfering with the interstate commerce. Alfred Street, native American and able seaman, has failed in two attempts to get an injunction against the ship owners, and is now making an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which, no doubt, will uphold the decision of the lower courts. One of the planks in Mr. LaFollette's platform is the abolition of the injunction law.

Advertising The King and His Kingdom *By Miss Bouret*

THE following is a three-weeks' diary of a vacation spent in selling the publications of the International Bible Students Association, giving the experiences of four young ladies with one "Henry," in 1923.

July 21. The day of all days! Our hopes have matured for a three weeks' vacation, advertising the King and His kingdom. Edi-Mae and I are here in Keene. We arrived at eleven-thirty p. m., falling into the arms of Mary-Anne at the cross-roads. Then came a grand rush for Honey-C on nearby steps, a warm welcome, and (bless the hearts of these dear ones!) a boiling hot dinner awaited us.

We tried very hard to relate the day's experiences in one breath. This accomplished, Edi-Mae proceeded with a graphic description of procuring Henry in a week's time. Two mouths were wide opened. Of course, this only added fuel to the fire; and the moments were lived to the full as we recounted seeming impossibilities overcome, the final start, and the wonderful trip to the colporteur camp. We were so delighted with freedom from office cares and worries that every breeze upon the fields of clover, every call of the songsters in nests and tree tops, lowing of cattle and the creaking of carts in fragrant hayfields cast around us its own mystical charm, holding us entranced. We were out where life was throbbing, on our way to tell the glad tidings that the boon of life, everlasting life, is to be man's blessed portion.

Could I describe my ecstasy to the girls that night? No! Just then I could only feel; words would come later; but I find that they have not. When one feels the most, he speaks the least. Would that we all felt more! However, I did attempt a description of one scene of solemn beauty—the moonrise over Monadnock Mountain and its subdued reflection upon the waters of Dublin Lake. The girls smiled. Do I interpret the smiles to mean that this beauty can be duplicated or perchance surpassed? I am content to wait.

July 22. The day of much talk and little action. To the Christian who understands the Creator's beneficent character and marvelous plan of salvation, each day is a Sabbath of devotion and rest in Him.

I awoke with the warm sun streaming in at the windows of the little room which served as a kitchen, bedroom, sitting-room, wash-room and pantry. On arriving my senses were attuned to only one thing: I was where I wanted to be—with the girls in their colporteur headquarters; and it mattered not where that was or what it was. With the coming of morning, however, I was all curiosity, and with astonishment viewed the room in which we had slept. We made our beds, then sat upon them; for there was no room for superfluous implements of rest engendering lazy contentment. Our luggage reposed in the straight-backed chairs, and the one rocker was shunned with vigilance. The towel upon the cupboard door—it posed as such—was a selfish thing, so I thought, claiming most of the space. It held my intense interest. I couldn't quite associate it with the library table (a typewriter stand) and the piles of books in pasteboard boxes (the bookcase). In time, however, my fascination changed to honest respect, and clean Miss Towel fitted most becomingly into my novel surroundings.

Honey-C was busy cooking breakfast. Land knows, I don't, where the food came from and where the eggs were fried. A few years ago I would have searched for Aladdin's lamp. However, the goblins failed to appear after breakfast, and the dishes were washed in their familiar tub placed on the soap-box. The dishes—they were such once—then held my undivided attention. I was oblivious to their charm while eating, and why shouldn't I be? Pewter spoons, chased silver, crockery and china are all the same when one is transplanted to the land of his dreams; and Edi-Mae and I surely were.

As I scrubbed the platters and mixing bowls, substituted for plates and cups, I continued to satisfy my ever-increasing curiosity. I couldn't explore the crowded nooks just then, but I was determined to discover the hidden source whence flowed the peace and sanctity of that little lowly haven. God's spirit I knew rested there; for the two Christian soldiers nobly reflected His likeness. Nevertheless there was another influence abroad, and I must find it. Then, in a moment as I glanced upon the walls, the mystery was solved. I saw there mottoes of comfort and admonition, precious promises from God's Word and clusters of cards with loving messages cherished for the givers' sake. The little red plaque with raised enamel letters, "He Knows, He Loves,

He Cares," was a constant reminder to me of the Christian secret of a happy life.

Honey-C soon brought forth a bag of peas to shell. Whenever in the future I shall see peas being stripped for the kettle, with joy shall I remember that morning's conversation. She spoke of her twelve years of devoted service in the Master's vineyard, and the few persons she had encouraged to enter the door of service. She spoke not of the sacrifices and denials, but of the privileges and superlative joys. When once I mentioned the sacrifices, she replied in simplicity that there were none. I glanced again over the crowded room — a novelty for three weeks. Yes! But for twelve years! We were going to pack for another headquarters the next day, and I looked forward to it. Would I look forward to moving from one city to another, from one state to another every five months or so? Her love for the Master and His cause enabled her to classify sacrifice and pleasure as the self-same thing. To great hearts enlarged by loving labor, sacrifices are counted as great gains; and the faces of these two dear ones speak to me. Blessed be such!

In the afternoon the girls' landlady, now much interested in the truth, joined our circle of four; and we had fulfilled within our midst the Lord's rich promise of blessing where two or three are gathered together in His name. We studied the seventh string upon the "Harp of God," Our Lord's Return, considering the many evidences that Christ is present for the work of setting up His kingdom.

In the evening we motored over to see the new place we were considering as a future abode, chiefly because it was larger. We were very much delighted when ushered into four spacious rooms. The rent was cheaper, and we immediately engaged them, and decided to move the next day! A hair-raiser for housewives! Night overtook us in bed; a strenuous day lay ahead.

July 23. Moving day! However, the Lord's work came first; and while preparations were in process by Mary-Anne and Edi-Mae, Honey-C and I mounted our bicycles for a five-mile trip into the country to deliver books. I did enjoy that ride! It surely was delightful, pushing along the country roads in the early morning.

On our return the remark was made that no small part of the colporteur work is moving and that, as we desired to be three-week colporteurs, we had best be initiated. We were! When our Henry appeared at the door, we greeted him with the contents of that little room and told him to transport them faithfully. The room was little; but, oh my! what it contained! The more we moved out, the more there was to move out. Honey-C enjoyed the proceedings so much that she ordered the rest of us out of the room. Mary-Anne was dismissed on the ground that the floors at our new domicile must be washed; Edi-Mae must needs drive Henry; and I had best wash the windows. I demurred, being afraid that an avalanche of books and boxes would bury our poor Honey-C, if left alone. She didn't say that it wouldn't happen, but she ordered me out nevertheless. I had never washed windows before, and scarcely escaped alive ever to wash them again.

The contents of the one room arrived in six Henry loads. Laughter and jest reigned in profusion. It was a novel experience to Edi-Mae and me. It was more than a novelty. I took keen delight in watching the girls in the midst of confusion and chaos, humming snatches of hymns and so often speaking tender words of regard and love, one to another. Sentimentality calls forth a love which responds when surroundings and circumstances be attuned; but how I glory in a love which will spread its unselfish warmth around a circle of dust and confusion. Begone the twilight hours and song of birds to open my heart to words; welcome the din and dirt where a heart lies always approachable, dispensing its fragrance.

How does the poor moon ever blink so serenely as it beams down upon us and our rooms tonight!

July 24. I doubt whether the moon did shine for long; for I declare that the moment after I fell asleep I was awakened with a kiss, and the sun was streaming in. We hastily bade adieu to the moving dump, and packed our Henry to the full. We were off for our first day of the most wonderful work in which a being could engage. The ride was one never to be forgotten. The scenery was beautiful; but I was more intent upon whom I should meet at the journey's end. Never before had I done country territory, much as I longed to; and now that the time had come I was slightly perturbed. What poor, queer creatures we are anyway! Imagine my astonished wonder when I placed a complete set (eight

books) at my first house. Instead of fainting, my first decision, I returned to the astonished man two dollars and fifteen cents in change, in place of the proper amount of fifteen cents. He reminded me, however, that he had given me $3 instead of $5.

I made my exit somehow, and walked for ten minutes in a trance. I came to, only to realize that my case was empty and that the auto with more books would not be back for at least two hours. What should I do? Of course I would sell a set at the next house; but no books. My enthusiasm was enkindled, and was not to be extinguished by the mere lack of books. I returned to my first house and asked for my books back, if you please. I explained that I would take orders with the set, returning it at night.

As long as I am troubled with nightmares, will the disagreeable color, awkward location, and frightful atmosphere of that next house continue to haunt me. To a passerby it might appear as a quiet, cozy home. My experience there made it obnoxious to me. Had the lady of the house persecuted me solely, I could have left with less turmoil of heart; but the outrageous slander and false accusations against Pastor Russell brought flaming color to my cheeks. I had no desire to retaliate, but the rank injustice of her gross statements filled me with disgust. Nevertheless, mingled with it was a degree of pity for a warped and perverted mind. I recall it has always been thus. Men great enough to maintain the favor of God have been the objects of slander from the vacillating masses drifting with the current of public opinion. One Servant was hailed as king, and five days later was crucified. "The darkness hateth the light." I sold no more complete sets that day, although placing a few single books. We drove home tired but happy, expressing our joy in the encouraging song, "One more day's work for Jesus."

July 25. Cloudy and rainy, a wonderful day to make order out of chaos. We started in bright and early. Who could boast of a more cozy home than ours when twilight came? We transformed into a kitchen one of the four rooms we now so proudly owned. The two-burner oil stove is there, and a barrel for a sink. A pair of deft hands had made a cupboard from a pasteboard box, and it gives the room the dignified appearance of a kitchen. A sitting room was created next in like manner. It boasts of a chair and some springs, covered with draperies. I discovered that it had no upholstery, by pouncing my weary limbs upon it. Near to the box of books, the same cherished bookcase, stands the dining table made whole by means of glue and two nails. It trembles when the one kerosene lamp our apartment boasts of is placed upon it. One more box was quickly made into a dresser for a bedroom; the trunk in the other room served as a dresser when covered with a towel. With two cots in each room the sleeping rooms were then completed, with the sole exception of a chair, when it was not needed elsewhere. Oh! the wash room and supply book room, the best of all. The books were carefully covered; for we live in great haste, and the waves are many and great when scrubbing is in process. Then a rope was suspended from wall to wall and our towels carelessly but nobbily hung thereupon. A basin upon a barrel with a mirror in front makes a most satisfactory wash-bowl. At our feet stands a foot-tub, and at our right a box of toilet articles. *Who coulld ask for more?*

July 26. With the cares of this life attended to we were free to depart for our far territory, where the on-coming kingdom of peace and happiness was to be announced by willing lips and joyful hearts. The morning was glorious. As we spun down one of the hills which tried to be a mountain, a touring car swiftly glided by; and Edi-Mae and I recognized at the same moment a Boston face! What joy was ours to see someone from home! We called and called, but to no avail. Could I let that car go by? No! And verily we bellowed as the car drove into a curve. We were left behind to fight back some tears and a lonely feeling. The lonely feeling vanished, however, as we became absorbed in heralding the glad tidings of great joy yet to be for all people.

One town having been finished, the good work was commenced in a neighboring village. Several books were placed. When dusk came on our Henry was turned about for home and the hill which we had left in the early morning with the lonesome feeling. No time for heartaches then. Henry decided to stop on the steepest pitch. The gasoline had run into the back of the tank! It was late; we were tired; the last filling station had been passed miles above. The only thing to do was to back up. A car passed by. "Masaa-

chusetts!" A smiling face glanced back at us. "In trouble?" Of course we were, but hated to say so. The summit was reached after a thrilling climb of a mile and a half. Edi-Mae has a backache *tonight*.

July 27. Someone had a bright idea this morning. Why not camp out over night, and then we would be on our territory bright and early in the morning? We all fell for it. Mattresses were rolled up, bed clothing and tent packed into the carrier, and we were off. The day was a happy one, cheering weary hearts and administering the Balm of Gilead. Edi-Mae and Mary-Anne left us to finish Marlow, while they took the country roads. They faithfully canvassed every path which had the appearance of a road. When the cow-path ended they left Henry and walked, often to receive no response. But it is this faithfulness under adversity which forms character, and they returned to us with radiant faces.

Then it was time to camp. We must locate near the shelter of a house. The site chosen was near a house, and also near a pig pen, which was discovered too late. The woman was very hospitable until Honey-C alighted from the car. Of all the looks!

"Didn't you canvass me yesterday?"

Then we all recalled Honey-C's strange experience of the day before, and decided that she must be the woman. She looked like a spiritist.

It was growing late, and the tent must be pitched. Mary-Anne and Edi-Mae had the honor, while Honey-C and I prepared the evening meal. The girls applied themselves to the task like men. It was no easy matter, as they had never pitched a tent before; and darkness overtook them. Supper was eaten hastily, and how good it was! With the last mouthful a threatening storm cloud burst. One wild scramble for the tent; no flash light; giggling and squealing were plentiful; but drowsiness soon came, as the day had been a hard one. I rolled to the end of the tent, and dropped into slumberland.

I was awakened by startled voices. One look at Edi-Mae—something had happened while I slept. Why was it so light in the tent? I was bewildered. I knew that I should be scared, and it didn't take much effort to feign it.

"What's the matter, Edi-Mae?" I gasped in a stage whisper.

"The dash-light to the auto has been turned on." The tent was pitched over the car. I felt too near the car for comfort. The light in the tent was explained.

"Mary-Anne, where is she?"

"Parading around the tent."

Whew! I preferred the inside. After anxious waiting she returned. No evidence of a soul, and who would stroll about at midnight in the pelting rain to turn on a dash-light anyway? It was mysterious to be sure, but what could we do? Honey-C decided to sleep chicken fashion, with one eye open; Mary-Anne and Edi-Mae decided to stay awake the rest of the night; but I could not resist sleep and dreams.

A sprightly jump awakened me once again. Mary-Anne's head was hanging out of the tent, and Edi Mae was bolt upright in bed. The dash-light was on again! Edi-Mae whispered to me that it went on before their very eyes, and that Mary-Anne had jumped to the tent door at that very moment. There was no sign of a being, however, on our No Man's Land. It was not a short circuit, as the light had been turned. We all told each other not to be frightened!

July 28. The escapade ended by our giving our kind benefactress the next morning a book entitled, "Can the Living Talk with the Dead?" Having refused even a paper previously, she accepted this.

It was still pouring. The mattresses could not go into the carrier now. What a Henry can carry when pressed to the occasion is a revelation. Three mattresses were strewed hospital fashion on the back seat; and we were laid thereupon with suitcases, boxes, bags and books hugged close up to our chins for coverlets. It was a memorable ride home. Edi-Mae went to bed at high noon. At seven o'clock we all piled on her bed, and ate onion sandwiches. On the strength of these Edi-Mae turned over and went to sleep.

July 29. We arose at eleven-thirty, and ate a royal breakfast. The girls then dressed our Henry in his best bib and tucker, while Honey-C and I studied for the afternoon's lesson.

The hour's study was refreshing and helpful as we considered the Laodicean servant's faithfulness to the Church in proclaiming the truths due to be understood. We realized at what great cost to himself he continued his proclamation of God's gracious plan and character, fearlessly denouncing the creeds of men as responsible for the gross darkness covering the earth. Our hearts were raised in supreme thankfulness to

God for the courageous, loving ministry of this devoted follower of the cross of Christ, and for bringing us out of darkness into His marvelous light.

July 30. Off for Marlow. A most delightful day. The auto left us at a small village, and the girls departed for the country roads. I was glad that I placed my set of eight before the journey commenced, although I am persuaded that a ton weight could have been carried by me unnoticed. I had placed my set of eight books with a true spirit-begotten Christian. I enjoyed sweet fellowship with the elderly man for nearly an hour. It was a joy to hear him say that he believed God's kingdom was coming here to earth. He quoted frequently from Revelation. Rvelation and Isaiah are his favorite books. What pleasure was mine to place within his hands the complete comments on every verse in Revelation and to tell him God's due time has come for Revelation to be understood! The dear man fondled the books tenderly, and my heart burned within me. Here was a saint in bondage. May he have the courage to obey the Master's call, "Come out of her, my people." With tears in his eyes he shook hands, exclaiming, "Oh that our churches had those who would reveal God's plan and character as you have this afternoon; and that we might hear their voices in our midst!" God has opened His people's lips and placed a new song there, even the loving kindness of our God; and this saint recognized the song as that of Moses and the Lamb.

The girls also had a happy day. So far, we have placed over one hundred books; and it rejoices our hearts to leave behind us a path blazed with the light of truth.

Mary-Anne and Edi-Mae picked thimble-berries by the way. The berries made a nice supper.

July 31, August 1. The good work continues. Had many interesting experiences. Honey-C and I met with ministers. I was prepared to meet mine by a woman living next door. She told me that she had left the church two months previously, as she was receiving neither food nor comfort; the urgent cry was money; her eyes were opened. She was rather skeptical at first; but as I showed her scriptures foretelling this very condition, she became greatly interested. I told her that she had done the very thing most pleasing to the Lord in withdrawing from Babylon when its true condition was recognized. She bought the complete set. I passed on to the "next door." The minister's wife dismissed me abruptly. I approached her husband at the barn door.

"I would not be interested in your message," he said.

"It is the message of the setting up of God's kingdom here on earth, when His will shall be done here as in heaven."

"I am not interested; moreover, I am a clergyman."

"Indeed! Then what I have will interest you greatly."

"No!"

"I never before knew that a clergyman would not be interested at least to investigate the subject of God's kingdom."

"Well, you know it now, don't you?"

Yes, I recalled the words of the Apostle: "There shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts, and saying, Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation."—2 Peter 3:3, 4.

Afternoon brought us to a wealthy colony of summer people. We thought little could be done here, but were satisfied to give a witness. To our surprise several books were placed. One woman, through the efforts of a colored cook in the neighborhood, had become greatly interested and was glad to buy "The Harp of God." "The Harp of God" was also placed at a beautiful mansion, although we were informed by the lady that positions as servants would be more remunerative than canvassing for books. We recognized the cold fact to be true. The woman of wealth cannot now understand the motive which prompts to the laying down of life and the forfeiting of ease for the joy of being harbingers of earth's new day, the Golden Age.

August 2. Four mighty tired girls Thursday morning. We did not start out until four p. m. We planned to canvass a few houses en route to Munsonville, and camp out again. At the first house canvassed Mary-Anne found a man who had the six books and was greatly interested. He bought "The Finished Mystery" to complete the set, "The Harp of God" and "The World's Distress—Why? The Remedy." He then invited us to camp in his yard. We did no more can-

vassing. While the girls erected the tent Honey-C and I explored the barnyard and a pen of sheep. Then we had a delicious lunch, went to bed and to sleep.

August 3. "Wine on the lees" for breakfast, followed by the morning's service. We then had great sport in lowering the tent. Mary-Anne was inside. Edi-Mae and I let the guy ropes go, and called to her, "Babylon is falling!" Then as a just retribution it rained! Rained! Every time we camp out it rains! As Honey-C had developed a sick headache, we turned our Henry toward home. After an hour's riding the sky cleared. A house appeared; it must be canvassed. "The Harp of God" was placed with a man who said he would have to forfeit a meal if he bought it. I told him that it was worth it; and I was happy in leaving the book with him. Honey-C was very sick; but nevertheless as it had cleared, she wished us to branch off and do a little canvassing. We appreciated the sacrifice; for it enabled us to place a number of books. Then Mary-Anne pointed out a road over which an auto could not possibly pass; but Edi-Mae and she could walk it—a mile and a half! What an inspiring example of faithfulness! They knew that only one house lay at the end of the road. After three hours they returned, having placed "The Harp of God." It was past noon. A quick lunch was prepared on the running board, and the repast quickly disappeared. Ambrosia was never sweeter to the gods than those blueberries and milk were to us.

The heat waxed more and more intense. When we reached home, Honey-C went to bed; and the rest of us donned our bathing suits and went out hunting for something in which to bathe. We discovered only a stagnant pool, and had to return with dry feet. Next time we'll find our body of water before we dress—or undress—for the occasion. We were going to get cool—and clean—somehow; and so we had a turn of hair washing, rinsing one another's head under the pump. I hope to live until morning.

August 4. Off for the Green Mountain State. Edi-Mae's brother has invited us to spend a little time at Landgrove, and we are very glad for a three days' rest and change. We continue to proclaim in a very unique way the glad tidings in every town passed through. A large pennant was stretched across our Henry—"Millions Now Living Will never Die." At Rockingham a large car hummed by us, calling out, "Quite right!" It has already aroused people's curiosity, so that we have placed two or three books.

The trip was wonderful, over winding hills and through sloping valleys with the majestic, rugged peaks of the Green Mountains continually rising before us. A perfect day, and we glided along with songs of praise and happy thoughts. It was a change to relax quietly, conscious of no immediate work before us. We dwelt upon what the earth will be when it shall become as the Garden of Eden. What a place to contemplate earth's coming glory out there with the glorious sunlight streaming across the meadows, casting ever changing lights and shadows upon the mass of green! And man perfected is to enjoy this paradise home!

"It is this portion that God has elected to give to the human race. And what a glorious portion! Close your eyes for a moment to the scenes of misery and woe, degradation and sorrow that yet prevail on account of sin, and picture before your mental vision the glory of the perfect earth. Not a stain of sin mars the harmony and peace of a perfect society; not a bitter thought, not an unkind look or word; love welling up from every heart, meets a kindred response in every other heart, and benevolence marks every act. There sickness shall be no more; not an ache nor a pain, nor any evidence of decay—not even the fear of such things. Think of all the pictures of comparative health and beauty of human form and feature that you have ever seen, and know that perfect humanity will be of still surpassing loveliness. The inward purity and mental and moral perfection will stamp and glorify every radiant countenance. Such will earth's society be; and weeping bereaved ones will have their tears all wiped away, when thus they realize the resurrection work complete.—Rev. 21:4."

Never had my eyes beheld such continually changing scenes of quiet and restful beauty; and the sunshine of God's love streamed over it all. Perhaps other eyes might see only earth clothed in glorious array; but the little company, distinguished by its "Millions-Now-Living-Will-Never-Die" pennant beheld, by faith, the heart of the Eternal Artist and the love which prompted this inspired expression of His creative power for man's enjoyment: "I will make the place of my feet glorious," and "Thou openest thy hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing." Our hearts responded with a reverent Amen, and into the fading light of day broke forth the hymn of praise:

"When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love and praise."

At six o'clock the beautiful valley of Landgrove appeared. What a place to visit! The tent pitched, we were welcomed to a delicious supper of baked beans. Around the table sat five bashful boys and a baby. Such happy, wholesome faces as those youngsters had! I fell in love with all six; so I am safe.

Guess what! After supper one of the children said that a dance was going on "up the road" in the school house. I immediately visualized scenes in books when country folk assemble. It wouldn't be a husking bee, but surely just as amusing. I grabbed Edi-Mae and pulled her down the road before she knew where she was going. Our laughter finally attracted the others at the house, and several followed. A shrieking violin headed us in the right direction. We hurried, every nerve tingling with excitement. A country dance! We had no money with us; hence no admittance. But the bank was somehow climbed, after much stumbling over logs and underbrush. The rhythmic stamping of feet and clapping of hands spurred us on. One more desperate lunge, and we were peering over the sill into a small, dingy room where an old-fashioned square dance was in full swing. Oh, this was better than my expectations! I squealed with delight, disclosing my hiding place to the enthralled spectators along the side line, keeping time with head, hands and feet.

Around and around swung the roomfull. An extra bang, an additional shout; partners separated; the march began. "Hi — All hands around," and partner whirled back to partner! I had thought such wholesome sport had long since died, and here before my eyes were the dances of 1775. To be sure, the powdered wig, the velvet breeches, and hoopskirts were missing; but what were these things in comparison to the besmirched overalls, gorgeous shirts (ties to match) and ginghams of many colors? No director could stage this. I had laughed at first, but heedlessly. The awkwardness and ungainliness were only in my mind's eye. The modern Ichabod had rhythm in his soul and unhesitatingly chose his blushing lass, swinging her in perfect unison to the never-changing tune. Happy hearts! Life was sweet; love was young, and who couldn't dance! Mate met the shy glance of mate. Intervening years perhaps had buried life's morning romance. Did the little dance in the school house on the hill awaken love's pristine glow? I guessed yes. Warmth stole into my heart. It was late when we returned; but around the piano we gathered, singing grand old hymns until midnight.

August 5, 6, 7. Three days of recreation, swimming, walking, haying and riding, with intervals of eating most heartily enjoyed. The boys were most interesting companions. Master Five-years-old and Master Seven-years-old took me for a most interesting walk while they chattered incessantly. Born naturalists they are, and I returned much wiser in woodland lore.

We left the beautiful valley home at noon. Edi-Mae was silent for some time. When children come into the heart, they come to stay; and partings hurt.

August 8. Awakened with a kiss. This is one of the outstanding features of my vacation. Then the morning service, cases packed, and over the hills to Munsonville. Refreshed by our trip, we looked forward to another day's service. Men's hearts failing them for fear; the clouds of trouble looming darker and darker; and we were privileged to tell the people to lift up their heads and rejoice as deliverance is nigh, that God's kingdom is the desire of all nations, the panacea for earth's present troubles. Many books were placed with interested people, while others only bore with us. Shortly every word will be recalled as oil upon troubled waters. We told all that when the dark night comes upon them to remember that the morning of peace and happiness lies just beyond; that it is darkest just before the daydawn.

A clergyman's wife bought the "Harp of God" and told me that she had sought for truth all her life. An hour later, I passed by her house and was called back. The woman had considered the words spoken. She wished to hear more, especially concerning the return of her boy from the "land of the enemy." We sat by the side of the road, while Honey-C opened up some of the treasures of God's Word.

"If only it were true!"

We spoke of Jesus' work while here on earth, the healing of the sick, the opening of the blinded eyes, and the resurrection of the dead. Hope dawned on a saddened face—a preacher's wife

"Jesus called Lazarus from neither heaven nor a place of torment. 'Lazarus sleepeth.' 'Marvel not at this: for the hour is coming in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice.' This clergyman's wife would have talked until sunset; but we told her to read the last chapter in "The Harp of God" and passed on to comfort other hearts that mourn, giving them "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Edi-Mae has wonderful success in selling. She has interesting experiences with children, who plead with their parents to buy. One child gasped three times, "O Mamma!" and the book was his.

August 9. Our last day advertising the King and His kingdom. After selling our last book—and the man asked whether he should take it before or after meals—we climbed a mountain, not Pisgah's Mountain, however, although I should have named it such; for surely it was Canaan's land we gazed upon from the summit. So far as eye could reach lay the broad expanse of mountainous horizons; hills rising upon hills, peaks above peaks, on and on until the blue haze of the distant Green Mountains merged into the blue depths of sky line. And did the city's din, noise and selfish rush lie beyond, just beyond these hills of green, these peaks of blue? Were there urchins there who never saw the summer's breeze upon a field of green; who never stretched tired little limbs beneath a spreading tree which gently rustled a glad song of life? Were there? A solitary wind wafted on the answer, Yes, thousands and thousands, thousands and thousands.

Below me the sunshine was playing hide-and-seek in the waters blown about by the gleeful breezes; the breezes sped on and encircled me in their wistful play. Could I respond to their facetious mood, cognizant of that endless rank of little deformed and stunted bodies and minds; that pitiful display of upturned faces, some weary, some worn, some wistful—a few with the gleam of hope—thousands and thousands? But I did respond to the surrounding beauties as the sun streamed his warm and healing rays upon me.

I greeted the mountain-born breezes with tingling blood and glowing pulse as I gazed upon the awful, majestic grandeur of the "forests primeval." From my heart's depths welled forth waters of superlative joys and gratitude. The crowded rank of sin-cursed boys was just the framework, Eternity's Building in process. The finished structure would magnify the Creator's wisdom. Quickly I traversed time into the Millennial Day, and there saw the boys, now men with perfect minds, bodies and morals, praising God for the permission of evil and for all they had suffered under the Satanic reign. Praising God for the permission of evil! Magnifying Jehovah's wisdom, justice, love and power! Thank God, I could see, by faith, the finished work!

I recalled a previous conversation, "If I knew not God's plan of the ages, I could find no enjoyment in these beauties surrounding us here and would be embittered. I could never bow my knee or heart to Jehovah."

The sun was sinking in the west, down, down beyond the farthest peak. The lights and shadows vanished; the mountains loomed dark and formidable; gradually darkness stole on. Earth's sun had set! Then as silently and as noiselessly could I see rising before me the Sun of Righteousness with healing. And this Sun would never sink!

August 10, 11. Days of reminiscences and packing.

August 12. The parting! Perhaps you think, little diary, I am going to write about this; but I'm not; I can't. Not only were we leaving the girls, but we were leaving the kingdom work to return to secular duties.

I waved good-bye; Edi-Mae stepped on the gas; we lurched forward. I knew that Edi-Mae was crying, but I dared not look. Our Henry had never seen a crying party before and drove madly into a curve; no more glimpses of the girls. Our vacation was but a memory! Seeds of hope had been sown. God will water and give the increase.

Edi-Mae soon smiled through her tears, joyfully exclaiming, "We've sold three hundred and twenty books; blessed privilege, three hundred and twenty books!" Henry's spirit was revived when smiles appeared; and he boisterously sang over every valley, hill and mountain, "Three hundred and twenty books; three hundred and twenty books!"

The True Philosophy of the Failure of the Churches *By Geo. R. Swain (London)*

(Author of "Angels, Ancient and Modern")

IN THE great historic movements that have stirred men and nations it is difficult to obtain a true philosophy of the circumstances which led up to and culminated in mighty epoch-making events. Philosophy is the application of pure thought to the explanation of things.

To apply pure thought to the explanation of these events is well-nigh impossible; for a personal bias in the mind of the recorder invariably colors the presentation, and thus a one-sided view is obtained. For example, many writers and thinkers have endeavored to explain the circumstances that gave rise to the Puritan movement in England, which came to fruition in the time of Oliver Cromwell.

Each record reveals the bias of the writer, toward either the Royalist or the Republican side, toward either the Established Church or Nonconformity. Thus that pure, well-balanced, unprejudiced thought which will neither distort nor suppress any fact connected with the circumstances is peculiarly lacking in all man-made records.

The application of pure thought to the explanation of things must eventually lead to the Creator as the great First Cause. St. Paul in his letter to the Corinthians plainly states that the world by its philosophy did not learn to know God, the Fountain and Source of all wisdom and knowledge; but he added that he had a philosophy which was not recognized by the leaders of thought in his day.—1 Cor. 1:21.

It was a divine philosophy, one which concerned or explained the hidden purpose or plan of God. In other words, the application of pure thought to every problem and every movement amongst the people must lead back to the Creator of heaven and earth, "in whom we live and move and have our being."

The Bible is the revelation of the mind of God. In it we have God's thoughts respecting great movements which have made history; therefore its philosophy is pure. A notable example of this is in the book of Revelation. There we find the divine philosophy regarding the absolute and utter failure of the church systems of today.

That they are a failure there can be no question; for no less an authority than the Archbishop of York said a few months ago that the people were desiring a spiritual religion. To these he said:

"The church is not a witness to the truth of its Gospel; but in its divisions, its dullness, its unreality, it is an obstacle, a stone of stumbling, an offence."

Dr. Charles Brown, one of the prominent free-church leaders stated that he thought "the Laodicean spirit loathed in the New Testament was precisely the spirit approved in the churches today—a cultivated, colorless kind of religion, in mild doses, mixed judiciously with a considerable amount of worldliness."

The "Seven Seals" of Revelation

IN THE vision of the Seven seals, God reveals His mind in some clear-cut pictures. These show from the divine viewpoint the progressive development of the church whose doings fill the pages of history. In this remarkable vision God explains the cause of the downward and increasingly degrading course of the so-called church and its ultimate failure.

The opening of the first seal deals with the period of history from the time of the apostle John to the year 325 A.D. At the outset the church had the pure doctrines of the Scriptures as its rule of faith and practice. These are symbolized by a white horse.

These doctrines, however, got into the control of a class spoken of as the rider of the horse, who is represented as having a bow, a symbol of an instrument for the dissemination of error. This class sought to gain domination over their fellow members in the church and eventually obtained it. Thus in a few words the true philosophy of church history for more than 200 years is disclosed.

The first step toward the failure of the nominal church so apparent today was its wrong action in dividing its membership into two classes; namely, clergy and laity. The former soon began to lord it over God's heritage, and to send forth teachings of its own, contrary to the pure teachings of Jesus and the apostles.

They sought the favor of the rich and influential, and became allied to the ruling powers in the domination of the people. They were rewarded for their support of the pagan ruling class by being incorporated with it, as a power-

ful church-state system, under the Emperor Constantine.

The opening of the second seal gives God's explanation of the course of the church from 325 to 539. A red horse is seen, also with a rider who is described as a strife-maker and in possession of a great sword. Here the same class is shown as controlling, not the pure teachings of the Word, but sinful (red) teachings, error, introduced by themselves.

The sword that they wielded was not the sword of the spirit, the Word of God, but its counterfeit, the creedal sword. The creeds of Christendom were formulated during this time and, as is well known, were the cause of bitter strife and controversy. Error is the root-cause of strife.

"All truth is calm,
Refuge and rock and tower;
The more of truth the more of calm;
Its calmness is its power.

"Truth is not strife,
Nor is to strife allied;
It is the error that is bred
Of storm, by rage and pride.

"Calmness is truth,
And truth is calmness still.
Truth lifts its forehead to the storm,
Like some eternal hill."

Charles Kingsley gives a graphic picture of the church of this period in his book entitled "Hypatia". He shows the bitterness of the controversies between the various factions of the church and the efforts of each to secure the aid of the civil power to support its ambitions. History relates that the outcome of the strife culminated in the ascendancy of the Papal system.

"Black Horse" of Darkness

THE vision of the third seal reveals a black horse and a rider holding a pair of balances in his hand. The further downward course of the dominant ecclesiastical system is here portrayed from 539 to 1160. Not only were its teachings black, that is, absolutely contrary to the Scriptures, but the people were spiritually starved by the clergy, indicated by the rider of the black horse weighing out food in very sparing quantities. The Bible was not allowed to be translated into the common tongue, and the church services were in Latin.

The dark age of history with all its ignorance, cruelty and superstition, was the direct result of the dark teachings of the exalted clergy class.

The fourth seal discloses events, seen from the divine viewpoint, happening in the so-called Christian church from 1160 to Martin Luther's time—1517. The vision shows a pale or ghastly horse, with a terrible rider doing a devilish work. Cruel persecutions, tortures and murders were the result of this rider's power. His evil purposes were carried out by the civil powers (beasts of the earth), and his sphere of operations were mainly in Europe (the fourth part of the earth).

The outstanding teaching and practice of the church of this time was that all footstep followers of Jesus were to be exterminated. So horribly cruel were the tortures inflicted by the clergy upon those who desired to serve God according to the teachings of His Word, and not according to the teachings of the creeds, that the blackest record of man's inhumanity to man finds its expression during this period.

As late as the year 1799, when Napoleon's soldiers broke open the dungeons of the Inquisition in Spain and beheld the awful human wrecks caused by the fiendish cruelty of the clergy, the officers were unable to restrain their men from running amuck and killing every priest they could find.

Thus the downward and increasingly degrading course of the Church is explained from the divine viewpoint, and is therefore the true philosophy of its failure.

While the course of the Papacy is outlined in the foregoing, yet it is shown that the Protestant systems developed the same characteristics as the mother system in their lust for worldly power and honor. (Revelation 17:5) They, too, have sought by bitter persecutions to destroy those who proclaimed the good news that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand".

God, who is causing the light of truth to shine so brightly today, is weighing these false systems in the balances of divine justice; and they are found wanting.

Heard in the Office—No. 14 *By C. E. Guiver (London)*

IT WAS about a week after the discussion last recorded that Tyler opened conversation again. His whole manner seemed changed, and his face had a brighter look. Mr. Palmer and he were again at the office late; and as soon as they were left in quiet, Mr. Tyler went over to the other and, placing his hand on his shoulder, said: "I have good news for you, Palmer." Then in a tone of voice that betrayed excitement and pleasure he continued: "I want to tell you that I have taken my stand for truth and righteousness, and have given myself to God to do His will."

Mr. Palmer shook his friend warmly by the hand; and tears of joy started to his eyes as he said: "I am glad. I am thankful that at last you have been enabled to take this step, and am sure you will never regret it."

"I do not think I shall ever regret it," Tyler replied. "It is good to know that the old life is ended, the emptiness and uncertainty gone, and in their place have come peace and satisfaction. I feel very happy, and everything seems changed like sunshine after shadow. There is much that I have to learn, but I mean to study. And I expect there will be difficulties, but I mean to overcome them if possible."

"Yes; there will be difficulties. The great adversary, Satan, soon makes a mark of those who stand for Christ. The Christian's way is not an easy one. Our Master said: 'Strait is the gate, and narrow the way, which leadeth unto life; and few there be that find it.' You have found the gate of faith and consecration and by God's grace have entered, so that your feet are now on the way to life. But the path is narrow and fraught with danger and difficulty. There is no need for fear, however; for the great Jehovah has promised that His grace is sufficient and His strength is made perfect in weakness. If God be for us, who is he that can be against us?

"Faith will be needed to lay hold upon this grace, to grasp the exceeding great and precious promises of God's Word. Works must also accompany faith. Works cannot commend us to God; salvation is by faith; but faith having been exercised, it must be borne out by appropriate works. We do not work towards life, but we are expected to work from life.

"At times the adversary will try to discourage you by suggesting that it is no use trying, that you will never win through. Dismiss him with a pebble from the brook of truth, a 'thus saith the Lord'; for God having begun a good work in you will bring it to completion if you but remain faithful. At other times Satan will try to swing you like a pendulum to the opposite extreme and, pointing to things you have done, will seek to stir up pride in your heart. And nothing is more obnoxious to God than spiritual pride. For what have we that we have not received, or done that was not made possible by the Creator's good gifts?

"Humility, confidence and love need to be cultivated, so that having pure hearts and instructed minds we may be able to stand in the testing time.

"Although the Christian's path is not an easy one by reason of the opposition of the adversary, the spirit of the world, and the weakness of the flesh, yet there is a compensating joy and rest of heart in the consciousness of harmony with God. To know that we are right, that the heavenly Father's smile of approval is upon us, is something which cannot be described in words, but must be experienced to be understood. To have a heart in tune with the divine is to have a soul filled with sweetest music."

"Once I thought the Christian's life miserable, but now I know that mine was miserable in comparison. It says somewhere in the Bible, does it not, 'Once I was blind, but now I can see'?"

"Yes; this was said by the blind man to whom Jesus gave sight," replied Palmer.

"I feel that this is my experience, and that I have awakened to a new world," said Tyler.

To this Palmer replied: "Those who give themselves fully to the Lord are translated from darkness to light, from the kingdom of Satan to the kingdom of God's dear Son. Life, liberty and happiness are their heritage in the present and, if faithful, forever."

* * *

I trust that I may be forgiven for adding a few remarks to these discussions overheard in the office.

First of all, they help to demonstrate how sound and reasonable is the basis for the Christian's faith. There is no need for Christians to fear that their faith rests in a false security on the quicksands of error; but they can have assurance that it is firmly grounded on the bed-

321 The hiding of this mystery was illustrated by Jehovah in the construction of the tabernacle in the wilderness and its furnishings. The inside walls of the tabernacle were covered with pure gold. Inside the Holy were the golden candlestick, the table covered with gold for the showbread, and the golden altar; and in the Most Holy was the ark of the covenant. The tabernacle inside, therefore, was beautiful; but it was hidden from the people on the outside because it was covered with three heavy layers of cloth and skins. The priest ministered inside the tabernacle, and therefore was unseen by the people. As God thus hid these things which were typical of greater things, so he has hidden the glories and beauties of spiritual things, seen only by those who have come into relationship with Him through Christ.

322 The Gospel Age is the antitypical day of atonement. With the Jews there was one day each year called the day of atonement. In that day the priest alone was in the Holy and the Most Holy; and even so on the antitypical day of atonement, no one is in the Holy condition except those who are in relationship with Christ, the great high priest. The Lord has been pleased to permit these during the Gospel Age to have some understanding of His Word, therefore receiving the sweet and refreshing music from His harp; and the light has grown in brilliancy and the music in harmony as the understanding has increased. To the world in general, Christians have been despised because not understood. The Lord was misunderstood.

323 Satan has tried to counterfeit every part of Jehovah's plan; so he organized a religious system in the earth which is iniquitous and is known as "the mystery of iniquity." (2 Thessalonians 2:7; Revelation 17:5) This mystery of iniquity God will destroy in His great day of vengeance, which is now on; and then the mystery of God will be more clearly revealed to mankind. It is revealed to individuals now as they come into Christ. It is important, therefore, for us to know how one becomes a member of the Christ, the great mystery of God.

324 The mystery of God involves an understanding and appreciation of the fundamental truths of repentance, consecration, justification, spirit-begetting, and sanctification. Let us now trace the steps of one in the world as he comes to Jehovah that he might become a member of the body of Christ.

325 Because of the disobedience of father Adam, all of his children are born imperfect, all sinners. "There is none righteous, no, not one." (Romans 3:10; 5:12) All such are out of harmony with God. They have no right to life. It has pleased Jehovah, then, during the Gospel age to draw to Jesus, the great Redeemer and Deliverer, those who have the desire to come into harmony with Him. The Prophet says: 'The reverence of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.' (Psalm 111:10) The first thing essential for one becoming a Christian is an honest desire to know the Lord and to do His will. A man with this honest desire, then, realizes that he is a sinner and born such; and he has an honest desire to come to God. He learns that Jesus is his Redeemer, and he wants to know more about Him and to do His will. In his mind he does not approve the ways of the world. He begins to think about the Lord and wants to know more about Him. He begins to turn his face in the right direction. When he ceases to approve the course of the world, he is repentant to that extent. Repentance means a change of mind respecting one's relationship to evil.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

How was the mystery illustrated in the tabernacle furnishings? ¶ 321.

Could the priest be seen by the people while ministering in the tabernacle? ¶ 321.

What is the antitypical atonement day? ¶ 322.

What does this picture in the antitype? ¶ 322.

Why have the followers of Jesus been despised by the world? ¶ 322.

What will be the ultimate end of the mystery of iniquity? ¶ 323.

Is it important to know how one becomes a member of the mystery class? ¶ 323.

An understanding of the mystery involves what? ¶ 324.

Whom has Jehovah drawn to Jesus during the Gospel age? ¶ 325.

What constitutes repentance? ¶ 325.

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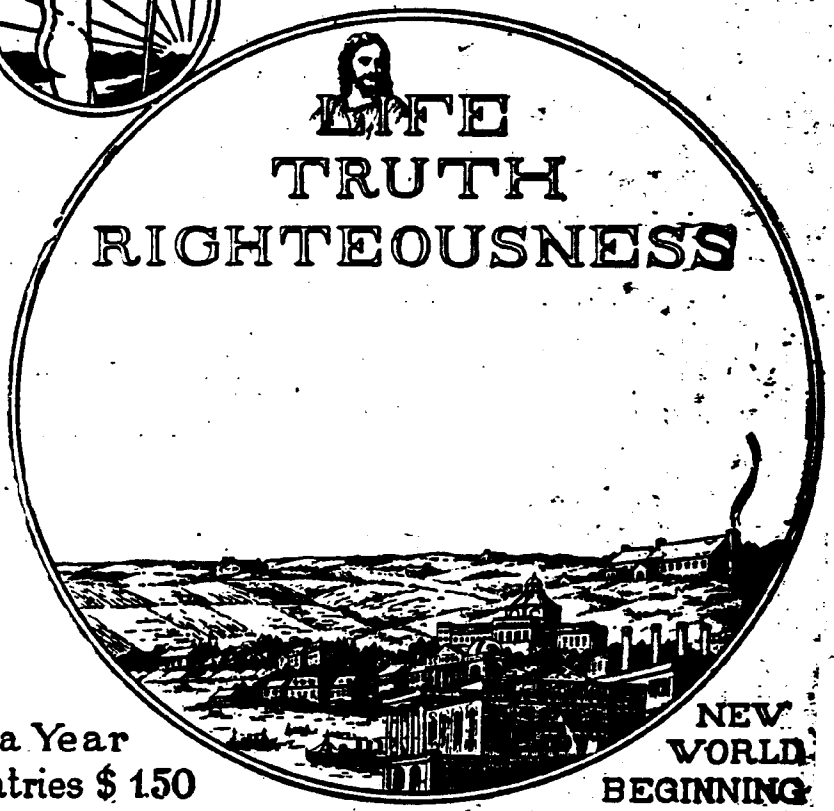
OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

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NEW WORLD BEGINNING

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Contents of the Golden Age

LABOR AND ECONOMICS

A DIGEST OF WORLD NEWS 739
The Labor World 739

FINANCE—COMMERCE—TRANSPORTATION

Transportation Innovations 740
MONEY 748

POLITICAL—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

Federal Government Problems 740
Anarchy in "Little Rhoda" 741
New York's "Garden Party" 742
Canada, Mexico, Haiti, Colombia 743
Chile, Great Britain, Spain 744
France, Germany 745
THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND 746
WOODROW WILSON, DECEASED 750
REPORTS FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS 754

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY

PAPERING THE GROUND FOR LARGER CROPS 755

HOME AND HEALTH

CARRY THE BODY WELL 750
RADIO-ACTIVE WATER 760

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANY

White Indians from Darien 743
Northern Lands Growing Warmer 743
Violent Storms in the United States 743

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Hell Removed from the Apostles' Creed 742
Bible Burning in Brazil 744
MISSIONARY EFFORT IN THE MOUNTAINS OF KENTUCKY . . . 756
POLITICAL WEATHER CLOUDS FORECAST THE KINGDOM . . . 758
WHAT DOES IT MEAN? 759
EARTH'S NEW RULERS 761
AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER? 765
STUDIES IN "THE HARP OF GOD" 767

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A Digest of World News

GEORGE R. LUNN, Lieutenant Governor of New York, declared recently at a convention of the Retail Credit Men's National Association that seventy percent of American business men are economic illiterates. "The trouble with them," he said, "is that they do not study the fundamental laws of economics." He said that "certain groups appear to think that legislative bodies can overcome the fundamental laws of economics", but this he explained is an impossibility. "Two-thirds of the laws on the state and national statute books should be wiped out; for no man can read the laws that are introduced in the state and national legislative bodies, even if he devoted twenty-four hours a day to it."

A novel way of smuggling narcotics into this country was discovered lately when $2,000,000 worth of drugs were found hidden away in the handles of scrub-brushes that were shipped in crates from Germany, the ostensible destination being Trinidad, West Indies. In the handles of these brushes were found 500 pounds of opium, 800 ounces of cocaine, 1,600 ounces of morphine, and over 2,000 ounces of other drugs.

A school for sub-normal girls near Los Angeles, California, was recently burned to the ground. In this fire twenty-four girls, eight to fourteen years of age, lost their lives. When firemen got to the building they found the doors and windows locked and barred; and only by the breaking through of the windows, were any of the girls saved. One of the inmates, fourteen years of age, set the building on fire purposely to destroy it in order that the girls might be freed and permitted to have a good time such as children in other places were having. She had no intention of injuring any one; neither did she think of any of the inmates being destroyed. She probably thought that the girls were prisoners, and had a desire to give them their liberty.

The Labor World

"YOU'VE heard of England's patriotic exhibition at Wembley planned to boom the British Empire and arouse British patriotism," says an editorial. The loyalty of America to her own labor industries, and the big-heartedness and magnanimity of Americans in general, may be seen in another remark made by the same editor. He says: "The great Everett Cotton Mills of Lawrence, Mass., have closed—'No demand for colored cotton goods'. And England is shipping millions of yards of colored cotton cloth to this country. The stores discover that goods sell more readily when 'Made in England'." Also, "in England, if you buy goods *not* 'British-made,' you are looked upon with contempt. Here, if you insist on buying goods *not* American-made, you are considered fashionable."

The Ohio coal-mining districts are in extremely bad condition, for the reason that freight rates are so high that it is impossible to ship the coal any distance, and this restricts the output of the 440 mines to local consumption.

The lull in industry continues. Production wanes, and more people are out of employment. Iron and steel output shows a marked decrease, which indicates a slowing up of building contracts. Carload shipments of all classes of freight, except grain and livestock, are less than a year ago. Wholesale trade generally has decreased. The textile, metal, automobile, and leather industries are slumping the worst. There is a less acreage of growing crops than formerly. Money rates have declined materially to quicken the pulse of industry, but the tendency is downward.

It is said that Wall Street is reaching out to assume control of the nation's bread supply through the ownership of the retail baking business. And as a result, the retail bakers may be driven out of business, according to reports which come from Louisville, Ky., where a convention of the Retail Bakers' Association has been held.

Transportation Innovations

EFFORTS are being made to make the Mississippi River a navigable stream for freight traffic to St. Paul. By putting many spurdams along the banks of the upper Mississippi, it is thought that a depth of six feet at low water stage may be maintained. Already $33,000,000 have been spent. By this method the engineers who have worked on the project are hoping to straitjacket the river and hold it within the limited confines. Henry Ford is building a $10,000,000 structure at the head of navigation, which will be used as a great distributing plant for the Northwest; and a considerable amount of this business will be carried on by steamboats.

There is a disposition on the part of some railroads to electrify their systems. The C. M. & St. P. has many miles of electrification over the Rocky Mountains. The New Haven road has now abolished steam locomotives entirely from their system between New York city and Hartford. The Pennsylvania line is planning to complete electrification from New York to Philadelphia, and then to extend the electric motive power to Washington and to Pittsburgh. There is a new type of high power electric locomotives that is giving entire satisfaction; and when once the electrification has been installed, the operation of the trains is done at much less cost.

June 23rd, Lieutenant Russell L. Maughan flew in his twelve-cylinder Curtiss plane from New York city to San Francisco between suns, leaving at 4 o'clock a. m., and arriving at 9:44 p. m., having made five stops en route. This was the Lieutenant's third attempt, but the first successful one. The weather was good, and his machine worked perfectly. Aside from one short spell of nausea the flier had no difficulties to encounter. Considerable of the distance was covered in faster than two-miles-a-minute time.

A postal airplane service from New York to the Pacific coast has been started. The 3,000 miles are covered in thirty-six hours (two days and a night), with about fourteen stops, where mail is delivered and taken on. The airplane postage rate is about twelve times that of the regular rate.

Federal Government Problems

THE Federal Government believes in good roads. In 1925 $75,000,000 will be expended for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and putting in good condition the highways in every state in the Union. A specific sum has been allotted to each state. It is also proposed by the Government to keep a closer inspection of railroad locomotives in order to keep railroad transportation up to a high level of efficiency. There has been a laxity along this line, but it will be remedied.

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, the nation has decreased its indebtedness a little over a billion dollars. The national indebtedness now is only $21,339,979,477. It is predicted that the Government's income for the year will be $500,000,000 in excess of the real requirements. This surplus is pointed to as a great "triumph of the Republican Party." We hope that this information is not campaign propaganda. The appropriations made by the last Congress were near the $4,000,000,000 mark. We would like to see an itemized statement showing where every cent goes. A tax survey has been made which shows that fifty-five billion dollars worth of property in the United States is tax exempt, of which thirty-four billions are in Federal, State, and Local government securities. This fifty-five billion dollars worth of property represents about one-sixth of the total valuation.

The Government has brought suit against fifty oil companies for monopoly in price control. Most of the fifty companies are the Standard Oil Companies of the several states. The Standard Oil trust is supposed to have been dissolved in 1911.

The recent robbery of sixty bags of mail in Chicago, which was systematized and worked out with such precision, has awakened the Federal Government to the fact that the mail service has its thieves. A thoroughgoing housecleaning is now in order. But they should be careful to get the right men. Irving Greenwald is doing time in the Atlanta penitentiary, being sent up for seven and one-half years for forging and passing postal money orders with which he

had nothing to do. The bogus money orders kept showing up; and finally the right man was captured, and confessed to the forgery of the entire lot. Mr. Greenwald, who had been positively identified by the buncoed merchants, will now get his release. The real forger is Richard Barry, who not only has confessed but likewise has been positively identified. Mr. Greenwald never testified in his own behalf; for, it is said, the Canadian authorities were wanting him, and he preferred not to have his identity disclosed.

Anarchy in "Little Rhoda"

IN RHODE ISLAND, the smallest state in the Union, has been staged the biggest riot that has ever taken place in an American legislative body. The disturbance was caused by Senator Sherman's calling the Senate to order for the purpose, it is thought, to pass the annual appriation bill and other important legislation and then to adjourn the Senate. Under the rules, Senator Sherman could preside only in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor; and just as the session started, the Lieutenant Governor entered the chamber. A point of order was raised, but the reading clerk began to call the roll. One senator pushed the reading clerk away from his desk. The two men grappled, and in a short while there was a general mix-up. There were screams from women and cheers from partisans, while word was being sent to Governor Flynn that a riot was in progress. High Sheriff Andrews got into the fray. The Governor himself entered, mounted the rostrum, and cautioned the audience against disorder. Spectators heckled Secretary of State Sprague and the reading clerk. Police reserves from every part of the city arrived at the State House. Additional deputy sheriffs arrived and filled the Senate lobby. An attempt at adjournment was frustrated by the Republicans; and the Democratic minority engaged in a filibuster, determining to sit tight until the next morning.

The Rhode Island Senate ship of state has long been stranded upon the rocks of deadlock. A poison-gas bomb was exploded in the Senate chamber, and at least two senators had to take to their beds. Twenty-two Republican members stayed away, and the Democrats were hampered by the absence of a quorum. Later, fifteen Republicans were arrested by High Sheriff Andrews, when they refused to resume their seats at the request of the Lieutenant Governor. The Republican State Central Committeeman announced that he had advised the Republican senators to leave the State to escape probable violence. Charges and counter charges were made against the various members; and it was reported that thugs and gunmen were circulating among Senate spectators to the peril of the Republicans and with the connivance of Democrats. The Lieutenant Governor declared from the rostrum that High Sheriff Andrews was guilty of malfeasance in permitting the arrested Republicans to leave his custody. Governor Flynn, a Democrat, assailed High Sheriff Andrews for disobeying the Lieutenant Governor and fostering a spirit of lawlessness.

The gas bomb was examined, and was declared to have been skillfully filled with liquid bromide. High Sheriff Andrews is unable to locate the missing senators, and a doctor has bobbed up who certified that they were not well enough to attend the Senate sessions. If a search is to be made for the absentees, it will be necessary for the official to have additional appropriations, which cannot be made; for no business can be transacted without a quorum. At last accounts, it was declared unwise for any of the Republican members to return to the State. The Republican State Central Committeeman, Mr. Pelkey, said:

"This is an honest-to-goodness fight against mob rule and mob violence. We are not going to give in until we are assured that the Republican Senators will not have their lives endangered."

The anarchy existing in the Rhode Island legislative body still persists. The law-makers are fugitives from the Rhode Island laws, as they are in hiding in Rutland, Massachusetts, whence comes the word that they are prepared to remain there until the present legislature goes out, January 1st. They are taking precautions to foil efforts to kidnap them and carry them back forcibly to Providence. Meantime the sun still shines in Rhode Island, the rain falls, the grass grows, the trains still move, and the dairymen continue to deliver the milk to the babies. So why the fuss? Why not glory in the fact that at least one legislative mill has ceased to grind its silage! Twenty-one Republican senators have signed a report to the public, giving their reasons for not convening with the legislative body, and making grave charges against

the Lieutenant Governor, who is the presiding officer of the Senate. They charge him with violating almost every parliamentary procedure, with using coercive measures inimical even to the interests of the health of the senators in order to domineer, intimidate and otherwise bulldoze them into submission to his wishes.

New York's "Garden Party"

IN THE Democratic convention at Madison Square Garden emotionalism, sentimentalism, a general lapse of rationalism, and a little reason went to make up the sum total of the stock in trade. The newspapers colored the proceedings according to their party affiliations, but were somewhat handicapped in their discoloring proclivities by reason of the radio. Millions who listened to the proceedings via the radio received their first mental glimpse of the horseplay and the wirepulling of the politicians. The convention differed materially from the hard-boiled, made-to-order routine of the Cleveland convention of Republicans. Life was injected into the convention by the Ku Klux Klan and League of Nations issues.

The platform makes an effort to face the troubles the United States is up against. It reads well; and if it could be lived up to and enforced without friction, no doubt it would bring some relief. But we must remember that before any good thing can become lawful it needs must go through the red-tape labyrinths of blocs, amendments, and resolutions, accompanied with explosions of oratory from party machine-guns, each clique, clan, or division of the country pulling for its individual interests, with the people finally getting just what big business deigns to allow them. We think well of the plank which submits the League of Nations proposition to a referendum; for this means that the people will get the opportunity to express their choice. This plank was adopted in the face of a great effort made by Newton T. Baker to pledge the Democratic party for the League.

Mr. Baker appealed to sentimentalism. Pleading with tears himself, he brought tears to the eyes of many. He said that Mr. Wilson, the deceased ex-president, was speaking through him; that he was Wilson's voice. This was clearly an effort made to hypnotize his audience; but when it came to voting, the delegates came out of the trance and buried the League proposition a thousand fathoms deep—where it belonged. The Klan plank lost by the narrow margin of 4.35 votes, the credit being partly due to the appeal of the Democratic war-horse, W. J. Bryan. The radio announcer said that in the beginning of his talk Mr. Bryan received a lot of booze. This sounded extremely strange of the man with the grape-juice reputation; but the announcer was spelling his boos with an "s" instead of a "z." This margin of 4.35 votes leaves it possible for the Democratic party to maintain its solidarity—at least for the present.

The candidacy of Governor Smith brought out the question as to whether a Catholic can be elected president of the United States. Most of the daily newspapers are decidedly pro-Catholic; the galleries at Madison Square Garden were pro-Catholic; and the announcers over the radio made the effort to appear neutral. The best possible way to find out whether a Catholic can be elected president is to try it once!

Miscellaneous Items

THE Farmer-Labor-Progressive Convention held in St. Paul succeeding in forming a Third Party with Duncan MacDonald of Springfield, Ill., candidate for president and William Brouck of Sedro Woolley, Wash., for Vice President. It was hoped that Senator LaFollette would be the standard-bearer of this party, but Mr. LaFollette refused to permit his name to be used in connection with it. It is not likely that this party will cut much of a swath in this present campaign.

Now for something toothsome! In one week fifty-five thousand cases of strawberries were shipped from Benton Harbor, Michigan, to Chicago, which is said to be the largest shipment on record from Benton Harbor.

The Lutheran Augustana Synod has removed "hell" from the Apostles' Creed and substituted "hades." Hell, say they, means a place of punishment; and "hades" means, according to their findings, the realm of the dead. Hereafter they will have Christ "descending into hades" instead of hell. If "hell" is the English translation of "hades," what difference does it make! We are glad that the old idea associated with hell also is in disrepute with our Lutheran friends.

Richard O. Marsh, the explorer, has returned to the United States with three white Indians,

brought from the jungles of Darien. These white Indians have golden hair, hazel eyes, and white tender skin, and have heads measuring from fifteen to twenty percent larger than the average white man's and are well proportioned. These scientists who claim man sprang from monkeyhood are rushing into print, denying the possibility of finding any such specimens of humanity. It will be wonderful if they succeed in fooling the tape-line as they have the evolutionist.

The winter in Newfoundland was one of the mildest of which there is any record. Very little arctic field ice has drifted south this year. The International Ice Patrol at Halifax reports that the temperature of the sea covering 35,000 square miles at the Grand Banks of Newfoundland was seven degrees warmer than normal this spring. Similar conditions were found in other north Atlantic waters. Some unknown physical causes are raising the temperature of vast areas of water in the north; and this no doubt will have an appreciable influence upon the climatic condition of the northern hemisphere.

Many violent storms have visited different parts of the United States within the last three months. Hail storms, cloud bursts, excessive heat waves, and unusually high winds have played havoc with growing crops, destroyed buildings, washed away concrete bridges, interfered with transportation, killed many people, and destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. The worst storms were in Tennessee, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Ohio. At Lorain over sixty are dead, 7,000 are homeless, and property loss reaches $25,000,000. At Cleveland, Sandusky, Port Clinton, Akron, Alliance, and Youngstown are many dead and much property loss. Six cottages were blown down at Cedar Point; some automobiles with their occupants were swept into the lake. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y., were in the path of the storm in its waning strength.

Canada

CANADA is fortunately situated in having great water-power resources within a short distance of her most important industrial centers. She is also fortunate in having statesmen who realize the values of these water-power resources to the people. As a consequence Canada, with only about seven percent of the population of the United States, has more than thirty percent of the amount of hydro-electric horse-power. In the United States there is a development of ninety-five hydro-electric horse-power per thousand inhabitants; while in Canada there is a hydro-electric development of 350 horse-power for each one thousand inhabitants.

But this is not all. In Canada, this hydro-electric power belongs to the people and constitutes a wonderful asset; while in the United States of course all the hydro-electric power, like everything else in the country, belongs to the great corporations. These corporations in the recent past have manifested extraordinary interest in coöperating with the Secretary of the Interior and other officials at Washington in disposing of the assets of the American people. The effect of the Canadian policy is to enrich the common people; the effect of the American policy is to rob them.

Mexico

THE relations between Mexico and Britain are seriously strained, so much so in fact that the Mexican Government has expelled the British agent, Mr. Herbert Cummins, from Mexico City. But conditions throughout the country are quiet, and the future seems reasonably secure. As a result the Mexican army has been reduced by 35,000 men, leaving a total armed force of 60,000 men.

Haiti

HAITI has made an endeavor to secure, through one of the bodies connected with the League of Nations, a protest against the continued presence of American marines in Haiti. The United States has several times announced its intention of recalling these marines as soon as a dependable government is established in Haiti.

Colombia

AGENTS of the Colombian Government in New York city are planning the organization of two airplanes routes between North and South American. One of these routes will be from New York via New Orleans and the western shores of the Gulf of Mexico, through Mexico and Central America to the west coast of

South America; while the other route will be down the Atlantic Seaboard to Cuba and thence around the eastern end of the Caribbean Sea, up the Orinoco River and down the Amazon to Brazil and the Parana to Argentina. By this route the largest distance between islands is only seventy-five miles. If this plan succeeds, it will make a marked difference in the mail service between North and South America.

Brazil

DESPATCHES tell of the burning of Bibles at Olibeira, Brazil. This is a narrow-minded piece of business that cannot do the Bible burners any good, but can only harm their cause. It is no more intelligent and no more effective than the burning of Pastor Russell's "Studies in the Scriptures," which has many times occurred in the United States at the command of so-called Protestant Evangelists. The only effect was to make the common people study the books. Probably the effect in Brazil will be to get some people to study the Bible who otherwise would not have done so.

Chile

PRESIDENT ALLESANDRI in opening the new session of Congress has announced his intention of sending a message to the Chilean Congress requesting a separation of church and state.

Europe

A MAP of the air routes of Europe shows that there are lines already established from London to the most important points in France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Russia, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Roumania, and Turkey. In addition, lines are soon to be started that will include Ireland, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor. A line is already operating from Southern France through Spain to Morocco and Algiers. Other lines are projected to Portugal, Corsica, and Sardinia.

It will be seen from this how infinitely far ahead of the United States Europe is in the matter of aerial travel. The air tickets from London to Berlin cost $36, and the trip takes eight hours; while the tickets by rail and water routes cost $27, and the trip requires twenty-four hours. Five aerial routes to various points radiate from Paris, six from Brussels, five from Prague, five from Warsaw, and four from Berlin.

Great Britain

ENGLAND, one of the most daring and ferocious land-grabbing governments in the world, is experiencing a softening of the heart. In the past she has been noted for piracy and robbery in helping herself to great chunks of territory to which she had no right. She stilled her conscience, presumably, with the thought that it was better for the people of different colors and different languages to be controlled and governed by the superior white English-speaking people. In harmony with a prewar promise made by Britain to Italy because the latter joined the Entente, Enland has now relinquished her hold on Jubaland. It is also said that England upon different occasions has made the offer to restore Gibraltar to Spain, but that each of these offers was turned down by the Madrid Government. It is said that today Spain bitterly regrets the rejection of these offers. The offer will probably not be repeated so long as Spain is in her present frame of mind, and we may not be able now to discern the wisdom of England in turning back Jubaland to Italy.

Spain

THE Dictator of Spain, General Primo de Rivera, is a man of seventy-two titles. When the King of Spain introduced the Dictator to the King of Italy, Alfonso said to Emmanuel: "Here is my Mussolini." It is even true. Rivera is a second edition of Mussolini, but is said to be an inferior copy. Rivera has referred to Mussolini as a master of energy and patriotism, and states that when he parted with the Italian Dictator he not only shook hands with Mussolini, but gave him a heart-to-heart embrace. It is to laugh.

Among the educational institutions of Spain that have been suppressed as unnecessary by De Rivera, the Spanish Dictator, are the General Education Commission, the Nurses' Training Schools, the School for Agriculture, the Institute for Applied Mechanics, the Department of Geographic and Geological Topography, and

the Industrial University for Applied Art and Crafts. Thousands of students have thus been deprived of the opportunity of gaining an education. The Spanish Dictator seems to have concluded that brains are a detriment to the Spanish people. How much longer the Spanish people will submit to being dominated by the present combination of force and hypocrisy is hard to foretell.

France

FRANCE is trying to get under headway with a new president. She now has a Protestant president; and the government is in charge of a radical Socialist by the name of Herriot, who is now the Prime Minister. A new cabinet has been formed, which will endeavor to take the iron teeth out of the laws and regulations put in motion by Poincaré. As a good start Herriot has opened the Ruhr to seven thousand Germans who were exiled by Poincaré. Efforts will be made to reduce the tension existing between France and Germany, also to make a reduction in the army and to bring about a general easing up of the feverish conditions that are irritating the French republic. There will also be an effort to bring about more friendly relations with England; for Herriot has had a personal interview with MacDonald, the British Premier, for the purpose of having a better understanding of what must be done to pacify, if possible, the whole of Europe. It is intimated that there will be an evacuation of the Ruhr, but not until after favorable action is taken on the Dawes report. However, one cannot tell one day what will transpire the next.

Edward Herriot has announced that the French Embassy to the Vatican will be withdrawn. It is certainly a remarkable turn of affairs that leaves Protestant Britain with an Embassy at the Vatican and the Catholic France without one.

A French newspaper correspondent, referring to the visit of the French Prime Minister to the British Prime Minister and to the apparent success of the visit, has made the statement that "both Premiers are full of confidence that the difficulties with which they are faced can be solved. If ever there was a chance of bringing back peace to Europe, it may well be this chance, and perhaps it is the last."

The French Government has decided to recognize the Soviet Government of Russia. Thus we have the interesting spectacle of practically the whole world recognizing the Soviet Government, except the United States Government, which will have nothing to do with it. If it seems wise for Britain and France and Italy to make some kind of trading arrangement with Russia, we are unable to see why it would not be equally wise for the United States to do the same.

It is expected that between 4,000 and 5,000 German children will spend their summer in France, this being a part of the plan of the working people in France to show their sympathy for the poor of Germany.

Germany

A WRITER in the New York *American* states that the Communistic vote in Germany, which was 589,000 in 1920, was 3,746,671 in the last Reichstag election. This indicates the swift plunge of Germany into Communism. The number of Communistic deputies has increased from three to sixty-two. This writer shows that the evident reason for this is that the net income of the average German is now calculated to be almost exactly one-half of what it was before the war; while his cost of living is almost exactly twice as high. In other words, the average German today can live only one-fourth as well as he did before the war. If these figures are true, it would seem, in a world which has been made safe for democracy, that it is almost enough to drive any people into desperate experiments in government. The claim is persistently made that one of the fundamental principles of Communism is the seizure of present governments by riot.

It is said that a revolt in Germany at the present time is impossible. This statement is probably based upon a large membership in the "Republic Defence League," which is supposed to balance the power of the Communists and to neutralize the spirit of rebellion that is smoldering beneath the surface.

Evidently the Dawes Plan for pacifying the enemies of Germany is not altogether satisfactory to Germany; a prominent naval official has made the statement that industrial Germany "cannot be horsewhipped into making the payments demanded by the Dawes report; not at least until the Versailles Treaty is thoroughly observed and recognized everywhere."

The Situation in England *By James Aitken (London)*

TODAY in Great Britain we are witnessing the greatest change in government that has ever taken place in the history of the country. A party which has never before been in office now forms the administration, and what has occurred may properly be looked upon as a bloodless revolution. Many have said that the Labor Party is not capable of governing the country; but in view of recent events this opinion seems to have been modified, and the cry of "Fair Play" has taken its place. The attitude of the older parties seems truly to be:

"Things are in a bad way; we have not been able to put them right. The country is in a mess. With our unemployment, house shortage, and trade depression we bid fair to more serious trouble. Why not let the Labor Party, which has for so long criticized us while in opposition, have a term of government and realize more fully the magnitude of these problems?"

Still others, of the older school, say: "If the Socialist Party is allowed to control the affairs of our nation, the country will go to the dogs."

The evidence before us today tells very plainly that in all countries of the world previous parties have failed to govern their respective countries successfully; i. e., with a view to the happiness of their subjects. Surely the only true proof as to whether a government is successful or not must be found in the homes of the people. If prosperity rules in a country, and if happiness, contentment, peace and love are the ruling factors in the lives of the people, then the government securing this has been successful. Who shall quarrel with us, then, when we say that on the basis of the past 6,000 years of government by men and parties of men, the Labor or Socialist Party, even if it had a working majority in the House of Commons, will fail to achieve the success indicated? We write this well knowing that the Labor Party is the only one directly aiming at the betterment of the masses.

In the Labor Party are men of outstanding character and ability, men who have not been afraid to stand for their convictions, and even to suffer imprisonment for faithfulness to their principles. Many are rough diamonds; some are extreme in their views. The true Socialist, however, the genuine one, is striving after an ideal, is self-sacrificing, with honest desire to uplift his fellowmen and to make them happy. To him his politics is his religion. But let it be clear that however sincere and honest a man or a party may be, they cannot adequately deal with the human heart, which is, in the last analysis, the real seat of the trouble. Divine intervention, and that only, can solve the world-problem of today.

The most momentous event in the world's history is the establishing of God's kingdom among men. Yet today one general class is opposed to this reign of equity. This class embraces all who love not the Golden Rule; but instead of loving others as themselves these are willing to see them crushed, oppressed, and denied the reasonable rewards and comforts of toil, in order that they may divert themselves in luxury. When the Lord's kingdom is mentioned, they smile and have fear for the mentality of the kingdom messenger. When a Labor Administration is imminent they see red flags and Bolsheviks in their sleep. "The country [which means themselves] is going to the dogs [which means the other fellow—the outsider]." They see their stocks, shares, and ill-gotten gains taken from them in taxation to pay the price of a war they fomented, which was fought for them and their commercial interests—a war which meant the death of thousands of splendid young men, and which left thousands more in a living tomb of starvation and misery. It is this class which is opposed to the kingdom, and which realizes that if such a kingdom as the Bible foretells were set up, then society would be leveled, and "they alone would eat who labor."

Truly did Burns write: "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." But the poet seems to have had a glimpse of something better when he concluded: "This partial view of humankind is surely not the last. . ." It is not strange, then, under such conditions that we have Socialists in our midst, who readily grasp the fundamental principles of righteousness, recognizing man's common brotherhood, etc., as some of their writings so beautifully show. With the light of the dawning new day now shining, and the education and enlightenment it involves, comes a keen realization that things are not as they should be, that there is something very wrong in a world where the natural resources and wealth are more than sufficient for the well-being and happiness of all.

On Tuesday, January 15th, 1923, the King of the greatest empire on earth delivered a speech to his "Lords and Members of the House of Commons." This speech was a forced one, dictated by the Prime Minister, the leader of a defeated party, and delivered before what has been called "the Mother of Parliaments." In the House of Lords the scene was brilliant—surpassed only by the coronation of a king or a pope; princes, dukes and peers in their best Sunday clothes, and their ladies lavishly dressed and bedecked with jewels of rare value, were assembled, together with a number of "the faithful Commons," Foreign Ambassadors and Representatives. The King spoke for twenty minutes and touched on various problems. He commenced: "My Lords and Members of the House of Commons: My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly"; and a little later on he says: "You will also be asked to assist in providing work in the ship-building industry by the immediate construction of cruisers and auxiliary craft in anticipation of the Naval Program." It is significant that Mr. Jack Jones, an ardent admirer of the Upper Chamber, did not add: "Peace, perfect peace, in this dark world of sin." His Majesty concluded with the words, "And I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your deliberations."

The different clauses of the speech are vague; and it certainly would avail nothing to criticize them here. *But one thing we would impress; viz., that here the King of the Greatest Empire on earth, speaking before the "Mother of Parliaments," amidst the assembled Princes, Dukes and Peers, and the lavish display of dress and jewels, delivers a speech containing 1,200 words, the longest on record, and yet a few days later, with an amendment containing only twenty-three words the whole thing becomes little more than a farce.*

In the House of Commons the position is such that no party has the power or authority to govern the country freely; and before long another general election will result.

Present Government's Aims Are Ideal

THE amendment was moved by the Labor Party, and with the support of the Liberal Party it brought about the downfall of the Conservative Government. Now that the Labor Party is in power, it is claimed by its supporters that "things will change"; and that eventually, if it is given the necessary time, it will so govern that the people will be happy. What is its policy? In brief we would sum up the general policy of the Labor and Socialist Party to be one that is directed against the present unevenly balanced social and economic system; a policy which aims at altering affairs so that every man, woman and child may have equal privileges, and may enjoy those things which the earth has to give in return for honest and reasonable toil. This program aims at a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people" as a whole and not for the privileged few. To do this, without a doubt they must alter the whole structure of present-day civilization until, as they say, all will be happy and contented and enjoy to the full "the sweets of life." Mr. Philip Snowden, now Labor Chancellor of the Exchequer, picturing the end that the Socialist Party has in view, in his book, "The Christ That Is to Be," page 12 says:

"And when this social ideal shall be universally accepted . . . I see men freed from arduous toil by the gifts of nature being freely shared. . . . I see an industrial order where every man for a fair day's work has a bountiful harvest, and abundant leisure when his necessary toil is done. . . . I see our modern town swept away. . . . I see everywhere a change come over the landscape; every meadow smiles with plenty, every valley blossoms as the rose, every hill is green with the glory of Lebanon. I see a revived art and a revived literature; I see a people healthy, happy, cultured, contented, whose health is life, full and free, whose ways are ways of pleasantness, whose flowery paths are paths of peace."

Mr. Snowden is to be complimented on the knowledge he has of the kingdom of God, for the above picture is none else—the very language is Scriptural. It brings to mind the words of the late Pastor Russell in STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, Vol. 1, page 191:

"Close your eyes for a moment to the scenes of misery and woe . . . and picture before your mental vision the glory of a perfect earth. Not a stain of sin . . . not a bitter thought . . . unkind look or word . . . love welling up from every heart meeting a kindred response in every other heart. . . . "

The picture is the same; but the fundamental difference between these writers is this, that whereas the Socialist says that his Utopia will be brought about by education and governmental changes "universally accepted," the Christian says: "Yes; the people must be educated, but

this education and these governmental changes will be brought about, and can be brought about only by the inauguration of Messiah's kingdom, which will have power and authority to carry out its program, being able also to deal effectively with the human heart and the wrong doer."

Money *By A. H. Kent*

THERE has been no subject discussed in The Golden Age, possibly excepting hygiene, that shows a greater diversity of opinion than that of money, what it should be and how it should function. Some people believe the gold standard best; some advocate bimetallism; others a commodity dollar; still others a credit checking system; then there are those who think the Government's fiat or decree is all that is necessary to secure paper currency.

Money is a term applied to any currency used in buying or selling. Originally, gold and silver became valued because of their fineness of metal. Being very pliable and fusing at a low heat they could readily be hammered or molded into useful or ornamental articles; and so they have always continued to be in demand. The love of adornment has done much to keep the precious metals at a high ratio as compared to other products.

Free and unlimited coinage of gold keeps gold specie, bar metal, and dust at par, while the price of ornaments is determined by the wage of the artificer and the profit of the jeweler. When gold is said to be at par it is in comparison to the securities by which it is purchased. The government stamp on a gold coin guarantees to its owner a legal amount of gold of a certain fineness. Additionally, the stamp on a silver dollar guarantees it to pass as legal tender in all amounts at its legal ratio with gold, while bar silver varies much. The stamp on gold does not change it. It is still a product of value to be exchanged for other values. The value of gold is said to be stable because it is used as a standard by which to compare other values. When in the markets the parity of gold and other products varies, it is because of a change in the necessity or desire of those trading.

Suppose wheat or any other one product would have been made the world's standard of value and legal tender in payment of all bills, the effect would have been the same as with gold. One person would have been short of wheat to meet his expenses. The elevator would have had wheat to loan on approved security at the legal rate of increase; checks would have been given on the elevator; the parity between wheat and other products would have been guessed at or bargained; speculation and big profits would have gone on merrily, collecting the wealth into the hands of a few.

Or, instead of that, suppose the government would have printed on currency paper, "This is legal tender at face value in payment of all bills," and passed them out in payment of expenses or otherwise without any guarantee or provision for their redemption, only that they would be received in payment of taxes. Is there reason to believe that the parity with product of such currency could be sustained? Would it command the confidence of people who in private transactions demand something of intrinsic value or paper secured by a value of a defined amount and kind? Should not a government trade with its people on the same sound basis?

When you accept a fiat dollar you have no assurance that it is worth anything in return, except to pay debts; for that is all the government guarantees. A gold certificate will not only pay your debts but is the equivalent of 25.8 grains of standard gold for each dollar it represents, and at any time can be exchanged for that amount. That is the stablizing influence of the gold standard, and is good as far as it goes.

A fiat dollar could be hoarded, loaned at interest, used in speculation, gambled with, and devoted to all the devilment that could be expected of a good honest gold dollar, provided, however, that you could find anyone who wanted it. It would surely be a cheap way of paying our debts. But why not also save the paper and ink and have the government decree the debts paid? This, to the writer's understanding, would amount to practically the same thing.

When gold bonds are used as a base for currency, and the government's ability to pay is questioned, the currency depreciates to that

amount. The public are learning, and wisely so, to keep their eye on the security and not on the denomation of the paper. Our paper currency is simply a demand note secured by a value of a defined character. When the custom started of issuing such currency the way was opened to use any stable value as its basis.

Commodity Dollar Favorably Seen

THE commodity dollar is coming into favor, and rightly so. Product is the basis of all commercial exchange; and a currency representing it, and secured by it, would be an ideal medium of exchange. There is an enormous wealth of surplus product that, if used as a base for currency, would obviate the necessity of issuing bonds or any other form of interest-bearing paper.

With standard prices based on labor cost every value in the nation could be used as a basis for paper currency; but as long as gold is used as the world's standard for comparing other values it would be necessary to keep all currency at par therewith. This can be done by using the average labor cost of gold production as a wage basis for all production.

When all product, including gold and silver, is produced on the same labor cost basis and priced at labor cost and relative value, the soundness or stability of a paper currency based on one product would be the same as another. Whether the government passed out a currency or issued credit as a checking account, or both, on receipt of product, would be of little consequence; in either case the product would be the security. But if, by extending the base for currency to other products besides gold and silver the country were put on a cash basis, and the legal bank reserves were released, and speculation was eliminated, it is probable that our present volume of currency would be ample.

If Germany and other countries that are short of gold and silver on which to base their currency, would stabilize their other products on a parity with gold and use them as a basis for paper currency, it would release their gold and silver for international business. Rightly standardizing the price of labor and product would cut out the landlord system, also the gambling profit system, and would release the energies of the people. If their wealth did for a time get into the hands of outsiders the people would be receiving the full product of their labor and could soon buy it back in their own right.

Institute such a system; and we will venture an opinion: There will be no more wars "in the interest of democracy," for two reasons; first, when wealth and influences find that they must pay the price of their folly they will say "No"; second, democracy will then have become an accomplished fact.

Gold is the recognized standard of value for international trade, and it will not be wise to discontinue its use until we have found something to take its place or have established business relations among nations on the principle of an equal exchange of values. Any trade balance must be paid in something; if not in gold or other product, then what?

"The love of money is a root of all evil"; i.e., there is no evil but has at times been caused by the love of money. It is equally true that the generous use of money is a great blessing. Nowhere in the Bible is the proper use of money condemned; and as far as my knowledge goes, there is no hint that its use will ever be discontinued. But that the evils arising from the wrong use of money will be corrected, no believer in the Bible will deny.

The Bible condemns usury and increase because they cannot be practised without working injustice. Remove that principle from the workings of trade, and any system of currency secured by the value of product will work as it should. Increase could, and if allowed no doubt would, be practised the same if we had no money. We mention these things in proof of our contention that it is not the kind of money that is wrong but the way we regulate its use. The injustice in the exchange of products is in the price at which they are bartered, and any corrective measure that does not recognize this fact will be of little avail.

"Is it choice whereby the Parsee
Kneels before his mother's fire?
In his black tent did the Tartar
Choose his wandering sire?"

"He alone, whose hand is bounding
Human power and human will,
Looking through each soul's surrounding,
Knows its good or ill.

Carry the Body Well *From the Pathfinder*

THE right use of the body is essential to the best health. The various organs cannot function properly unless the body receives constant care and is carried in an upright position. The commandant of the Army War College at Washington, D. C., issued the following instructions to student officers: "Stand up, sit up, stand tall, sit tall, throw the chest out, make the waist flat, stand and walk forward on the feet, and be strong and healthy." They apply equally well to any person who desires health and good appearance.

When the head is held up, with the chin drawn in, the blood is allowed to flow freely to the brain; as a result the wits are most keen. Breathing is easier, and the blood circulation is at its best, when the body is erect, with the chest held up. A person standing straight has much better color than when the body is drooped and the abdominal organs have a better chance to work.

Both old and young should practise drawing up to their full height. Draw in the chin, pull up the chest, draw in the waist, and feel the weight chiefly on the front part of the feet. Feel tall and walk along as if you own the town [not proudly]; not as if you are ashamed of yourself and everything. When sitting, keep the same position as when standing. Bend the body at the hips, not at the waist line. When in bed stretch out whether lying on the back, face or side—do not buckle in the middle.

Woodrow Wilson, Deceased

WE HAVE no particular desire to magnify either the virtues or the failings of any man, especially when the man is dead; but the death of ex-President Wilson has led some our contemporaries to such extremes of laudation over him that we feel like offering a few calm suggestions. Endeavors have been made to place him on a par with Jesus Christ.

Not only have some of the clergy, with mistaken zeal, proposed to make him one with Washington and Lincoln, but one of them went so far as to quote from Hebrews 11:38, the parenthetical statement of St. Paul in his reference to the ancient worthies of Old Testament times, saying, "Of whom the world was not worthy." One preacher said that the ideals of the former president were so lofty that they could not be comprehended by the many, and the reason given was "because of their dwelling in lower altitudes."

The periodical which gives us the material for this editorial, in its laudation of the dead man seems as ambiguous in its praises as Mr. Wilson was in many of his speeches and writings. Perhaps, after all, it is the viewpoint. The article starts out by saying that it is "out of the question for people to agree on the stature of a great historic figure like that of Woodrow Wilson. Passionate admirers will magnify and bitter foes will minimize that stature," etc. And then it adds: "All will concede that he takes his place as one of the three greatest American immortals." How "all will concede" to something that is "out of the question for people to agree on" is surely reasoning on a plane that is beyond us.

"Washington was great, because he started the republic; Lincoln was great, because he saved the union; Wilson was great, because he headed the nation during the World War, and gave the world the ideal of universal peace through international unity and unselfishness."

We quote further, showing what our author means by Mr. Wilson's unselfishness:

"Bryan resigned from the cabinet [because he and Wilson could not agree], and Wilson forced his successor, Lansing, out as well as Secretary of War Garrison, on account of radical differences. Wilson had 'a single track mind,' as he called it; he wanted his way; he saw his course clearly; and he was convinced that everyone was wrong who did not see things as he did. . . . He denounced as 'contemptible quitters' and 'pygmy-minded men' the senators and others, of both parties, who refused to accept the League of Nations covenant which he had made. . . . When this nation refused to honor the war draft he insisted that the nation, and not he was wrong."

It would seem from the above that Mr. Wilson was self-willed, so domineering and self-righteous that the opinion of others was not worth a whip-stitch to him. The greatness of Abraham Lincoln was in his condescension to others, his

respect for the opinions and advice of his associates; and often he traveled many miles to consult others of recognized ability.

The greatness of these two men is further shown by another sharp contrast: Lincoln was reverential, he trusted God and worshiped the Almighty, as is shown by his speeches and proclamations; while Wilson in his masterpiece, the League of Nations covenant, leaves the Almighty out of consideration, for the reason that if any one was to get the glory for establishing universal peace it was to come to him!

The Bible shows that there would be an attempt made at this time to bring in world-wide peace, without consulting the Almighty as to the ways and means by which it should be established. The Prophet says: "The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord, and against his anointed."

How was this done? Evidently in the League of Nations pact. It was heralded as the "political expression of the kingdom of God on earth" —without consulting God or Jesus Christ.

Jesus spoke a parable of himself as a nobleman going into a far country, receiving a kingdom, and returning; and on his return the attitude of the self-willed, arrogant people is represented in their saying, "We will not have this man to reign over us." (Luke 19:14) But it is said of the rightful Ruler of earth: "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel."—Psalm 2:2, 9.

The League of Nations was anticipated and warned against in the following: "Associate yourselves, O ye people, and ye shall be broken in pieces: and give ear, all ye of far [unrighteous] countries: gird yourselves, and ye shall be broken in pieces; gird yourselves, and ye shall be broken in pieces. Take counsel together, and it shall come to nought; speak the word, and it shall not stand." But the Lord said to His people, those of the holy or righteous nation, the true Christians: "Say ye not, A confederacy, to all them to whom this people shall say, A confederacy; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid [of the things they are afraid of, but] sanctify the Lord of hosts himself; and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread. And he shall be [to you] for a sanctuary; but [to those who desire a confederacy or a league He will be] for a stone of stumbling and for a rock of offense to both the houses of Israel." (Isaiah 8:9-14) The phrase, "to both the houses of Israel," means to the nominal Israelites after the flesh at the first advent of Christ, and the nominal Israelites after the spirit (so-called Christians) at the second advent.

So infallible was Mr. Wilson that he took his opponents to task, saying, "I have seen fools resist Providence before, and I have seen their destruction, as will come upon these again—utter destruction and contempt." We will now quote the laudation following this statement from the magazine whence our information comes:

"No one could voice such a malediction as that unless he felt that he was an inspired instrument of the Almighty—and that is what Wilson believed himself to be."

The deposed Czar of Russia had an "inner" ear; the exiled Kaiser of Germany had an "inner" ear; and here is evidence that the author of the repudiated "fourteen points" had also an "inner" ear. An "inner" ear means that the source of the inspiration comes not from the God of heaven but from the "god of this world," whose cause he was serving in trying to reestablish the old order of things upon the rotten foundation of a withering civilization.

A domineering, overriding, self-righteous, self-wise spirit among the children of men does not come from the God of heaven. The days of plenary inspiration departed with the death of the writers of the New Testament, about nineteen hundred years ago.

Mr. Wilson sallied forth to make the world safe for democracy. Democracy means government by the people. His idea of democracy is alleged to have been: Organize the world into a league of nations; let me be its president; and safety, sanity, and spiritual health shall be yours. That this is apparently true we quote again from those who sing his praises:

"He never for one moment believed he was wrong—and in that he was the ideal zealot. He really believed that a majority of the American people were with him on the league issue, as he said; and even after he had appealed to the people and been rebuffed he refused to accept the verdict."

But Mr. Wilson fooled the people with such expressions as:

"It does not make any difference what kind of minority governs you, if it is a minority; and the thing we must do is to see to it that no minority anywhere masters the majority."

His fine epigrams lulled many thousands to sleep. His "watchful waiting" policy led many to believe he would do the watching. His "be neutral in thought and act" meant for everybody else to do nothing and be quiet. His "too proud to fight" was the opiate by which very many had their senses completely dulled.

These paved the way for the war-lords to turn loose their propaganda in the 1916 election to put over the top a man who hypocritically permitted himself to be placarded upon the billboards of the nation as the savior of the men, women and children of the country, because "he kept us out of war."

For at the same time that a committee of Wall Street financiers were formulating plans, preparing laws of espionage and secret policing of the country, devising means by which the war could be financed in harmony with their word of honor, which had been given to France for them to hold out a little longer and the United States would enter the war on the side of the Allies; and all of this, it is understood, was done with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Wilson.

"Peace on earth, good will to men" is not only a Christian ideal but a prophecy of a fact which will obtain under the rulership of the Prince of Peace, Jesus Christ. Mr. Wilson was an idealist; this was his ideal, but with mental reservations. If peace came, he should have the glory; if the world were made safe for democracy, he should have the praise; if a league of nations covenant were made and universally adopted, God and Christ were to be left out of consideration; he himself should sit upon the pedestal of worshipful adoration and be the prince.

How self-willed and cocksure was Mr. Wilson that he was the vice-gerent of Jesus Christ, and the avatar of God Almighty, and that therefore he must have his way, we perceive from the following culled from a reputable source:

"According to a letter written by Joseph P. Tumulty, his private secretary, Woodrow Wilson had determined to resign from the presidency in 1914 unless congress would repeal the Panama canal tolls. Tumulty quoted the incident as an example of the former president's courage. 'I would not want to be president of a country that would violate a solemn treaty', President Wilson told his secretary. 'In case of failure in this matter I shall go before the country after my resignation is tendered, and ask it to say whether America is to stand before the world as a nation that violates its contracts as a mere matter of convenience, upon a basis of expediency.'"

We should not personally fault Mr. Wilson, too severely; for his long, square, prominent chin, and the boldness of his head in the region of firmness, conscientiousness, cautiousness, approbativeness, and self-esteem indicate that he could be expected to conduct himself in the manner in which he did.

Firmness and self-esteem are manifested in all his acts; approbativeness would prompt him to go before the people for their approval; caution was emphasized in the "watchful waiting" policy; and conscientiousness, overcharged with much learning, part of which at least was built upon a false premise, with large self-esteem and small veneration, would account for his always thinking himself to be right and everybody else to be wrong.

Character analyses by noted psychologists give Mr. Wilson credit for the following virtues:

"Woodrow Wilson does not love his fellow men. . . . He does not refresh his soul by bathing it daily in the milk of human kindness. . . . His determination to put things through in the way he has convinced himself they should be put through is not susceptible to change from influences that originate without [outside of] his own mind. . . . In contact with people he gives himself the air of listening with deference, . . . but in reality it is an artifice which he puts off . . . just as he puts off his gloves and his hat. . . . Selfishness is another conspicuous deforming trait. . . . He is more selfish than cruel. . . . Mr. Wilson is the apotheosis of selfishness because he puts his decisions and determinations above those of any or all others."

"Mr. Wilson has lived too much within himself. He does not submit himself to the corrective processes of association, . . . he believes that he comes out ahead by following the bent of his own temperament. . . . If a big matter is in hand, he is so concentrated upon it that he overlooks the little matter. He has the keenest and truest sense of what is real. Irrelevance cuts him to pieces. When he is at work on a thing that engages his interest, he is like a hound on the scent. Waste of time or any kind of lost motion is like poison to him. . . . He would never have listened to any tattle. In every crisis he backed his man with granite fixity. . . . There were thousands of people who did not admire him [Colonel Theodore Roosevelt], and the President [Wilson] was one of these. When the Colonel presented himself, the President put him and his possible value through a

coldly intellectual process of assessment; and his conclusions were in accordance with his judgment of what would best promote the interests of the country in the war."

"To every one within the household, including house visitors, the President is kindness itself. Once the threshold is crossed, one becomes the trusted friend. The conversation at meals and during the little rest time that follows is easy and delightful, and every one takes part freely. There is not a trace of Presidential arrogance in the President's manner. He and Mrs. Wilson live in an atmosphere of unaffected simplicity. When they were in Paris they declined all invitations when possible. . . . While he was traveling through the West, and speaking twice a day with a headache racking him, . . . he was never a minute late on the whole trip. He is a paragon of order and punctuality. . . . In what he can do well, and likes to do, Mr. Wilson is tireless; but is very indolent about what he is not proficient in. He is not a judge of men. . . . His near sight is defective; but when he looks up and out, no man sees further or more clearly. . . . He has perspective; he is always looking far ahead. He cannot see the trees for the woods. The little things by the way do not distract him; for they escape his attention."

Mr. Wilson's greatness lay in his ability to pass over and not concern himself with the little things of life! One of the authorities says that Mr. Wilson loved mankind in the abstract; that he did not love his fellow men, but that he concerned himself about humanity as a whole; that the "predicaments, perplexities, and prostrations of the individual or groups of individuals make no appeal to him. . . . He says with his lips that he loves his fellow men, but there is no accompanying emotional glow."

So Mr. Wilson could not see a tree; but he could see a grove. He could not see a man; but the world at large he could see. How wonderful! This reminds us of the greatness of Jesus of Nazareth because it is so different. He said: "Consider the lilies, how they grow"; "are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" "the very hairs of your head are all numbered."

Did Jesus not say to the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda: "Wilt thou be made whole?" Did He not say: "He that is faithful in that which is least in faithful also in much"? Did He not say: "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein"?

And did Jesus not speak in parables in order that the individual, the few, might understand, while the mass of mankind might go on in darkness? "Unto you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of God; but unto them that are without, all these things are done in parables: that seeing they may see and not perceive; and hearing they may hear and not understand."

What is the earth from God's viewpoint? Is God unable to see a planet, but able to see "islands of stars" or constellations? God puts all the nations of the earth into a balance and weighs them, and gives his judgment: they are as nothing; they are counted to Him less than nothing, and vanity.

This earth is as a grain of sand, and God does really take notice of it. He calls it His footstool, and He says He will make the place of His feet glorious. The gold is His; the silver is His; and the cattle upon a thousand hills. He has seen our wanderings and our weaknesses; and He has sent redemption.

Glorious things are on the way, but not through the League of Nations, nor through puny man. The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of God and of his Christ, and Christ is King. When Woodrow Wilson wakes up he will become a gentler, more tender, better man, and he will be none too proud of the record of 1917-1918.

The Millennial Day *By A. G. Ramsay (Scotland)*

O glorious Golden Age!
Due time of blessings manifold,
Great day of gladness long foretold
By prophet and by sage.

O sabbath day of rest,
When grinding and oppressive toil
No more earth's happiness shall spoil;
For nations shall be blessed!

O time of perfect peace
When, war's Satanic horror past,
From sin's dread, galling yoke at last
Shall all obtain release!

O paradise of earth!
Once more thy portals open lie,
And millions entering shall not die;
For Christ has vanquished death.

Reports from Foreign Correspondents

CANADA

L'ACTION CATHOLIQUE, a Quebec newspaper which obviously is distinctly partisan along religious lines, comes out with the following interesting item:

"'L'Harpe de Dieu ["The Harp of God"].' Some days ago we put our readers on guard against a dangerous propaganda, propaganda which is not new elsewhere.

"It seems that periodically some men come from no one knows where, but evidently in obedience to a powerful and tenacious organization, offering for sale or giving away Bibles. This year the Bibles have changed into volumes of very attractive form and appearance which have the name of 'The Harp of God, proof conclusive that millions now living will never die,' 'World Distress,' 'Can the Living Talk with the Dead?' etc. The titles are exempt from comment; the works, edited at Geneve, Calvinistic Rome, are but Protestant interpretations of sacred books. That is to say, the duty of those who have let themselves be deceived into buying them, or to whom they have been given, is clearly traced: It is to throw them into the fire.

"If someone similarly came to offer us free some germs of the plague or cholera or the like, we would refuse them or would fling them into the flames. Germs of cholera or of the plague are less dangerous than errors able to kill faith. For faith is much more precious than health or life. Do not expose yourselves to it. To the fire with books like 'The Harp of God' and with those resembling it."

We desire to extend our cordial thanks to *L'action Catholique* for its review of these books and for calling them so prominently to the attention of the Roman Catholics of Quebec. This is advertising which we really appreciate; for it reaches a class direct that we desire to come in close contact with. What *L'action Catholique* does not get clear, however, is the truly distressing (to Rome) fact that Quebec is waking up and that the supine mass at last is questioning the ancient dogmas and their reliability. A refusal to recognize the manifestations of an awakening intelligence has ever characterized the Papal-obscured mind, however; so no doubt Catholic Quebec will share the fate of Catholic Germany as the light of truth searches into the dark places. The world is due for a spiritual awakening. Thank God, it has come!

We would call to the attention of *L'action Catholique* and all who think in the terms as just expressed, the statement appearing in "Le Mystere de Dieu Accompli" ("The Finished Mystery"), concerning a "plague":

"Revelation 16:12: 'And the sixth poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates'—Seemed to the worshipers of the beast and his image to be instituting a new and horrible thing, a people's church, in which there is no place for clergy, collections, church edifices, reverence for one day above another, or in fact any of the customs cherished in the nominal church."

This would indeed be a ghastly thing for the Catholic Church, and the strange part is that the people seem to like the thought of release from such thralldom!

We would further suggest a careful reading of the press report of Premier Tashereau's attitude toward the Hierarchy and its self-arrogated power within the Province. We quote from the *Border Cities' Star:*

"Referring to recent attacks made upon him politically in *L'action Catholique,* the organ of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, flung down the gage of defiance at the Liberal banquet here last night.

Stating what were the political principles of the Liberal party as laid down by its old chief he said that one of these principles was the abolition of the monopoly which certain groups had arrogated to themselves that the 'keys of the kingdom of heaven' were in their possession alone, that they had the exclusive privilege of scrutinizing the hearts of men and the power to pronounce excommunication."

The Edmonton *Journal* reports an appeal for general intercession by the local ministerial association "for material prosperity"; also that "we may make the very best of our material provision". It closes its petition, "That we may be delivered from materialism and selfishness, . . . until we shall find His perfect will and make every material blessing an instrument for the advancement of His kingdom." Guess the answer to that one: First pray for it, then finish your prayer by asking not to have it. We do not wish to appear irreverent, but God Himself might almost be puzzled by some of the prayers which are sent to Him.

Mr. Fredrick Whelen of the League of Nations Union in Great Britain, visited Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, recently. The *Evening Times* of that city reported much interest in his observations. One of the most impressive statements which he made was:

"The army of Poland, a young country not yet five years old, is already larger than that of Austria-Hungary before the war. One hundred percent of the recent loan made by France to Poland was for the purchase of arms and munitions. The battle line between Poland and Russia, with its barbed wire and trenches is unbroken."

It almost looks as though the news that the war is over has not yet reached Poland; or perhaps Poland is too wise to believe it!

The Vancouver *Daily Province,* under the heading, "Signs of the Times," examines the trend in the war-stricken countries to investigate the Christian religion as a means of relief from the intolerable pressure of post-war problems. Canada, with her problems of unemployment, a suicidal immigration policy, and ever-mounting debts, faces a hopeless future, false optimism to the contrary notwithstanding. The Canadians also are turning their thoughts toward the vital message of the truth of Christianity as a relief from their problems, but are showing a marked antipathy for the outworn and baseless platitudes of denominationalism.

Possibly another reason why many Canadians are tired of the denominational church and its sanctimonious attitude toward the bitter problem of every-day living for the majority, is found in news items like the following:

"Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, 'Ralph Connor,' of Winnipeg, was paid a total of $17,640.00 for his services as chaplain in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Dr. Gordon served for a little over four years. Part of this time he was engaged in delivering patriotic addresses throughout Canada and the United States."

This information was given in the House of Commons (Ottawa) in answer to a question by Wm. Duff (Lib. Lunenburg). $4,400.00 a year from the Government, plus a church stipend, plus royalties from works of fiction (the product of his pen, as well as his pulpit), plus royalties from moving picture companies, plus income from dairy interests in Winnipeg, plus income from other investments, plus the glory accruing to a man occupying a bomb-proof job in the fighting forces—and all one has to do is convince the other fellow that his country needs his life for $1.10 per day!

Our local Church Union war wags along. Union is to all intents and purposes an accomplished fact. But the opponents of Union still hope for some miracle to happen if the matter can be made a legal battle in the Courts, even to an appeal to the Privy Council of Great Britain.

So far, the only results seem to be an aroused state of feeling on the part of church men and apathy on the part of the general public. The usual quantity of verbal garbage has been thrown around, enunciated, we must admit, in fairly cultured tones, and clothed in well-turned sentences. "An onion by any other name," to misquote a popular bromide.

Incidentally, there have been some resonant utterances recently at the Methodist Conference, decrying war and calling on all right-thinking people to outlaw war. These last futile struggles of a dying institution, torn by internal dissension, arouse in our hearts a feeling akin to pity—pity that the opportunity to be true to the ideals of the Christian faith has come too late. There is now reserved only a speedy dissolution of these last outposts of the old order, that the new may come in.

Papering the Ground for Larger Crops

EXPERIMENTATION has proved that paper laid on the ground through which pineapple, tobacco, tomato and strawberry plants may grow, will increase the yield from twenty-five to one hundred and sixty-eight percent, make the fruit larger and better flavored, and eliminate the heavy cost of weeding. The experiments have been tried in Hawaii, California, and Florida.

The paper used in the pineapple fields of Hawaii is three feet wide, one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness, and laid in long strips which extend across the field. It is of special manufacture, made of asphalt-treated felt, something like roofing paper, white in color, The paper holds the moisture in the ground, raises the temperature, protects the ground from cracking from dryness, and from packing under hard rains. Holes are made for the plants to grow through; and the paper is kept from blowing away by covering the edges with dirt. The greatest increase of yield is with tomatoes.

Missionary Effort in Mountains of Kentucky *By J. L. Bolling*

THE writer is a Kentucky mountaineer by birth, and has spent the major portion of his life right "in the sticks." Occasionally, he visits relatives and friends there. On the occasion of my last visit I noted increasing activities amongst the sects to gain a foothold in that section. Particularly is this true with reference to the Christian, Presbyterian, and Methodist systems.

The first step toward enmeshing the unsophisticated mountaineer is to send a representative "in there," as the native would express it, and to hold several religious services, usually on the I. B. S. A. plan of "Seats Free and No Collection." This, of course, is merely a bait, an allurement held out to assist in the grand general scheme of entrapping the unwary, and in many respects, ignorant populace.

That the whole plan of evangelization is backed up and fostered by big business there is not the slightest doubt. That region is being developed very rapidly in this "time of the end," or "day of his preparation" for the Golden Age. The people there are getting their eyes open, and are beginning to think in this dawn of the new era. Consequently, it should not surprise us to find Satan and his minions disturbed over the influx of knowledge in that part of his empire or kingdom. Hence he has inspired some of his trusty servants to go there and sow the seeds of error, superstition, and false doctrine.

Mountaineers Detest "Trinity" Theory

ALREADY, the people are beginning to complain about the doctrines which are promulgated. Especially do they detest the theory, or rather teaching, of a trinity of Gods; for be it said to the credit and honor of these noble people that this doctrine, which we all recognize as Satanic, has in the past had no place in their conceptions of the Creator. They do not now believe it, and tenaciously oppose its propagation in the schools. They believe that God is the One Supreme Lord of all; and the Trinitarian idea of a monstrosity of three Gods, all in one, is, to them, repugnant to the last degree.

While it is true that these people possess very erroneous ideas in general on religious subjects, we thus see that they have gotten the highbrow theologians beaten on this score, at least. The citizens of that section are also opposed to the teaching of evolution. They have a simple faith in the whole Bible from cover to cover, as being inspired, and unhesitatingly affirm their belief in an intelligent Creator. An infidel is regarded with horror.

Of course, everyone is a firm believer in eternal torment. We may consider them largely excusable for entertaining this conviction, however. In fact, there are portions of the Kentucky mountains where to "preach agin hell" would be to court a formidable opposition, and even death. The people simply cling to the belief, regardless of logic or Scripture to the contrary; and feeling sure of the existence of "that awful place of eternal torment," and that it is the bounden duty of all to "warn others" of what they deem a sure destiny and reward of the wicked, they quite naturally regard any teaching to the contrary with great alarm, and immediately denounce it and its apostle or exponent, as one of the false teachers forewarned of in prophecy.

To them "the Gospel" is divided into two simple parts; namely, "Do right and go to heaven, refuse to do this and go to hell." And there is the end of it. Denounce or seek to undermine this axiom; and at once "the fat is in the fire." The one doing so is an "infidel" of the darkest color. The writer has for the past ten years sought to enlighten the mountain people, and stamp into their minds a knowledge of the true plan of God for the salvation of mankind and can, therefore, confidently say that nothing but the power of Christ's kingdom can take away the vail of ignorance of the true God, which blinds the minds and beclouds the vision of an otherwise splendid people.

That the mountains of Kentucky are infested with demons there is abundant proof. The people are firm believers in "knocking spirits," "visions," "ghosts" and "warnings" or premonitions, dreams, etc. And in common with the rest of the world, they are convinced that these manifestations are from the departed spirits of dead relatives, or neighbors. Here and there one may find one of those hated "infidels" who, they say, "tries" to disbelieve. But they are few and far between.

The Strategy of Big Business

TO RETURN to big business: The missionary effort is financed by the big business interests of Louisville and Cincinnati, chiefly.

They back the church of their choice, and so the game goes on. But why are the big corporations so deeply "het up" over the everlasting welfare of these thirty-one mountain counties? Ah! there's the point! "Big business desires a feathered nest on Easy Street," as one writer recently remarked, and has an eagle eye on the rich natural resources of Eastern Kentucky.

The sending of preachers to convert "the heathen," as they call the mountaineers, is the same old game or strategy "pulled off" by this giant octopus in China and elsewhere. It is a cunning camouflage; and has in view not the welfare of the mountain people, but their enslavement and subjection. The educational and religious features are merely parts of a well-laid scheme to get possession of the valuable ore beds, coal mines, oil deposits, and timber tracts of that rich, but hitherto neglected and ignored region. Big business has been too busy elsewhere to notice the value of this attractive territory; but, moving on the assumption that the earth belongs to it and not to the Lord, it now proceeds to gobble up this portion along with the rest.

While it may be urged, and truthfully, that educational institutions, built up and fostered in the mountains by denominationalism, aided by the commercial interests, have done and are doing a vast amount of good, it still remains true that this cleaning up and whitewashing of certain corners of Satan's empire has for its real purpose the strengthening and upbuilding of his dominion, now tottering to its fall and final ruin, in which all the false church systems, political organizations, and big business institutions will be dissolved and forever cease to be, as foretold by the apostle Peter, and as decreed by God Almighty.

Some, failing to understand the plan of God, are busy upholding the Babylonish systems in the hope of securing financial reward, and will suffer a terrible punishment from the Lord for refusing to separate themselves from the unclean thing after hearing the Lord's command: "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues. For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities."—Revelation 18:4.

Truth Brings Responsibility

MANY of the mountain folks have heard the truth from the lips of the writer and others. Therefore they have a responsibility not previously existing; and, doubtless, failure to cease supporting Babylon, failure to leave her, will bring an awful retribution. The Lord, being all-wise, is not mistaken in condemning Babylon. He tells us plainly that He knows her works, and sees all her secret wickedness.

Those who claim that Babylon is a righteous institution, and who remain connected with her, thereby call God a liar, or imply by their actions either that they do not believe the Word of God, have no faith in what He says and no respect for it, or that they are wiser than Jehovah. Many are doing this to their own hurt, and when Great Babylon falls they will fall with her.

While it is undoubtedly true that there is considerable credulity and a proneness to believe anything that seems plausible among these people, it is equally true, and indisputable, that the average person born and reared in the hills of Kentucky possesses more knowledge and a better general education than is accredited to them by outsiders. Credulity is everywhere, for that matter. The mountain people of Kentucky possess a rare thirst for knowledge, recognized and commented on by former president Wilson and many others. They are curious and full of interest. They "want to know, you know"; and while this desire is now being gratified, to a certain extent, the real work of enlightenment awaits the ushering in of the kingdom of God.—Daniel 2:44.

Then we may expect that these people in common with all others will joyfully avail themselves of the privileges and opportunities then afforded for all. The suggestion has been made that the Kentucky mountains may produce another Lincoln. We hardly think so. And certain it is that another Lincoln would receive a cold reception from the present ruling factors, corporations and trusts whose enthronement in power Lincoln foresaw and forewarned.

"We sometimes feel the thread of life is slender,
That soon with us the labor will be wrought;
Then grow our hearts to other hearts more tender.
The time, the time is short.

"The time is short. Then be thy heart a brother's
To every heart that needs thy love in aught;
Soon thou mayest need the sympathy of others.
The time, the time is short."

Political Weather Clouds Forecast Kingdom *By A. J. Eshleman*

THE ominous signs of the times portend that mankind are utterly at sea; and reeling to and fro from one election to another is a tacit admission on their part that their ideals are impossible of accomplishment so far as man's ability is concerned, leaving but a somber aspect as to what the future may have in store for them. The people's plea for an administration whose policies will make for untrammeled justice and equality falls on ears that seem to be deeply interested in their welfare until the election season is passed. But while moons wax and wane, the gods of War, Gold and Plunder, take their heavy toll from the people with compound interest; and the erstwhile promises of well meaning administrative officials are pleasantly forgotten in deference to the well beaten paths of privilege.

No Human Panacea

AS FOR the leaders themselves, there are a few sober-minded ones among them who permit no rosy delusions to swell their heads into thinking that all is well when it is not. Their better judgment tells them of a serious situation among the perturbed and disgruntled masses, which is beyond their power to control, and for which they are unable to prescribe a panacea. Such able writers of international fame as Messrs. Brisbane, Wells, Simonds, and others frankly give expressions to their fears for the outcome of present-day toboggan tendencies in matters of politics and finances, unless the turning point is soon reached and we are again on the road to normalcy. This in spite of the evolution theory concoction which they have tendered as food for the mind, elevating to the soul, and as a hope for better conditions by the Darwinian highway—a highway, indeed, which leads in the wrong direction.

Politicians seem blindly contemptuous of their sacred responsibilities, scornfully resentful of any kindly counsel from the direction of an appealing humanity, and cruelly apathetic toward the pressing issues of the day. They strut around with glowing and fatuous promises and pretentions; but back of the scene is a merciless policy bent on complicity with finance and big business interests. These twain are one in mind, body, and strength. Even a Farmer-Labor candidate might become acquainted with this fact and, in time, meekly bow before this mighty giant. Occasionally one dares to inquire: "Is this combination unimpeachable?" But for all such honest inquirers, the religio-political doctors are ready with their hypodermic solution to ease and to quiet the patient quickly before others should become affected.

Decline and Drift of Civilization

IN THE August, 1923, "Current History" may be found an able treatise on "The Decline of Modern Civilization," by Wm. Dudley Foulke, President of The National Civil Service Reform League, in which he draws striking analogies of ancient Roman civilization and our modern civilization. The main points are as follows: The loosening of family ties and discipline; decline of religious faith; drifting of population to the cities; religious and racial intolerance and a decay of the public spirit—all evidences of a decline whose only remedy, he thinks, is a radical change of spirit. But as to the details of how the remedy should be applied, the reader is left to guess. Mr. Foulke, like many others, has felt of society's feverish pulse and has announced that the patient is breathing its last, but holds out little hope of a resurrection under any condition. Apologetic and explanatory eulogies of flowery eloquence and great length will not heal the people's grievances at this belated hour. If only they could see in this onward march of nations the divine hand "which shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will." The only adequate remedy is the on-coming kingdom of righteousnesss and peace, which will soon bid the people to halt from their madness and listen to God's still, small voice.

But let no one construe the writings of THE GOLDEN AGE as fomenting further strife and dissatisfaction. Surely it may be pardoned for constantly proclaiming the King and His kingdom, as all witness the precipitous state of affairs as they now exist. One need but to call to mind a few things which Mr. Foulke omitted in his "Evidences of Civilization's Decline" to further inspire the cry, "How long, O Lord, until thy reign begins to bless?" The war-ridden countries of Europe with their state of famines, pestilences, and general devastation of land area following the wake of the big war; the slum sections of our own metropolitan centers;

the poverty-stricken mining camps; and the overwokred, unrequited farming element in the various grain and vegetable raising sections—all elicit more than a silent yearning for the new kingdom of righteousness and peace. No wonder the masses in exasperation find it difficult to repress their petulant and almost fiery resentment as they vainly try to liberate themselves from intolerable conditions! Truly only the callous heart could rest in a spirit of somnolency and wish the kingdom blessings stayed.

Lord's Kingdom Will Sanctify

THEREFORE let the earth awaken to the the fact that the old world has ended, and that Christ's kingdom is now coming into power, preparing the hearts of the people, and the literal earth itself, for the realization of the "sweet bye and bye." Soon society will comport itself with the high standards of the principles of righteousness and equity, making no longer popular, cruel discriminations between the aristocrat and the lowly, the rich and the poor, the weak and the strong. Soon there will be a refined universal desire to promote the welfare of all, encouraging them to go on to full restitution. Man will be blessed with a true sense of appreciation that the earth is his to explore, subdue, and inherit, but not at the expense of his fellowman. The Bible tells us that no ravenous beast shall go up the highway of holiness (Isaiah 35:9), meaning that there will be no privileged classes which would devour the interests of others, but that all will be free and equal in the pursuit of happiness and everlasting life. Then supreme joy will emanate from hearts that are filled with a consciousness of divine approbation and emanate from homes perfect in conditions. An ennobling interest in the welfare of others will prevail. All this must result from the beneficent reign of the King of glory. Would that the politicians might realize the utter futility of trying to bring society back to worn-out policies and traditions!

May THE GOLDEN AGE readers who are blessed with such a grand conception of the new and better conditions set their house in order so far as lies in their power. May they walk as honestly and honorably as if they were now in the new age. Let them live and practise the truth and righteousness of the kingdom now, and not defer rectitude of conduct until some remote futurity. "What doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" —Micah 6:8.

What Does It Mean? *By Prof. S. A. Ellis*

IT WILL be called to mind that on December 17, 1919, all the planets of the solar system except the Earth were assembled in line with the Sun. These seven planets, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, stood on that day in one straight line with the Sun, the Earth being the only one of the group out of line. This was so interesting and so unusual that we took some pains to discover how long it had been since the same position had existed before. If our calculations are correct, it had been 52,800,700,000,000 years since they had a similar position.

Here is a large field for speculation. I would not say, wild speculation; for many facts are so well known to man that his reason or judgment is pretty well braced up. It is not wild speculation when sufficient facts are assembled to support a deduction.

I offer a few thoughts that suggest themselves to me, which are very interesting, and which may be considered by wiser heads, better posted than myself.

When I remember that astronomers say that none of these planets except perhaps Mars is inhabitable by such creatures as man, and when I associate this fact with another gathered from the Bible, I am led to wonder what relations exist between the Earth and her sister planets, and what in the distant future may be the outcome of this relationship.

It is supreme folly to suppose that our Creator made all these great rolling spheres for no purpose. It is equally foolish to suppose that they were made merely to beautify the heavens for our enjoyment. It is likewise a foolish thought that God made them to glorify or praise Him; for no inanimate object, sphere, rock,

mountain, river or ocean can render praise. Nothing but intelligent beings as men or angels can do this.

From the broadest observation and investigation it is shown that none of these planets is habitable. But what may we expect in the distant future?

The question arises, Why did the Creator pass by so many immensely greater planets than the Earth and start a kingdom of wonderfully intelligent creatures on our small planet? Jupiter, the fifth planet from the Sun, is about 1,300 times as large as the planet Earth. Others are many times larger than the Earth.

From the Bible account of creation we see that God wonderfully emphasized the importance of the Earth and the creature man, to whom He delegated the right to rule the Earth and have dominion over it. In a straightforward manner the statement is made that the Sun was made to give light by day and the Moon by night. These two objects are all that He mentions at creation. Man needs these for his comfort and to help to carry on the work assigned him. The other planets God omitted to name or to mention. When we take up that book, the Bible, and see how wonderfully God has manifested His interest in the Earth and in man, we are wonder-struck and appalled at man's importance in the creative work. In the Bible, the Earth is called God's Footstool.

Then behold God's interest in man since he went astray displayed by the death on the cross of the Son of God for man's redemption! This fact should astonish and humiliate every man; for the first man, we are told, was created a little lower than the angels.

Here is my query: I wonder whether the lining up of these planets at this time has any significance? There they stood at dress parade, as it were, while the Earth stood aloof as looking on. Here was the completion of a great cycle of more than fifty-two trillion years. Does this mark a period in the Earth's history, or the history of man in God's great plan?

There are many things that point to our day, the most important period in man's history. Look at what has transpired during the last five years. The prophecies for the past 6,000 years are focused upon this particular time of trouble now covering the whole earth.

When Jesus stood on Mount Olive talking to His disciples about coming events and about the time when His kingdom would be established, He seems to have lifted His finger and pointed to this time. The events of this time verify His prophetic statements about war, famine, pestilence, etc., which shall precede the establishment of His kingdom.

There are no less than eighty-eight prophetic statements gathered from the Bible that point with index finger to these times. Besides, the Bible, by various figures and illustrations, points to 1914 as the beginning of trouble. Coming back to our former suggestion and speculation, we ask again: Did the peculiar arrangements of these seven have any significance respecting man? Seven is called the perfect number. Were these seven planets witnesses to great events on our planet? How about the planets of the solar system ultimately becoming, in some way, connected by wireless telegraphy, or some other wonderful invention of communication, when they become inhabitable and thus form a great family of worlds in unison and harmony? There are known to exist at least three hundred and seventy-five million suns, with perhaps as many planets around each as are surrounding our luminary.

Is it unreasonable to suppose our Creator will, in the myriad ages to come, bring all these into direct relation and communication? We can only wonder, and say that it is not at all improbable.

Radio-Active Water

THE following is a new method of applying the health-giving qualities of the radium pad:

After exposing the pad to the light, fill a glass jar with drinking water, fasten the pad around the jar of water, and in a few minutes the water is ready for drinking. This makes the best spring tonic to be had. It will also break up very stubborn colds, according to one of our readers.

Earth's New Rulers

A GOVERNMENT of the people, that exercises its powers and functions unselfishly in behalf of the general welfare of all the people, has long been the desire of man. Every form of government has been tried; and none has been found satisfactory.

Well-nigh a fourth of the twentieth century has passed. It has been marked by the greatest material improvement ever known to man. Great advancement in science, invention, and general information has been made; but doubtless there has never been a time when the people were so discontented with their rulers and with their governments as now.

The British Empire is doubtless the most powerful nation on earth. A few rule the masses, who are seething with discontent; and the oppressed are crying for relief. Germany's rulers are entirely unsatisfactory, and constant turmoil exists. Mussolini, who came so rapidly to the front in Italy, and who attracted the attention of the world, is quite unsatisfactory, and is threatened with downfall. France has pushed aside some of her brightest minds, and advanced the more radical element into power. Spain is ruled by a dictator, cruel and relentless, who is looking well to the selfish interest of the few. This may be said of many other nations and rulers. The people are anxious for relief.

A National convention of a great political party assembled in Cleveland, Ohio, and nominated a candidate for the presidency of the United States. Not even all the delegates of that convention were satisfied with the nomination. There was even such a dissatisfaction that on the Fourth of July a new political party assembled and nominated a candidate to oppose the Republican choice. The hosts of another great political party assembled in New York city and nominated a candidate for the presidency of the United States. These political party leaders go before the people, and try to induce them to believe that they can bring about a better condition of government. Whatever the result at the November election, it will not be satisfactory to the people. Discontent will continue to increase; and the ruler, whoever is selected, will please only a small proportion of the populace of the United States.

In every country known under the sun there is a cry of discontent. The people are groaning and travailing in pain, hoping for something better, and not knowing to whom to look. There never was such an opportunity as now to call attention of the people to a new order of things that will bring blessings to them. The men who are missing this opportunity are the theological professors and the clergymen, who stand before the people as sponsors for righteousness and truth. These, however, are repudiating the inspiration of the Scriptures, and have entirely lost sight of God's plan to establish a kingdom of righteousness and peace.

Intelligent Study of Bible Needed

THE purpose of the International Bible Students is not to get converts, but to turn the minds of the people to the Bible, which not only holds the remedy to the ills of nations of earth, but points clearly to the way, so that all people may understand how these ills will be overcome. Why do not the people, without regard to creed or denomination, turn their minds to a careful and honest consideration of the Holy Scriptures, which are given to man for his instruction in righteousness and to point him to the way that will bring the desire of every honest heart? Surely when the great desire of mankind now is for a government that will look well to their interests, insure them freedom of speech, liberty to do what is right, full and complete opportunity to pursue a course of happiness and to reap the blessings of eternal life, every honest person should want to aid them to find out just how these blessings are going to come.

One of the most prominent themes of the Bible is that of the kingdom of God. Jehovah, through His prophet Daniel, referring to the distressing condition which we now see upon the earth and to the perplexity amongst the people and their dissatisfaction with their rulers, said: "And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever."—Daniel 2:44.

It is manifest from this language that Jehovah purposes to establish a kingdom; that He will not call upon selfish men to tell Him how to

run it, but will establish it in His own way and see that the powers thereof are exercised for the general welfare, peace, and happiness of all mankind.

About 4,000 years ago Jehovah made a promise to Abraham, and bound it with His oath, in which He said: "In thy seed shall all the nations of earth be blessed." Abraham understood that his seed would constitute the king, or ruler of the earth, would establish a righteous government; and that through it the blessings would flow out to the people. God did not tell Abraham when this promise would be fulfilled. Abraham died, not having received the promise. Then the promise was renewed to his son Isaac, who pleased Jehovah; and later it was again renewed to the grandson of Abraham, Jacob. Jacob died; and God selected from his offspring twelve tribes and organized these into a nation, to which nation God renewed again the promise. To them He said: "If ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people; for all the earth is mine: and ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation."—Exodus 19:5, 6.

Israel Typical of Coming Kingdom

SAUL was the first king of this typical nation of Jehovah's, and he proved unsatisfactory to the people. Later the son of Jesse, David, was selected to be king and anointed to that office. God's promise to establish in the interest of mankind a kingdom that should bless all the peoples, was narrowed down to David's house. The people of Israel thought that David would become a universal ruler. His life was stormy, and the promised blessings did not come to the people. His son Solomon succeeded him, whose reign was marked by wealth, wisdom, peace and prosperity. Solomon's reign, however, did not bring a fulfilment of the promise.

All the holy prophets of God taught concerning the coming kingdom of the Lord, which He would establish for the blessing of mankind. They uttered many wise sayings, which they did not understand, but which were spoken prophetically concerning that kingdom. Some of these sayings concerning the ruler are as follows:

"The government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, . . . the Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end."—Isaiah 9:6, 7.

"He shall have dominion also from sea to sea." His kingdom shall bring peace to the people. "He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor."—Psalm 72:8, 4.

Relying upon these promises of God's prophets, yet not understanding them, the nation of Israel expected that there would come from amongst them one who would be the ruler of the whole earth, and who would set up an earthly kingdom, through which the blessings would be given.

When Jesus of Nazareth came to them, only a few believed Him to be sent from God; and the nation rejected Him. Those who did accept Him, He taught to pray for the coming of the kingdom which God had promised. The chief portion of His teaching to His followers was concerning that kingdom. Jesus was crucified, arose from the dead; and thereafter His disciples were instructed of the Lord, understood God's purposes, and proclaimed the kingdom. They taught the people according to Jesus' words, that in a time future the promised kingdom would be established and the blessings that Jehovah had promised would come to all the nations.

Church Lost Its Vision of the Kingdom

THE Church was established by the Lord. The term church means a called-out class of people, separate from the world. This body of Christians taught the same thing. Within a short time, however, the true light began to grow dimmer amongst those who were leaders in the Church, and they misconceived and mistaught the purposes of the Lord. Then for many centuries good, honest Christians taught that the kingdom of God is a heavenly kingdom only, and that all who will ever have any blessings whatever must die and go to heaven.

Now in modern times a new school of theological professors and teachers have taken over all ecclesiastical affairs; and they refer to the early teachings of the prophets, the Lord and the apostles as "primitive religion". They disregard the Scriptures as God's inspired Word; they deny that much of the Bible is the Word of God. Consequently there is a famine in the land for

the understanding of what the Bible really means.

Two Phases of the Kingdom

THE apostle Peter, under inspiration, described the conditions that we now see prevailing in the world, and called attention to the heavens being on fire, the elements melting with fervent heat. Then he said: "Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."—2 Peter 3:13.

It is manifest from this, and other corroborative texts, that there are two phases of God's kingdom: The heavens represent the invisible phase, while the earth represents the visible phase. All Christians understand and believe that Jesus Christ is a spirit; that He is not visible to man, and will not be; and that the faithful, overcoming Christians, who participate with Him in the first resurrection and reign with Him in glory, shall also be invisible to man; that no man will ever behold a divine spirit being and live, because that is God's rule.

The Scriptures abundantly teach that there will be a visible phase of God's kingdom. God formed the earth to be inhabited; He made it not in vain. He promised that the earth shall abide forever, and that it shall be a habitation for man. Since He so abundantly promises a righteous government we may be sure He has an arrangement by which earth's rulers shall be righteous men, men who will look well to the general welfare and interest of the people; and this is what constitutes the new earth; meaning thereby that society will be organized upon a righteous basis, in which selfishness will not be permitted to manifest itself.

Who then in all the earth could fill the requirements to rule in righteousness? There is not a man living on the earth today, in any nation, whom all the people would be willing to risk as their governor and ruler. The Lord is equal to the occasion, however, and will provide rulers.

Doubtless many of you have heard that the Jews shall again rule the earth. This has been much misunderstood. Not every man that is a descendant of Abraham is a Jew, by any means. Be it known once for all that those profiteering, conscienceless, selfish men who call themselves Jews, and who control the greater portion of the finances of the world and the business of the world, will never be the rulers in this earth. God would not risk such selfish men with such an important position.

God Provides the Righteous Rulers

LET us now examine the Scriptures and find how God purposes to place in the earth righteous rulers. Remember the apostle Paul, like the other apostles, wrote under inspiration of the holy spirit. In the 11th chapter of Hebrews the Apostle enumerates a list of men covering a period from Abel down to John the Baptist.

"City" is used in the Scriptures as a symbol of government. Discussing the course of these men the Apostle says in that chapter that they looked for a city (government) which will have foundations, whose builder and maker is God. Then he adds: "These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth. . . . But now they desire a better country [government], that is, an heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for he hath prepared for them a city [government]." (Hebrews 11:13, 16) After naming such as Abel, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, and others, the Apostle continues: "And what shall I more say? for the time would fail me to tell of Gideon, and of Barak, and of Samson, and of Jephthae, of David also, and Samuel, and of the prophets: who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens. Women received their dead raised to life again: and others were tortured, not accepting deliverance; that they might obtain a better resurrection: and others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonment: they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword: they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins; being destitute, afflicted, tormented; (of whom the world was not worthy:) they wandered in deserts, and in mountains, and in dens

and caves of the earth."—Hebrews 11:32-38.

Why should men undergo such great hardship, persecution, and faithfully endure it unto death? The answer is, They had faith in God's promise; they fully trusted Him that in His due time He would establish a kingdom of righteousness; and they believed that they would be resurrected from the dead and have some part in this new government; for, says the Apostle, they thus endured that "they might obtain a better resurrection."

The Scriptures abound with proof that when the heavenly phase of the kingdom is established and in full operation, the resurrection of the dead shall begin; and that these faithful men of old, who died, shall be the first that shall be resurrected on earth.

"No Man Hath Ascended to Heaven"

MANY Christians have believed and taught that these faithful men, from Abel to John the Baptist, all died and went heaven; but that cannot possibly be true. Long after all of them had died, and even after the beheading of John the Baptist, Jesus of Nazareth, who spoke with absolute authority, said: "No man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven."—John 3:13.

After that, the apostle Peter, under inspiration, speaking specifically of David, who had long been dead at that time and who is mentioned in the Scriptures as one of the approved of God, said: "For David is not ascended into the heavens."—Acts 2:34.

John the Baptist was one of the last of these prophets; and of him Jesus said: "Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist; notwithstanding, he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he [John]."—Matthew 11:11.

It is manifest from this statement that neither John the Baptist, nor David, nor any other of the men who died before our Lord's death will be in the invisible kingdom.

Again, concerning these faithful men enumerated by the Apostle, Jesus said: "Many shall come from the east and west, and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven." (Matthew 8:11) It is quite certain that these will not sit down in the invisible part, but will sit down on earth.

Referring again to Hebrews 11, concerning these men the apostle Paul said: "And these all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise; God having provided some better thing for us [the church], that they without us should not be made perfect."—Hebrews 11:39, 40.

It is clear from these Scriptures that these faithful men of old, who were tried and approved, who were true and faithful to God and to righteousness, are to have a resurrection better than the people generally; that they are to be seen amongst men on earth; and that the people shall come from the east and the west and from all quarters of the earth and sit down with them. What, then, shall be their position?

Righteous Rulers' Position on Earth

DURING the whole period of Israel's history these faithful men were called the fathers in Israel; and from then till now Christians have spoken of them as the fathers in Israel, as indeed they were. From the words of the Apostle just mentioned, they without the Christ could not be made perfect. It is manifest that when the invisible part of Christ's kingdom, the heavenly phase, is completed, these faithful men of old would be perfected. We have, then, the clear statement of the Prophet as to what shall be their position. He says: "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou [the Christ] mayest make princes in all the earth."—Psalm 45:16.

A prince is a ruler. These men, when raised from the dead perfect in body, perfect in the sense of justice, having no selfish interests to serve, and being the direct representatives of the Lord, shall constitute the rulers of the earth. The word "children" means offspring, or ones who get their life from a common father. Christ will grant life to them under the terms of the new covenant, and then they will indeed be the children of the Christ. They will receive their instruction from the Lord, and will carry it out in the earth. The new heavens will be the new spiritual ruling powers, Christ and His bride, the Church invisible, directing the affairs of the earth; whereas the new earth will be a new order of society, managed and directed by these faithful men of old, resurrected as perfect human beings. Upon these the people can rely and trust absolutely to look well to their interests.

When the people have absolute confidence in the honesty, integrity and the power for good of their rulers, then they will settle down and be quiet and pursue a course that will lead to happiness. The affairs of earth will become stable, and gradually selfishness will fade away.

Just at this time the people of earth are greatly agitated as to how they can prevent war, how they may establish a World Court that would hear the differences between men and settle them aright; but they have no confidence in the schemes offered.

But there shall be a new World Court which shall be established by divine appointment. It will judge in righteousness, and decide equitably all questions and controversies that are brought before it. For this we have often prayed: "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth."

Am I My Brother's Keeper? *By Chas. W. Apgar*

THE question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" by Cain in the early history of the human race, has never been settled satisfactorily in the minds of the majority. It seems all right in theory, but not in practice. So it is still the rule to care for Number One first. The god of this world (Satan) would have us ignore all responsibilities toward our fellow citizens. This disposition seems to have carried some still further and to have caused them to resent any manifestation of interest in their behalf by friends or neighbors, making it very hard for those having the spirit of brotherly love and neighborly interest.

Inasmuch as we naturally desire to be entirely independent of the remainder of the human family, the spirit or disposition "to get and to hold" for the future for ourselves and dependents, makes it so much the harder for our brother to keep himself, to say nothing of being his brother's keeper.

The argument of the Socialists for the betterment of Society seems logical and sound. Although they must wait until the Golden Age is more thoroughly established before they see this rule of brotherly love in operation, where the comforts and necessities of life shall be more evenly distributed, yet it will come on a larger and grander scale than their fondest expectation. God's plan as typified by the dividing of the land by tribes when the Israelites entered Canaan, and by the further division by the tribes into families, and God's system of Jubilees to restore to the original owner any lost estate, are sufficient to suggest what will happen early in the Golden Age.

The disposition of Cain to shirk and deny any responsibility toward our brother has prospered and grown until human life is almost outside of our considerations. For this reason poison is easily procured by those who would suicide or murder; revolvers may be had by anyone to rob or to murder. The bootlegger and the dope peddlers ply their trade among the unfortunates, knowing of course that they are hastening the demise of their victims, and so on. And why? Just because they can make an easy living; and then, of course, they are not their brothers' keepers. They will not assume any responsibility for the damage of poison, guns, and dope.

There is a reason for this. Did not the preacher and priest ignore the welfare of our young men so as to preach millions of them into a premature death in the trenches? Must we not put them into the same list with those who are not their brother's keeper? We wonder whether they realize that it was the spirit of Satan that Cain manifested when he uttered these words. We wonder whether they can see any resemblance between their own warblings (especially since 1917) and Cain's excuses. If God should ask those preachers and priests: Where are the six million brothers who failed to return from the battle front? we wonder whether they would say: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Young Mr. Rockefeller gave the following reply to those that inquired about the welfare of his employés in his mines and smelting-works in the West (where his profits were immense): that he would not be responsible for the welfare of employés. This reply is just a sample of all of capitalism. The politicians likewise fail in their responsibilities.

Rules for the Christian

THE Christian (one having the spirit of the Master) is exhorted to follow in His steps; and He laid down His life for His brethren.

"Hereby know we love, because he [Jesus] laid down his life for us; and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren. But whoso hath the world's goods, and beholdeth his brother in need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how doth the love of God abide in him?" (1 John 3: 16, 17. R. V.) The principle of gaining life was laid down by our Lord—"He that findeth his life shall lose it: and he that loseth his life for my sake, shall find it." (Matthew 10: 39) "Whosoever shall seek to save his life shall lose it; and whosoever shall lose his life shall preserve it." (Luke 17: 33) Expressed in our own words these texts would convey a thought like this: "The best way to gain life is to help others to live."

The spirit of Cain would have us kill our enemies for fear that they may kill us through jealousy. Thus during the World War nearly one-half of the world tried to kill off the other half. About twelve millions died in this way, releasing such an amount of nitrogen gas from their decaying bodies that we had of necessity to breathe harder if we would get our needed supply of oxygen. This made possible the easier conveying of disease germs and resulted in twenty million deaths by the "flu." Pestilences have always followed wars, the out-working of God's law of retribution, which is sure and invincible. The war also upset our economic arrangement to such an extent that nine times the war victims were claimed by famine. So can we not see that when one sends others forth to destroy he kills himself? Any exercise of hate or extreme passion toward our fellows breeds disease in ourselves.

When anyone is truly exercised by love, he will desire to make the world a safe place for the other fellow to live in, and the other fellow will reciprocate. Then we shall have more plowshares and fewer swords. Not only is this true of all classes or nations toward one another, but it is true of families. The same principle also applies to animals which, originally tame, have received from us our beastly spirit, and have become dangerous companions for us. Many of us have no time for flowers, but God says that the whole earth shall blossom as the rose.

Flowers give to the air a proper balance, and thus increase our health and vigor. Flowers take up the carbon dioxide and throw off oxygen. We want the oxygen, but have no need of nitrogen. The air is now over seventy percent nitrogen; so over two-thirds of the air we breathe is inhaled and expelled from our lungs without any benefit. Not only that, but it is harmful; for our vitality is less by reason of less oxygen. When the people learn this simple truth, we shall have more flowers. Oh, hasten the day, the Golden Age when this earth will become a paradise and mankind will have the "more abundant life"!

God's Ways Are Equal

IF MEN still desire to shirk their responsibilities toward others or to repel those who are pleased to render service, read the following:

"Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: Naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me. Then shall the righteous answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungred, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee? Or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee? And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.

"Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels: For I was an hungred, and ye gave me no meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me not in: naked, and ye clothed me not: sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not. Then shall they also answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungred, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee? Then he shall answer them, saying, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me. And these shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life eternal."—Matthew 25: 34-46.

Now answer our question: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

[326]Jesus said: "No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him." (John 6:44) The man now is drawn to Jesus by what he learns of Jesus, what Jesus has done for him, and by his own desire to follow a different course. When one ceases to approve the worldly course and begins to seek after the Lord, he is in that condition mentioned by the Apostle as seeking God, "if haply they might feel after him, and find him." (Acts 17:27) When he is drawn to Jesus, seeking God, then he is converted. He is now in the condition spoken of by the Apostle when he said: "Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out." (Acts 3:19) Repentance means a change of mind respecting one's relationship to evil; and conversion means a change of one's course. But neither repentance nor conversion, nor both together, brings the individual into relationship with God. Being drawn to Jesus, he must exercise faith. Faith means *first* to understand and believe that God exists; that He is the great rewarder of them that diligently seek Him; that the Bible is His Word of truth; that Jesus is His beloved Son and our Redeemer; and *then* to rely confidently upon these things and prove this reliance by his action. —Hebrews 11:1, 6.

[327]He now needs information to increase his faith, and the Prophet has written: "The testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple." (Psalm 19:7) To such now as are feeling after God, through Christ Jesus this message comes: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." (Matthew 11:28) Heavy laden means to be weary of the sinful course of the world and to have a desire to be relieved of this burden. Such a one says: 'I am tired of the wrongful course. I want to follow the right course, to know God, and to do His will.'

[328]Now being drawn to Jesus, he learns through the Word that he must do something. To him Jesus says: "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." (John 14:6) What can one who is now repentant and changing his course, but still a sinner, do to come into harmony with God? He is informed that it will cost him much. So Jesus says to him: 'Sit down and count the cost.' (Luke 14:28) He learns that it will cost him all he has, namely, the surrender of himself to the Lord. The next step for one, then, to become a Christian is to make a consecration; that is to say, to commit himself to the Lord and His arrangements. And this he may do by saying in substance: 'Blessed Lord, I commit myself to thy arrangements; here I am. Do unto me according to thy holy will. I desire to do thy will.'

[329]Neither the Lord Jesus nor the heavenly Father coerces any one, but we must come to the Lord voluntarily, seeking His aid. This is clearly indicated as necessary to become the follower of Jesus by the words the Master used: 'If you will be my disciple, you must deny yourself, then take up your cross, and follow me.' (Matthew 16:24) Self-denial means an agreement to abandon one's selfish course and to agree to do the will of the Lord. It means a full and complete surrender of oneself to the Lord. And this is consecration, the setting aside of oneself to do the Lord's will.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

How is one drawn to Jesus? ¶ 326.

When may it be said of one that he is converted? ¶ 326.

Define the difference between repentance and conversion. ¶ 326.

Do repentance and conversion bring one into relationship with God? and if not, why not? ¶ 326.

Define faith. ¶ 326.

What is necessary to increase faith? ¶ 327.

What does Jesus say to those who are seeking after God and who are weary? ¶ 327.

What is meant by being weary and heavy laden? ¶ 327.

How can one come to the Father? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 328.

What does Jesus say to the truth-seeker concerning the cost? ¶ 328.

What is the meaning of consecration? and how may one consecrate himself to the Lord? ¶ 328.

Is it proper to compel consecration to the Lord? ¶ 329.

What does Jesus say in reference to becoming His follower? ¶ 329.

Define the term "self-denial". ¶329.

CONTROVERSIES

Controversy continues to widen the breach among the sects of Christendom. A discussion that engenders no little distrust in all the orthodox beliefs is going on.

To most observers the views of both sides seem amiss. Surely the leaders of Christendom, if they are right, ought to find some fundamental doctrines, at least, upon which they can agree. But they have not done so.

Perhaps they fear that such a course would require a too thorough abandoning of their man-made doctrines and dogmas and a consequent loss of prestige. Their widely-divergent interpretations have already accomplished this, however.

With this discussion persisting, one cannot avoid taking sides—but there is the disposition to dogmatism.

A proper investigation of the Bible should assemble its teachings with that searching analysis which finds truth. To submit your own religious views to this test an unprejudiced examination would be such as would not be affiliated with either the Modernists or the Fundamentalists.

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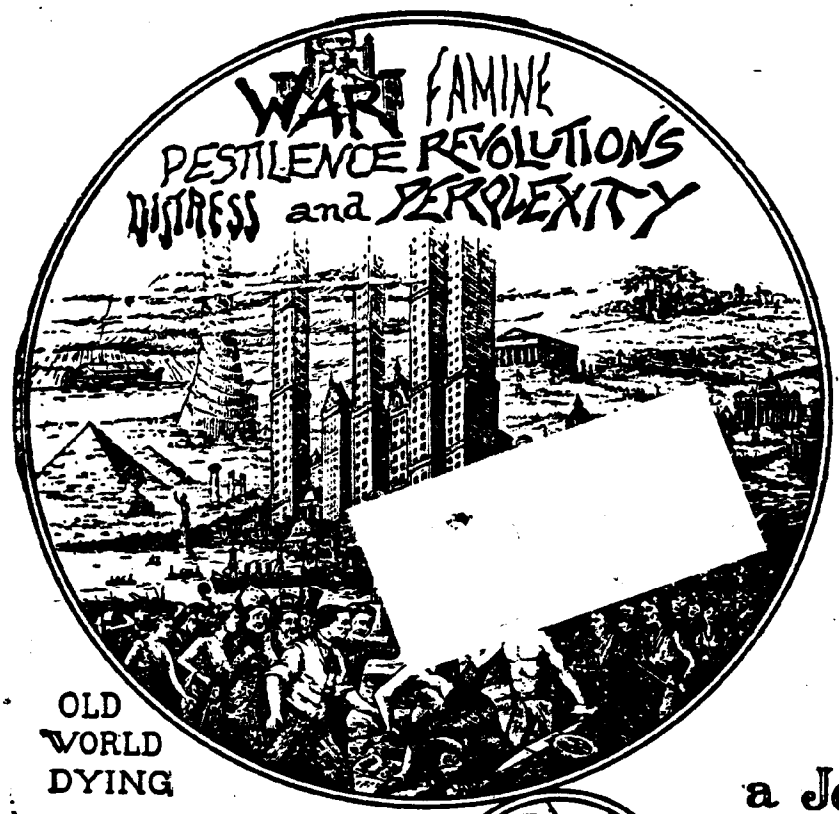
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a Journal of fact hope and courage

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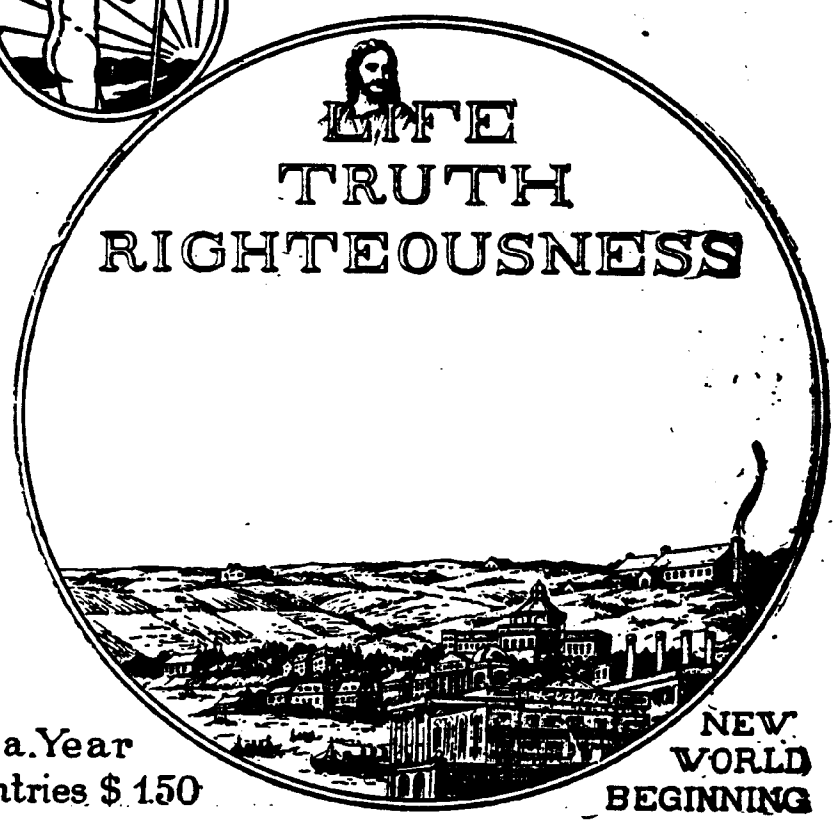


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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Labor and Economics

Mines in India 773
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Social and Educational

The Publishing of Facts 789

Political—Domestic and Foreign

A Digest of World News 771
Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Russia, Albania 771
Bulgaria, Italy, The Vatican 772
Greece, Palestine, Armenia, Liberia 773
China, Japan 774
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand 775
Conscripting Childhood 790
Catholic Influence in Germany 793

Science and Invention

Everlasting Life on Earth 776
Man Living in Abnormal Conditions 778
Semi-Gaseous State of Saturn 778
Results of the Great Deluge 780
Devitalizing Agencies at Work 781
Mars Now in Glacial Age 784
Nitrogen Gas as Fertilizer 785
Eternal-Life Prospects for Millions Now 786
God's Glory in the Heavens 791
Relative Sizes of Solar System 791
Measuring the Stars 793

Travel and Miscellany

Golden Rod (Poem) 787
Winds and Storms Make Character 794

Religion and Philosophy

Remarkable Feats of Heathen Priests 771
The Law of Retribution 794
Jews Punished for Disobedience 796
Spain Reaped her Crop 797
Studies in "The Harp of God" 799

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A Digest of World News

[Radio-cast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor.]

Czecho-Slovakia

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czecho-Slovakia, Dr. Edward Benes, is accredited with much of the growing influence of Czecho-Slovakia at this time. He is an ex-college professor and a Socialist; and spends a considerable portion of his time traveling from country to country, studying conditions or forming acquaintances among the crop of new statesmen that have sprung up in Europe.

Reports indicate that Czecho-Slovakia is having political trouble as a result of the activities of three Catholic churches now contending for supremacy within that territory; namely, the Roman Catholic, the Greek Catholic, and the new national Czecho-Slovak Catholic Church. We do not suppose that our advice is wanted, but nevertheless we would say that the best thing these priests could do would be to get out of politics as quickly as possible—and to stay out.

Hungary

THE outlook for Hungary is said to be good. The expenses of the government have been reduced; the heroes of Hungary's numerous wars have been given an honorable pat on the shoulder with a sword instead of anything more substantial; the revenue is double what it was expected to be; and as a consequence Hungary has been able to borrow from Europe all the money needed for reconstruction purposes.

Latvia

IT SEEMS as if Northern Europe has everything that nobody else wants. Among other curiosities at this time, it has at Riga a boy four years old who has a mustache and beard. We have heard of bearded ladies; we even heard in one instance of a bearded lady that was the father of another side-show freak; but this idea of children born with a full set of whiskers strikes us as a little too much for this world.

Russia

THE Soviet Government, not being able to come to an agreement with the British Government as to when and how they shall surrender to the British owners the factories and mines which they have seized, is now cleaning out a great assortment of secret corridors under the Kremlin. In excavating these underground passages, they are hoping to find the library of Ivan the Terrible and a great hoard of gold, silver, and precious stones supposed to exist somewhere in the Kremlin Hill.

The population of Moscow is now given as one and one-half million; a growth of a half million since the World War. Almost the entire population of Moscow is engaged in some way in administering the affairs of the Soviet Government.

At Leningrad, five out of seventeen judges convicted of corruption have been executed.

An important step forward is announced from Moscow in the determination to change from the alphabet now in use in Russia to the Latin alphabet. It is quite likely that this change will ultimately go into effect throughout the whole of Russia, as it did only about thirty years ago in Roumania.

Albania

CIVIL WAR, which began last June in Albania, is virtually ended in the overthrow of the government by the rebels. The rebel movement seeks the relief of the common people and the punishment of criminals. Oddly enough, the new ruler of Albania is a Harvard man; and in capturing the government he has turned Albania from a monarchy into a republic. Thus one after another European kings go

into the ash can, never to emerge. Although we hear little of Albania, yet that country is actually twice the size of the State of Massachusetts. It is claimed that the modern Albanians are descendants of the ancient Roman gladiators. Many of the learned profession of Italy are said to be of Albanian birth. Albania has its own separate language and literature.

Bulgaria

IN ORDER to preserve peace in the Balkans, the Government of Bulgaria has been offered any port on the Ægean Sea which it may select. But this offer, made by the Government of Greece, which now controls all the ports accessible to Bulgaria, has been conditioned upon the Bulgarian Government's recognition of Greek sovereignty in the port in question. This the Bulgarian Government has refused to concede.

Italy

IT HAS just been brought to light that the musicians of Rome went on a strike in the year 311 B. C. It seeems that they were accustomed to having once a year what might be described at the State drunk; but in the year in question the State first failed to provide the liquid fire, and the musicians retired to a distance. At length a sufficient quantity of wine was sent to them to get them all as drunk as a candidate to a political convention; and in that way the authorities ended the strike.

The Italian naval and airplane forces are being rapidly increased. It is claimed that by the end of July Italy will have 5,000 airplanes of all sorts.

One of the severe critics of the present Government of Italy was Giacomo Matteotti, a multi-millionaire Socialist. On Tuesday, June 10, while walking in the neighborhood of his home, he was seized by five men, thrown into a closed motor car, driven thirty miles out of Rome, and stabbed to death. The finger of suspicion of being implicated in the murder pointed so directly to a member of Mussolini's cabinet (who is in touch with the Sinclair Oil interests and who has become suddenly rich) that the entire cabinet placed their resignations in Mussolini's hands. It is claimed that Matteotti was murdered as he was about to deliver a speech attacking the Fascisti for their relations with the Sinclair Oil interests. The editor of the *Corriere Italiano*, the most important Fascisti paper in Rome, was connected with the murder by having hired the motor car into which Matteotti was thrown, and then having published two different stories of his connection with the incident. Mussolini himself is believed to be entirely innocent of this murder. Several of the Fascisti leaders have fled or have undertaken to flee from Italy. A week after the killing of Matteotti, the city of Rome was placed under martial law, 5,000 Fascisti militiamen fully armed being stationed in the city. Members of the Italian Socialist Party in Paris profess to believe that Mussolini was the real instigator of the Matteotti murder, and that he will do nothing toward punishing the actual murderers.

It is believed that the five kidnappers have been found. One was captured at sea in a motor boat, just as he was about to enter French waters; and as he was arrested he is said to have made the remark, "It is all up with me." Another was arrested near the summit of the Alps as he was about to enter Switzerland. He started to climb out of a window of a hotel where he was dining, but changed his mind when he suddenly felt the muzzle of a musket pushed against his stomach. Three others were arrested as they were about to sail from Brindisi to Albania under false passports. It is said that when buried in the Campo Verano Cemetery in Rome, the body of Matteotti bore nineteen bullet holes and five knife stabs, and was covered with bruises. Matteotti is said to have put up such a gallant fight against his captors as virtually to compel them to kill him or to acknowledge defeat at his hands.

The Vatican

THE Lord Jesus said of himself that He was meek and lowly of heart. The Pope is proud and lofty. Current press despatches just at hand give an illustration: The Prince of Abyssinia, who is visiting the King of Italy, dare not go directly from the residence of the King of Italy to the Vatican. He must take the royal automobile from the royal residence to a hotel, and then climb out of the royal automobile and get into a Papal car bearing the Papal colors and go to the Papal residence, where he will then be permitted to call on the Papal potentate.

About the same time that the newspapers were publishing the arrangements under which the Pope would condescend to speak to a Prince of Abyssinia who was being entertained by the King of Italy, there also appeared in the papers a bull announcing that the next year is to witness a pilgrimage of two million holy men who have been admonished by the Pope to come to Rome in a spirit of mortification. We cannot help but think how apt it is that this command of the Pope is called a "bull".

The New York *Times* tells us that at the first Papal Jubilee it required two men standing at the altar of St. Paul night and day with rakes in their hands, to rake in the *pecuniam infinitam*. Probably the present Pope also hopes to rake in more *pecuniam infinitam* during the Holy Year just opened.

It is reported that the Vatican is making arrangements with the Marconi Company to connect the Vatican by a vast scheme of radio installation with the entire Catholic world.

Greece

A WRITER in the New York *Times* estimates that there are now in Greece at least 100,000 persons who have lived for longer or shorter periods in the United States, and that there is no village in Greece too small to have several families who receive letters regularly from their American relatives.

India

STATISTICS of Indian mines show that there are 522 colliery companies, some of them with annual dividends as high as 165 percent. The figures show that in these mines there are 7,602 children under twelve years of age, 78,806 women, and about one-sixth as many men. The fatal-accident rate in India in 1921 was fourteen for every million tons raised as against five for every million tons raised in England.

In the effort to explain how the heathen priests of India are able to walk on red-hot stones in their bare feet without being burned, *The Scientific American* calls attention to the fact that the priests always use for this exhibition basalt, a volcanic rock which is such a poor conductor of heat that it is possible to have the rock red-hot on one end and comparatively cool on the other. However, they admit that while these heathen priests walk across these hot stones in their bare feet without injury and without even showing any sign of being burned, yet every other person who has tried it has been terribly burned. The true explanation of this phenomenon is that the demons whose servants these heathen priests are have powers unknown to human beings by which they are able to perform feats otherwise unexplainable.

Palestine

THE British Government is installing a powerful broadcasting and receiving station on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem. The Palestine Foundation Fund has also installed a broadcasting station. All of the radio programs are given in Hebrew, which has now become the everyday language of Palestine.

The territory east of Palestine called Transjordania, which has been nominally an independent kingdom for the past few years, is now becoming again a province of Palestine proper, the British Government having re-assumed control of the territory and having abolished the various ministers who composed the Transjordanian Government.

Armenia

AN ARMENIAN writing for a publication of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, declares that the people of Armenia, Persia, and Turkey have more money per capita than in European countries; that ninety-five percent of their houses, farms, and lands are all paid for; and that they have plenty of money besides. This they put into earthenware jars and bury in cellars of their houses, or else put it into gold pieces which their wives and daughters wear in strings around their necks. He suggests that there is a great field for American bankers in these countries. This seems reasonable to us.

Liberia

A GERMAN explorer has been accused of stealing one of the gods of Liberia. It seems that the natives have a sacred grove within which was a sacred stone engraved with the figure of a sacred alligator without a tail. Before this shrine certain of the West African tribes have worshiped for centuries. It seems

that the chief of the tribe that owned the tailless alligator allowed the German explorer to take a picture of it upon the payment of $5, but the explorer, Mr. Schomborg, took not only a picture, but the god itself and sneaked out of the country with it in his valise. This was an unkind way to treat a god. The Hamburg District Court is now trying to decide who owns the god.

Several important railway lines are in process of construction in Africa, all the way from Algeria in the north and west to Rhodesia in the south, where a number of railways are completely changing the map of the country.

China

THE American Government has done a fine thing for China in the act of Congress approved May 21, 1924, cancelling the indemnity which China was obligated to pay the United States on account of the Boxer outrages. China will use this money for educational purposes, as it did a similar fund released by the United States Government in 1908.

Uncle Sam is forever digging down into his pocket to help some other country; but with the solitary exception of England, not one of them ever pays the least attention when he wants even a smile in return, to say nothing of paying back the money loaned.

During the World War Uncle Sam loaned $5,000,000 to help put the Chinese Eastern Railway in good condition. The control of the propery is now in the joint hands of China and Russia; and when Uncle Sam wanted to know how about his $5,000,000, the Chinese minister at Washington virtually told him to go and jump off the dock.

The southern part of China is kept in disorder by American firearms made by all the principal manufacturers and smuggled into the country in boxes and barrels which are falsely labeled. During the year 1923 nearly 2,000 guns were seized on the Hongkong wharf, eleven of them being machine guns. There were also about 150,000 rounds of ammunition seized. It would seem as though the United States Government, which has refused to allow the shipment of arms to Mexican rebels and Cuban rebels, should as effectually stop the shipment of arms to Chinese rebels and bandits.

Banditry is spreading rapidly over China. Missionaries and others are being captured and held for ransom. The Chinese army itself is made up largely of ex-bandits. Large numbers of the bandits are operating in soldiers' uniforms, and nearly all of them are armed with the regulation army rifles.

A bad piece of business occurred at Canton on June 19. Some person, whose identity is unknown, threw a bomb into the dining room of the Victoria Hotel, in which a number of Europeans were having their evening meal. The bomb exploded, killing five persons and more or less seriously injuring forty-eight more.

An interesting item chosen from a survey of gas and electric companies shows that among millions of customers, the Chinese pay their bills the most promptly. The same survey shows that the poor pay their bills much more promptly than the rich.

Child labor is on the increase in China. Many children of eight or nine years of age, and some under seven, are employed.

Japan

CYRUS E. WOODS, who resigned as ambassador to Japan, arrived home. Mr. Woods explains the Japanese frame of mind by saying that Japan does not want to force immigrants upon the United States if we do not wish to receive them; that they would be willing to agree to almost any form of restrictive treaty; but that the Japanese national pride is cut to the bone by the exclusion provision in the immigration bill; and that while there is deep feeling against America among all classes of Japanese, yet Mr. Woods declares that he knows of no action that was not in keeping with the dignity of the people of a great nation. He says that the present feeling will not die out, and that the thing for our Government to do is to modify the law to meet the sentiment of the Japanese.

An incident which may possibly affect the Japanese-American situation unfavorably has occurred in a suburb of Los Angeles. A Japanese merchant named Kawamoto, who had lived in Los Angeles for twenty-three years, was summoned to the door of his home, and told by a group of whites to get out right now or be put out. Prior to this a placard had been tacked on his front steps reading, "Shall it be America or Japan?" We think that there is no question but

that Mr. Kawamoto and his family would be quite safe anywhere in the heathen regions of darkest Africa. We are not sure what is the explanation of this fact. California has plenty of clergymen, while the interior regions of heathen Africa have very few.

The despatches show that besides ordering Kawamoto to move away, the crowd of whites mobbed him and his wife and a third Japanese by the name of Ynaito. It is said that there were ten women and six men in the white mob. Meantime, the Japanese people are sending reassuring messages to the people of America telling them not to worry, for Americans in Japan are safe and well protected. And we remember that Japan is generally conceded to be a heathen country.

The Mexican Government is also barring Japanese, and this is being met with a protest from Japan. It is possible that there is an understanding between the United States and the Mexican Government in connection with not permitting Japanese immigration.

New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND is so far advanced toward State Socialism that it is difficult for an American to understand some of the items in the New Zealand papers which are published there as matters of common knowledge. The purpose of the present Parliamentary Labor Party is to require all lands which are sold hereafter to be sold only to the State, which is obligated to take the land at a fair valuation plus improvements. The ultimate aim is the collective ownership of the land by the people with a tenure of land that will rest entirely on occupancy and use. The effect of this legislation, if adopted and put into practice, will be to change the present arrangement by which one-tenth of the occupied lands in New Zealand is held by sixty-two landlords, and eighty-seven percent of the occupied lands by one-fourth of the landowners. In every land one can see the same thing going on. The people are trying desperately to find some substitute for the capitalist system, under which the good things of life tend to fall more and more into the hands of a few.

Australia

AUSTRALIA is reported as being very enthusiastic about the possibilities of a new form of lumber, the invention of a Yankee. Near New Orleans there is a plant which turns into lumber the trash of sugar-cane after the sugar has been extracted. It seems that the new material can be used for contruction without danger of warping within a few hours from the time when, as sugar-cane, it was first fed into the crushers. It is one-fourth the weight of pine; has the insulation value of cork; is a sound deadener; can be used for interior or exterior work; can be painted or stained, carries plaster or stucco; burns slowly; and is not relished by the ants. All of these advantages make the new lumber extremely valuable for building purposes, especially in a country like Australia, which has plenty of hardwood, but no soft wood. The new lumber can be made with either a hard or a smooth surface, as desired.

Philippine Islands

IN OCTOBER, 1923, an epidemic of the much-dreaded cattle disease, anthrax, broke out in the Philippine Islands. At first the plague spread so rapidly that the local authorities could not handle it; and the troops were called in to help. Forty officers and a thousand enlisted men were engaged in the battle, which lasted until January 31, when the last trace of the disease had been blotted out. This victory was gained by the strictest enforcement of quarantine regulations. The native Filipino troops performed excellent service in this work. In one instance, a soldier found several cattle grazing together, contrary to instructions. The next morning he mystified the several owners of these cattle by promptly identifying each one in their several possessions as having been in the field the night before. Subsequently he explained to his officers that he had accomplished this apparently difficult feat by cutting a switch from the tail of each beast the night before.

A Nation's Strength *By Ralph Waldo Emerson*

Not gold, but only men, can make
A people great and strong—
Men who for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.

Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly—
They build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky.

Everlasting Life on Earth *By Newton T. Hartshorn, (Deceased)*

(Reprinted by Request from GOLDEN AGE No. 50)

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the discoverer of electricity, stated:

"The rapid progress of true science occasions my sometimes regretting that I was born so soon. It is impossible to imagine the heights to which may be carried, in a thousand years, the power of man over matter.

"Agriculture may diminish its labor, and double its produce.

"All diseases may, by sure means, be prevented and cured, *not excepting that of old age*, and our lives lengthened, at pleasure, even beyond the antediluvian standard.

"Oh, that moral science were in fair way to improvement, that men would cease to be wolves to one another, and that human beings would at length learn what they now improperly call humanity!"

The foregoing statement of Franklin was a prophetic inspiration based on statements in the Bible and his knowledge of physical phenomena; and we are now near the time of the fulfilment of his forecast.

Synopsis of Outstanding Facts

THE following is a presentation of some of the outstanding facts that prove that present human life is grossly unnatural—abnormal life, due to the unfinished state of the planet on which we live and to other devitalizing influences incident to the creative process now going on:

That man's physical powers, mental faculties, moral perceptions and judgment are either dormant, relatively dead, or so warped by his physical imperfection that he is incapable of sound reasoning and sucessful government;

That man has formulated the false theory that a selfish scramble for personal comfort, by which the weaker is crowded to the wall by the stronger, is true civilization; and that the government which man has based on this false theory, now threatens to collapse under the weight of its defects, as the complicated problems of increasing population multiply, and completely to destroy the whole system, falsely called civilization, under an evil spiritual administration;

That this, in the creative process, is merely the working of divine economy, which utilizes all things in attaining its end, perfection; and that when the end of one stage of the process comes, an advanced stage in the process takes its place: and that we are now at the end of one stage and the beginning of a new one;

That the earth is now nearing completion, and that a physical condition nearer perfect is about to produce a human physical condition nearer perfect and in the end absolutely perfect. Perfect—normal—human life, perfect mental faculties, moral perceptions and judgment are due to follow. Real civilization and a righteous government will then prevail, through the administration of divine power, when physical and moral perfection will go hand in hand.

This presentation is confined mainly to a consideration of man's physical life as distinguished from his mental and moral being.

Christian Church a New Creation

THE theory that man was created to be a spiritual being is not supported by any Biblical statement.

The Christian church is an order created entirely independent of the human race, though selected from it; hence its name "new creation".

The special doctrines of the Christian church, as presented by Jesus, its founder, have no application to the human race as such, but only to a special few who are called out to form a new administrative order, a new creation, entirely distinct from the human creation. Strangely enough, the rationale of the Christian church has been entirely misunderstood by most people.

A critical examination of Biblical statement shows that the human race was created to remain a human race to all eternity, instead of, as most people believe, eventually to become spirit beings.

No Eternal Life Without Obedience

WHILE it is true that the Bible teaches that mankind cannot have normal life or continued life without recognizing and obeying Christ's commands, yet but very few are accepted as real members of His administrative body, the Christian church. They only, with a relatively few other human beings, will become spirit beings; all others will remain human, with fleshly bodies as we now see them.

There is no condemnation of such because they would not respond to the invitation to become members of the Christian church. They

only miss an inconceivably high honor and life on the divine plane; the same in a limited sense as if the President of the United States should offer a citizen a position in his cabinet and the citizen declined. He would not lose his rights as a private citizen, though he would lose the high honor of being a cabinet officer. He would be obliged to obey the laws enforced by the chief executive and the officials of the administration, but no more. If, however, he accepted the position of cabinet officer and on account of disloyalty to the President was forced to resign, he would be disgraced; and if disloyal to the United States he might be imprisoned or even executed.

That is the position in which there have been billions of nominal church members who did accept the offer of a position in the cabinet of Jesus Christ, the kingdom of heaven, but proved disloyal. No Biblical statement indicates that they will be eternally tormented, but they are liable to become extinct in death if their offense was wilfully criminal.

The reason why the rationale of the Christian church has come to be misunderstood is that nearly all have erroneously concluded that its special doctrines were binding upon all, whereas they were mandatory only upon those who answered the call, accepting the offer of a position in the administrative body of Jesus Christ. Billions answered the call. They wanted the high honor; but very few, however, have fulfilled the conditions. "Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and *cast into the fire*. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them. Not every one that saith unto me, Lord! Lord! shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father."—Matthew 7:19-21.

Only those who are faithful to Christ's teaching, even until and unto death, can have this high honor. The invariable conditions are that they must suffer, as He suffered, contempt, scorn, hatred, ostracism, persecution and death —if need be, even a violent death—even burning at the stake or crucifixion, as He suffered on account of His loyalty to Christian Truth. Jesus said these were the *invariable* conditions; and all down the gospel age these have been the *invariable* experiences of true Christians because they were loyal.

Most of the members of the great, popular, fashionable Christian churches have answered the call, but would not pay the price, would not fulfil the conditions. They have been disloyal *nominal* Christians, "tares" dominating these Christian church systems; and the loyal Christians were obliged to flee out of them, and were persecuted and tortured for doing so. The process still continues.

These so-called Christian church systems either joined with, became a part of, unchristian governments, or indirectly backing up and supporting them, have endorsed and helped to support the lust for empire and wars of these unchristian governments, killing millions of people, thus grossly disobeying the teachings of Christ.

These great so-called Christian church systems could have entirely prevented these wars, had they been ready to suffer unto death rather than violate Christian principle and engage in war. But in most cases they have even been prominent, through their clergy, in making the wars popular and in urging the people to war.

A final analysis of Biblical statement and a study of the signs of the times, as forecast by Jesus, show that the new creation, the true Christian church, is now about complete and that the time has come for the new administration of Jesus Christ to take office. The kingdom of heaven is being instituted, and the preparatory work of cleaning away the old evil administration of human affairs, including nominal Christian organizations, *"cast into the fire,"* is now going on.

The prevailing idea is that the kingdom of heaven is a far-off, mysterious something that has nothing to do with the practical human affairs; whereas it is clearly shown, when we critically analyze Biblical statement, that it has *all* to do with practical human affairs: that its first work is to restore and help the human race back to that perfection lost by Adam: that mankind are to have eternal life right here on earth as indicated in our Lord's prayer: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on *earth* as it is in heaven."

Let us now proceed to examine what God's will is on earth regarding the human race and the physical conditions on which it depends for

its life, as indicated by the laws that govern the physical world.

Man Living in Abnormal Conditions

ANY student of the rocks, strata, and fossils of the earth knows that it has been for long ages, and continues to be, in the process of creation; that it is not quite complete, though nearing completion, being now nearly at the end of the ice age and at the beginning of the final stage of completion. Under the incomplete conditions that have prevailed, normal life has been impossible. This must be self-evident to all who study and reason upon the matter; for to attain to perfect vegetable and animal, including human, physical life, perfect physical *conditions* must prevail.

Have we any standard by which to compare? If not, how can we arrive at a reliable conclusion as to what a perfect earth is? Who has ever seen a perfect earth?

Geologists know that there was a time when neither vegetable nor animal life was possible upon the earth, and it is possible to trace the earth's development up to the time when it was possible for vegetable and animal life to exist upon the earth, also its development by stages up to its present condition. And by physical law, which governs all material life and matter, we can determine the final stage of its completion, the approximate time when it will be complete, and the effect of that completion on vegetable and animal life, including human life.

For instance, we know that in the arctic regions where there is a vast area covered with ice all the year around, there was once tropical vegetation upon which animals fed that were larger than any now living, and that there are coal seams in the polar regions that ages ago could have been laid down only from great forests of vegetation. This proves that in the process of earth's creation, there has been a period when part of it has been as perfect as it all will be when completed.

This proves also that the plan or process of planetary creation involves long periods of seeming reaction or retrogression, followed in turn by long periods again of still further advancement nearer perfection. This seems to be the law of planetary creation—now advancing, now retreating and then advancing again; and all life upon the earth has followed this creative law. In fact, it seems to be a law of all creation so far, whether physical or spiritual, animate or inanimate.

The ice-caps in the polar regions not only determine the conditions of all vegetable and animal life there, but are literal refrigerators of the whole earth, keeping life upon it in a semi-dormant, refrigerated condition in which there has been no substantial progress since the deluge which resulted in the glacial age, excepting the slight improvement, relatively speaking, by the decrease of the ice area in the arctic regions, as the ice has slowly subsided.

The cause of this recurring action and reaction is clearly understood by those collative students who study the deductions of specialists in astronomy, geology and biology.

Astronomers agree that the other planets in our solar system, taken in connection with what geologists find in the earth, illustrate in their various stages of completion the law by which all planets are formed. So we do have a sample by which to make comparisons, and we know the various stages and conditions that this earth has passed through and the cause of its retrogression, the condition when life became possible, and its general history down to the time when human historic record began to give us the details and when a portion of the earth was perfect.

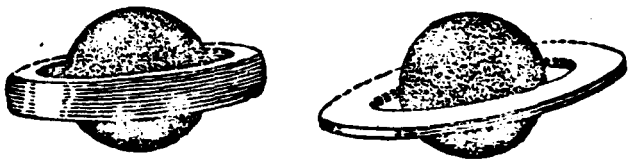
Excepting the record of the planets we see and the record in earth strata and fossils, the Bible is the earliest record we have; and while some scholars, including most modern theologians, do not accept it as authority in physical science, Kant, the greatest authority of modern scholars in philosophy and physical science, and Virchow, the father of modern pathology, and many other first-rank scholars in physical science do accept its authority as final, of course rejecting the known interpolations.

Every planet in its molten stage throws off gaseous vapors of various weight and density. Held off by the great heat of the core these gain, by friction with its envelop, a revolution of their own. The lightest gas, hydrogen, rises highest or farthest from the main body, nitrogen and oxygen next; and so on. As the planet cools, its rings fall gradually to it, the oxygen and hydrogen last. Some special features may be peculiar to each planet, but this feature must prevail in all that belongs to the planetary class.

Semi-Gaseous State of Saturn

THE planet at first may be but a body of gas gradually obeying the law of cohesion and friction, gradually solidifying to a liquid molten mass through long periods of time.

Saturn, for instance, is only one-eighth the weight per volume of the earth, and must be semi-gaseous. Its ring, or combination of rings, is shaped like a wheel about the planet, 172,600 miles in diameter, extending 48,065 miles on each side of it, which is the hub around which the ring revolves; and this ring just outside the planet is 2,000 miles thick. The ring or wheel always



A B

revolves in the same plane as does the planet, and always faces the sun. When seen edgewise it looks like A, and when seen partly sidewise like B. Hence all planets, while in their ring stage, are in thick darkness at their equator, the darkness covering a belt 2,000 miles wide, more or less, according to the size of the planet. God, speaking to Job (38:4, 9), accurately describes it: "Where was thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? . . . when I made the cloud the garment thereof and thick darkness a swaddling band for it?"

That was thousands of years before any telescopes were made, or any human being could know by observation that planets have rings.

As neither vegetable nor animal life could exist in a wide area of constant, thick darkness, there could be no life on a belt 2,000 miles wide on a planet the size of Saturn, while in its ring stage. But outside of that belt of thick darkness, after the planet had cooled, normal sunlight and vital physical conditions would be perfect, until the ring began to collapse, and for thousands of years gradually spread out toward the poles.

Before the ring spread entirely to the poles, there must have prevailed in the north a physical condition perfect beyond anything man has since known. We know this to be so; for vegetation grew with astonishing vigor. Mammoths larger than elephants are found in the arctic ice with semi-tropical plants undigested in their stomachs.

The physical conditions in the far north must have been ideal before the ring of vapor spread out over it and shut out the sunlight. For hundreds of years it must have been the only spot on earth which had the clear light of the sun every day in the year and its vitalizing, oxygenizing rays for development of perfect physical life and the perfect fruits and vegetables to sustain that life.

The human race has never since known any condition approaching that ideal, which is accurately described in Genesis 2:8, 9: "And the LORD GOD planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed; and out of the ground made the LORD God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil."

Never any thing like this since! Burbank, however, is beginning to produce marvels, but not up to that quality.

Even under the devitalizing condition that prevails, various herbs, vegetables and fruits have their peculiar distinctive effect upon those who partake of them. The thirty-second solution of the decoction of a certain herb will throw a person into spasms, and the thirty-second solution of the decoction of another herb will recover that person from the spasm.

We will later further explain why the physical condition on the earth changed, so that never since could such perfection prevail; but we will later clearly demonstrate that we are again nearing physical conditions when that perfection will prevail, not temporarily as then but permanently, in the near future when the Northern Hemisphere will be completed.

Adam Was Driven from Eden

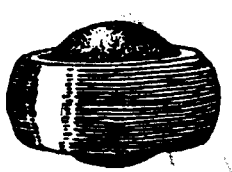
ADAM disobeyed; and God drove him out of the garden lest he eat of the tree of life and live forever (in disobedience). Neither eternal life nor eternal torment for man is shown here. It was real kindness to drive Adam away from that eternal life-giving food. Though the penalty for disobedience was death, God had a most amazing plan for restitution of Adam and his posterity to life, through the crucifixion of His only begotten, beloved Son Jesus, a ransom of all mankind from the grave—an object lesson

to all eternity to all creation of the sublime love of the Father and the Son for the human race, a love higher than any created being could conceive.

God's love and mercy had a double feature. He clearly designed to people the planets with happy, independent, free moral agents, and not automatic machines; and Adam and his posterity were put through a creative process, an experience, that would make them not only lovingly loyal but intelligently obedient, yet free moral agents. "And the LORD GOD said, Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil: and now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live forever: therefore the LORD GOD sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken."

This Edenic physical paradise — a perfect physical condition where for hundreds of years in the constant life-giving sunlight eternal life-giving fruits had come to perfect maturity—soon was overspread by the thick cloud of vapor from the ring of mixed hydrogen and oxygen shutting out the sun, and eventually the garden was wholly obliterated by vast deposits of snow that settled into glacial ice. Conditions on the earth now gradually became reversed. The ring in settling down and spreading out had become thinner. The sun and moon could be dimly seen through the veil of vapor over the equatorial regions, and the climatic conditions toward the equator became more favorable for vegetable and animal life than the regions in the north, where for half the year the indirect rays of the sun and the thick cloud resulted in a twilight condition, and vegetable and animal life began to lose their perfection.

The accompanying illustration shows the earth before the ring had spread entirely over it. The conditions into which Adam and Eve were now driven had never been productive, but entirely dark and barren for long ages. Now, however, by the light like that in a dense forest or on a cloudy day, vegetation began to appear; but men were obliged to work diligently to get a living. This is accurately shown in Genesis 3:17-19: "Cursed is the ground for thy sake.... Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee, and thou shalt eat the herb of the field: in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." That has been the experience of the human race in general, ever since; in fact, sometimes even worse.



Earth Itself Not Cursed

DO NOT misconstrue the statement that the ground was cursed—disfavored—for Adam and Eve's sake. The earth was created especially for the human race, and the whole of its creative process was arranged to suit their creative process, their instruction, testing, training and disciplining to be free moral agents, every man a miniature king (in the earth) patterned after the great Ruler of the universe.

"The heaven, even the heavens, are the LORD'S: but the earth hath he given to the children of men."—Psalm 115:16.

The Lord timed the creation of Adam when the reactionary physical changes on the incompleted planet would devitalize him, causing his death, eventually. In that sense, for his sake the ground was cursed, unfavorable.

This pre-arrangement, specially ordered in Adam's case, was a part of the great creative plan relatively just now beginning to be put into operation, of which the creation of the planets for the special abode of the new, unique species — man — is a contributing feature; and man's fall, its cause and its remedy, demonstrate the infinite foresight in every minute detail of the divine mind in preparing an effective object lesson for the instruction in loyal love and obedience, of human beings yet to be created on the billions of planets. We may be sure that by wireless they will converse from planet to planet, rehearse the wondrous story.

The timing of Adam's creation just when the spreading of the ring of vapor to the far north over the garden of Eden fulfilled the LORD'S mandate driving Adam out of the garden, forcing him on account of the darkness to migrate toward the equator, where it was sufficiently light, but relatively barren and unproductive of normal life-supporting food.

A surprise is in store for mankind—the beginning of the restoration of Edenic conditions and the resurrection of Adam and all of his race. Burbank's discoveries are only a slight hint of

what is coming in life-giving fruits and vegetables. This we will demonstrate conclusively further on.

The light shining through the cloud-ring had permitted a growth similar to that in a dense forest, where some light penetrates, but not enough to permit fruits and vegetables to mature. Hence we see by the foregoing narrative in Genesis that Adam and Eve were obliged to scratch very hard for a living—quite a humiliating change for them. They were not in a dense forest, but on semi-barren land. This fully accords with the known physical facts.

Results of the Great Deluge

DATING from the time when the ring spread and settled over all the earth, the first stage in the reactionary period lasted 1,656 years; during this stage the vital conditions were such that man lived nearly 1,000 years notwithstanding the poor food and lack of clear, vitalizing sunlight. The second stage of the entire reactionary period of 6,000 years began with the complete collapse to the earth of the ring in a cloudburst of snow. This, south of the 42nd parallel in the Northern Hemisphere, and north of 42nd parallel in the Southern Hemisphere, melted by the heat of the sun as it fell, or soon after it fell, causing the deluge and the glacial ice-caps in the polar regions. The ice-caps, though ever since slowly subsiding, covered at first approximately 11,000,000 square miles of the earth's land surface, but now subsided to approximately 7,000,000 square miles, all but about 700,000 of which are on the antarctic continent.

The area of ice in the arctic regions is diminishing rapidly; and when it is all gone the Northern Hemisphere will be completed. Then, for the first time in 6,000 years, reaction will cease, and advance will again begin, a gradual but permanent return to the physical conditions in the garden of Eden all over the earth instead of in one spot.

The second and final stage of the 4,344 years of the 6,000 year period of reaction was accompanied with far greater destruction than the first stage, notwithstanding that the fall of the ring had permitted the clear light of the sun to vitalize all life on the whole earth more than ever before, except on a narrow belt in the north.

The vast ice-fields immediately placed every thing on earth in cold storage. All of New England and to the north pole and most of Europe to the north pole were covered with ice hundreds of feet thick. All vegetable and animal life near the ice was devitalized almost to the point of extinction, retaining only a bare existence, practically a hibernating state of all vegetable and animal life, stupified and benumbed by a condition grossly abnormal on the planet. Normal life has been impossible; and what we have known as life has been but a faint conception, a nightmare, in comparison with normal life.

On the North American continent, the belt of greatest vitality was in Guatamala, 1,500 miles south of this; but the changes were so sudden and extreme that everything was stunted. When the north wind blew from the vast expanse of ice in the north, everything was chilled through, if not frosted, as far south as Central America; and when the south wind blew from the equator, relatively near, everything wilted with heat.

The changes must have been so sudden and extreme that only the strongest could endure. This accounts for the cave dwellers in Europe. Caves were the ideal residences then; for in them the extremes of sudden change were modified. Somewhat similar meteorological conditions still prevail, but we have become inured to them, and they grow less extreme as the area of ice diminishes.

Nine-tenths of the area of the ice in the arctic region has subsided; and when nine-tenths of the ice in the refrigerator is gone, the remainder goes quickly. It is not normal for ice to form or to remain on the planet, except on the loftiest mountains. This is demonstrated by the fact that it is steadily subsiding as normal conditions slowly assert themselves.

There is scarcely any human record of the period just subsequent to maximum glaciation —only a brief reference in the Bible, and a few rude sketches in the caves.

Except near the equator human beings were so benumbed that all they could think of, or do, was to get barely food enough to keep life within them. They degenerated like the wild animals. Vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone must have become nearly extinct. The caves indicate the desperate struggle for a bare existence. There the débris of animals, bones and rubbish of fossils collected in successive layers

without being cleared out. Evidently at that time mankind lived in part on the frozen carcasses of the animals that were ejected from the terminal moraines of the glaciers.

Devitalizing Agencies at Work

UNDER the extremely devitalizing change brought about by the Deluge and its sequence, the glacial age, in the close of which we are now living, human life was shortened from nearly one thousand years to sixty or seventy at the most. But in addition to the vast devitalizing ice-fields, another devitalizing agent began to operate just after the Deluge, and in the regions free from ice brought upon mankind all kinds of germ diseases, which did not prevail in the antediluvian age. Colds, catarrh, tuberculosis, fevers, diphtheria, smallpox, cancer and scores of other germ diseases appeared, attacking man and the vegetables and fruits upon which he subsisted.

All these diseases are the agents of death, fermentation and putrefaction that have possibly been spread from decaying vegetable and animal matter, and have fouled the atmosphere with a new devitalizing agent since the Deluge —nitrogen gas.

The unburied bodies of trillions of land fowl, animals and men that perished at that time, I think, without a doubt filled the atmosphere with a greater proportion of this gas, a new element originating from decaying animal matter since the earth became filled with animals and men that have expired. This gas apparently first began to accumulate to any injurious degree just after the Deluge. Its enormous increase in volume ever since, through the decay of dead animals and men, has loaded the atmosphere with a non-life-supporting, if not a positively disease-carrying medium, the result of a vicious round of birth and death, ever spreading death to food-bearing vegetation for man and animals and to animals and men, reducing by nearly eight-tenths the relative volume of oxygen, the agent in the air which, breathed into the lungs, purifies the blood. This superabundance of nitrogen thus reduces the power of men and animals to throw off disease.

Whether this gas is the direct medium of conveyance of disease germs is not fully determined. Some kinds of bacteria thrive in nitrogen gas, and other kinds thrive in oxygen gas. We might infer from this that as oxygen purifies the blood, bacteria in oxygen destroy bacteria in nitrogen. I consulted the Dean of the Harvard Medical School on this subject, who said that it was not yet determined whether nitrogen gas is the medium of the conveyance of disease germs.

Even when animal matter is buried in the ground, however deep, most of it turns to nitrogen gas and escapes through the earth into the atmosphere. Hence this new cumulative element, since death of animals and men began, has come to be the great factor of death; and its removal is a vital necessity to the preservation of life.

Influenza Travels in the Atmosphere

THE recent influenza plague all over the world must have had a cause that was conveyed in the atmosphere; and it is logical to conclude that it was the result of the great number of animals and men left dead and unburied during the war.

In old, thickly settled countries most of the physical, life-giving element in the soil has, by constant cropping, been drawn from it.

Countless trillions of insects, birds, animals and mankind, as before stated, have matured from earth's products and have died, decayed and mostly evaporated into nitrogen gas, a vast volume of which has accumulated in the atmosphere as the ages have passed. It is the very essence, the extract, of the vital substance or quality of animal matter extracted from the earth and stored in the air. As before stated, we all know that these vital elements have in some places been drained so completely from the soil that it is worn out and will not produce food for man or beast. Hence another factor tends to shorten human life—diminishing nutriment in food products.

If this process of birth and growth and death and decay—the constant extracting of the vital element from the earth, and through vegetable and fruit food production the transferring of it to insects, birds, animals, and mankind, and at their death the transferring of it to the atmosphere in the shape of nitrogen gas—continued, it would be only a question of time, with increase of population, until all life-giving quality for food for birds, animals, and men would be extracted from the earth, and man would become extinct through lack of nourishing, life-giving

food and because of an ever decreasing percentage of oxygen taken into his lungs, to purify his blood. Any one must see that this would be inevitable; for the factors of extinction would work from both the air and the soil.

We are now at a culminating point similar to the Deluge. Under the confusion caused by the World War and the breakup of orderly economic conditions, the lack of industrial occupation and remuneration for the masses, great social and political excitement will for some time still further increase the death rate, a vicious round of birth, death and decay.

The time has come when some fundamental change and remedy is imperative, if the human race is to survive. I will later show the remedy.

Other Enemies of Humanity

STILL another factor of demoralization, distress and death, the most perplexing and aggravating of all, has for 6,000 years contributed to make man's life a living death—Satan and his angels.

We are all more or less familiar with their history; but because they cannot be seen with the physical eye most people doubt their existence. But judged by the devilish things some people do, it is self-evident that an unseen influence is putting them up to do things that an average horse, dog, or pig, or even a monkey, would be ashamed to do. Instead of evoluting they have devoluted.

Evil spirits work by constant suggestion on the human mind, and a constant dropping of water will wear away even a stone.

Jesus said that Satan was the prince (ruler) of this world, this age—this social, political, economic and religious world.

The thought no doubt enters your mind, "If all this is true why did God create man before the earth was completed and oblige him to undergo such terrible hardships and live an unnatural, abnormal life, tempted and fooled by an unseen devil? Surely that does not look like wisdom, love, justice or mercy."

If you understood God's plan you would see the marvellous wisdom and love of all this, and its justice and mercy also.

The Divine Mind knows perfectly the law of cause and effect; for He created all things to operate by that law. He saw the whole process from beginning to end before He created the world. "Known unto God are all his works, from the beginning of the world." (Acts 15:18) As before stated, and it is well worth repeating, God wanted free moral agents, beings, angels and men, that would not be mere automatic machines, but beings that would of their own volition do the right thing. Only training and experience would create such characters. Evidently there was no precedent that could be used as an object lesson.

God foresaw that Lucifer—"Morning Star"—the great angel who had been put in charge over man, would become ambitious, conceited, and would plan to have a kingdom all his own, making Adam and Eve and their descendants his servants. They had no experience. Lucifer, now named Satan, was more subtle and powerful than they; moreover, he was invisible to them, and could, and can still, control men unless they are on the watch and resist him. But as most people do not believe that there is any such being they cannot be on the watch for him, and so are easily misled.

Adam Made Acquainted with His Loss

GOD, knowing what Satan and Adam and Eve would do, created Adam and Eve in that relatively short period of time, between the stages of the earth's development when the conditions on a small part of it were normal—complete—perfect; otherwise Adam could not have known what he lost by disobedience; his experience would not have been perfect. As soon as Adam disobeyed, the Creator drove him out of the completed spot, where the fruit of the orchards was perfect, and would sustain life as long as he ate of it; and the next stage in the creation of the earth followed, with its devitalizing reaction, which carried out the sentence of death on Adam and Eve and their posterity.

But God's plan then was, and is now, to restore Adam and all of his posterity to life, giving them their first chance, after having had experience and a fair trial under perfect conditions with no invisible devil to tempt them. Then if they disobey, having had experience and an object lesson, they will be annihilated in the second death. The proof of this is given later.

Jesus said that the hour is coming when all that are in the graves shall come forth. (John 5:28) The atmosphere is filled with nitrogen,

from which their bodies can be instantly created; for this gas is the essence of animal matter.

Here on this planet, we may assume, is the first peopling of a planet, and all of this story of man's fall and recovery. The dreadful consequences of disobedience will be an object lesson to all eternity, a lesson so vivid and impressive to the people hereafter to be created, and to angels also, that no more will there be disobedience.

Furthermore, the amazing love shown by the Father and the Son in all this transaction will prevent any desire to disobey or any ambition to rule except by divine direction. We do not know, but reason would conclude that no other planet will be peopled until the object lesson is fully completed.

Mars Now in Glacial Age

THE planet Mars is in its glacial age, as its polar ice-caps are plainly visible; and we may assume that it will be the next planet to be people, when its ice-caps are all melted. There is scarcely any question but that, when it is peopled, conversation between Mars and this earth will, by wireless, readily take place.

We may assume that every solar system has, or will have, as many planets as our solar system; and as three billion suns have been counted, there will be twenty or more billion planets to be peopled.

Is there any doubt whatever that, under the terrible physical conditions which have prevailed and in which man as well as all animal and vegetable life has existed in a benumbed state—barely clinging to life for a few years—this life is grossly abnormal, a mere fraction of what it will be in length, vigor and perfection, when all these devitalizing conditions have passed away and for the first time the entire earth will be complete and perfect?

During this long period of 6,000 years the creative process on earth has rendered conditions terrible by comparison and literally almost beyond man's strength to endure. This surely was bad enough; but Satan has made it still more of a hell, a living death, to the mass of people.

As we look back, the picture is very dark, and bids fair to be darker still; and if we did not know that just ahead of us the dark night of sin, sorrow, death and destruction is to give place to the glorious light of a new day, we might well tremble with fear.

No doubt the next few years, the climax of anarchy, the disintegrating of the present social, political, economic, and religious world we have known, will be the greatest time of trouble ever known. Jesus, forecasting it, said (Matthew 24: 22): "Except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved."

Civilization in Throes of Rebirth

IN A letter to me from the editor of the *Literary Digest*, which I have quoted in another article, but which is so pertinent that it will bear repeating in this connection, he said: "Civilization is in the awful throes of a rebirth, and this stupendous upheaval will in all probability change your life and the life of every living man and woman about you."

As before stated, Jesus (referring to the present time) said that Satan was the prince (the ruler) of this world. He said (John 12:31): "Now is the judgment of this world: now shall the prince [Satan] of this world be cast out"; and the present condition of wars, contention, destruction, crime and misery is the climax of the trouble engendered in casting him out.

Satan's rule at best has been devilish. Who has been satisfied with it? Possibly a few of the favored ones. Who wants to perpetuate that rule? No doubt in the next few years the disturbance and confusion incident to the work of casting him out will be awfully distressing. But cheer up! It is always darkest just before day.

What is the process of casting him out? He is like his dupes—give him plenty of rope and he will hang himself. He has made an awful mess of things, and all that is needed is to turn on the light and let men see the mess. Jesus explained the process (Matthew 12: 26): "If Satan cast out Satan, he is divided against himself; how then shall his kingdom stand?"

The destructive quality of hate, the logical sequence of selfishness, the predominating feature of Satan's character, as shown by his ambition to have a kingdom all his own, separate from God's kingdom, has hypnotized all his dupes. This selfish desire, this lust for world empire, culminated in the World War.

The Kaiser and the English imperialists fought for world dominion and dragged all the world into the fight. All the nations had their

own little selfish plans. Satan's kingdom is tearing itself down. Cohesion is gone, incipient anarchy prevails.

A great light, as at the first advent of our Lord, is shining in the darkness. Like lightning it is flashing; and still more like the early light of a new day it steadily dawns. Only a few, however recognize its source. This light is showing up Satan's lies, his character, and the character of his dupes. They are spiritually blind; they cannot see this light. "And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not."—John 1:5.

Satan and his dupes do not realize that this light is showing them up in their true colors. "And then shall that Wicked [one] be revealed whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming."—2 Thessalonians 2:8.

New Light Flooding Dark Places

MEN have not realized the astounding import of the light which during the past forty-five years has shone into the minds of men like Russell, Edison, Marconi and thousands of others in religious truth, electrical science, physical science, sociology, economics, chemistry, world politics, etc.

Satan and his dupes have been taken by surprise. Satan has chuckled, saying to himself, "I can use these miracles to strengthen my kingdom." The selfish profiteer chuckles: "I can make millions, aye billions, out of these miracles." But the light has kept on shining, flooding all the dark places in men's minds.

Gradually the fog of ignorance and superstition is lifting. Men have been inspired to read, study and think for themselves as never before. Men cannot so readily be held in slavery. The benumbing effect of the ice age is yielding—the physical and the spiritual go hand in hand.

Sanitary conditions are improving, medical and surgical skill also. Satan is gradually coming to the conclusion that something unusual is threatening his kingdom—he has been taken by surprise. Thief-like, the light has come into his house, his kingdom. He hates the light; he is the great imperialist; he wants his dupes, except a few whom he has made his cabinet officials, to be kept in ignorance, especially the masses—his slaves. But the light keeps on flooding the dark places.

Satan tries to control all of the newspapers and fill them with lies; but the people see the trick, start new papers and write new books. He corners the print paper, and so the light goes on, and the fight also. He might as well try to keep back the ocean tide with a broom.

Imperial Satan, the imp, riding on the backs of the people and for 6,000 years, vampire-like, sucking the life of mankind; the ring about the earth, that devitalized mankind for 1,656 years and finally drowned all but Noah and his family; the ice-caps, which nearly finished man again, putting him into cold storage—all are either gone or at the point of going.

Nitrogen Gas as Fertilizer

BUT what about the vast deposit of nitrogen gas in the atmosphere, that threatens to annihilate the human race, after having survived all these cataclysms? The great light now shining in men's mind also is equal to this new menace. Divine economy is always equal to the necessity; and this menace, this devitalising agent, nitrogen in the air, is the richest fertilizer known and is being transformed from a menace into the greatest temporal blessing, reinvigorating, vitalizing and restoring man to the perfect physical condition that existed in the garden of Eden—a completed planet, the first one, as far as we know, to be finished and peopled in all the universe; in reality the real beginning of creation now.

This is no dream of fancy—no figure of speech. It is a literal, self-evident fact, an amazing reality. Through the extraction of this nitrogen from the atmosphere and its distribution in the soil, every acre of land, even the sandy desert of Sahara, irrigated, can be made to blossom as the rose literally, producing fruits and food more vitalizing and life-sustaining for vegetation and for man than was ever dreamed of even by Burbank, the wizard in agriculture, as Edison is the wizard in electrical science.

Edison says that we are only on the threshold of the development of electrical science. This new light that is coming into men's minds is sure to destroy completely all selfish monopolies; including that of verbal communication. The United States Government is already preparing a plan for wireless communication on the postal system plan, that will for a few cents be accessible to all.

This new light that is shining into men's minds has shown them, and is continuing to show them, new laws that govern matter, so that new inventions are multiplying that rival the greatest miracles ever performed. Nothing seems impossible any longer. One of the latest inventions reported is the helicopter, an airplane that rises or descends vertically, can mount to a great height in a few seconds, is not affected by wind or weather, and is capable of standing still in the air.

For instance, as reported, it will be possible at Boston to go above the friction of the envelop of the earth as it rolls around at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour, remain stationary and in twelve hours come down in China, take supper, and, after a good night's sleep above the clouds, take breakfast the next morning in Boston. This seems impossible, all this long-distance travel with very little expenditure of motive power; but stranger things are being done. Railroads, trolleys, and autos will be old junk. Also the evil system, "Satan's kingdom," misnamed "Christendom," Christian Civilization" (so-called) will be "old junk."

Radium as Life Preserver

THROUGH this same great light comes another discovery of fabulous qualities of energy. Radium has been found.

Those who have experimented with it claim that it prolongs the life of the fruit-fly, which is very brief, to 700 times it normal length. If it has the same effect on mankind, even under present conditions, it would prolong the lives of some persons 49,000 years and some even 70,000 years.

To return to the consideration of nitrogen gas, its pressure in the atmosphere is plus 11½ pounds to the square inch, its volume has increased to 7.9 percent of the atmosphere and to 77 percent of its weight; it is incapable of supporting life, hence it is dead air in the lungs. Over every acre of the earth's surface there are 33,880 gross tons of this gas. It is only slightly soluble in water; hence heavy rains do not clear it from the atmosphere.

As before stated, from a devitalizing element in the air that threatens the destruction of the human race, nitrogen is being transformed into the most invigorating, life-sustaining element through stimulation of vegetable growth, that man has ever found, restoring him to the physical perfection that was available in the garden of Eden through the medium of perfect fruits and grains, matured, of eternal life-giving quality. How wonderful is divine economy! One hundred thousand tons of this nitrogen is available for every acre of land; and it being the very essence, the extract of animal matter, the fifty billions of human beings that have died could be created out of it, besides the soil being reinvigorated for their support.

Creative Processes Unfold Slowly

HERETOFORE, the expense of extracting nitrogen from the air for commercial fertilizer has been prohibitive. But a new invention has overcome the difficulty, and a plant in Germany is successfully operating with a force of 8,000 men. A plant is now operating in Sweden, and the United States Government is building one costing millions.

It is not reasonable to expect that eternal life-giving fruit will mature and eternal-life physical conditions will prevail immediately. All things follow natural law.

In creative perfection we see that divine economy admits no mushroom growth. All lasting quality is of slow development. The century plant blooms only once in a long period of time. Slowly, slowly, the creative processes unfold.

As the earth and all creation respond to the divine will and the divine purpose, we enter the new epoch in the divine plan with slow and steady motion, responding to the new order.

When restitution to Edenic conditions commences, or we might say that when earth becomes one great Edenic paradise, as was first contemplated, human life, we must conclude, will be prolonged through the natural agencies before mentioned. This is self-evident.

It requires a thousand years for the mighty Sequoia tree to mature, and we may be sure that the tree of life (the perfect work of the Christ) that bears eternal life-giving fruit will require that length of time to mature and bear fruit. (Possibly by the end of the Millennium a food will have been discovered which will perfectly meet the needs of the human body, and so, with God's blessing, sustain life forever.)

While the Northern Hemisphere of the earth is nearing the completion that is to follow the entire disappearance of the ice from the arctic regions, six or more million square miles of ice

still remain on the antarctic continent. While its effect will be negligible in the Northern Hemisphere on account of its being isolated by such a wide expanse of water and the warm temperature of the equatorial waters, yet it must have some effect on vital conditions here.

The extremely low temperature there is moderating, but we may expect that the ice may still persist for perhaps a thousand years more.

Human life lasted in the antediluvian age for nearly 1,000 years; and in the completion of earth to the Edenic conditions first contemplated we can readily see that as we gradually near perfection of physical conditions, all other conditions of life will correspond and, as Benjamin Franklin predicted, man's life will extend a thousand years.

Eternal-Life Prospects for Millions Now

UNDER the conditions of life in the past, the vicious and the incorrigible did not live out half of their allotted time. This law of cause and effect will of course continue to operate, if no other law cuts off their life.

But there is to be no more cloud-ring or deluge or ice. Steady advance toward perfection is now the order.

The vicious and the incorrigible will die out quickly. Jesus said of the time now nearly due that there would be no more marriages, no more bearing of children. He said that people would be as the angels in that respect, but He did not say that men and women would be spirit beings like the angels.—Matthew 22:30.

It is a logical conclusion that after 1,000 years have expired, under perfect normal physical conditions, the vicious, the wicked and the incorrigible will all then be extinct and out of the way. The righteous will then live forever. Men and women, and all physical conditions, will be perfect—normal.

According to the record we have of the length of human life before the Deluge, even under the imperfect physical conditions, where the sunlight did not have its full invigorating effect, men lived almost 1,000 years. But now under the more perfect physical conditions which will ensue after the ice is all gone from the arctic region—and we may reasonably expect it within fifty years if not before; after the volume of nitrogen in the air be diminished, giving a greater percentage of oxygen in the lungs to purify the blood, and the nitrogen restored to the soil to stimulate its virgin quality of animal life-giving food, great increase of medical knowledge and skill, the application of radium and other life-prolonging agencies, mankind with increasing purity of thought, word and action will live forever—the normal life of man. So we may logically say that millions now living will never die.

"And I saw a new heaven [a new religious condition] and a new earth [a new social, political and economic condition]; for the first heaven and the first earth had passed away."

"Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them; and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes and THERE SHALL BE NO MORE DEATH, ...for the former things are passed away...

"Behold, I make all things new." "But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolators, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake of fire and brimstone which is the *second death* [extinction]."—Revelation 21: 1, 3—5, 8.

Golden Rod

By Lucy Larcom

Midsummer music in the grass—
The cricket and the grasshopper;
White daisies and red clover pass;
The caterpillar trails her fur
After the languid butterfly;
But green and spring-like is the sod
Where autumn's earliest lamps I spy—
The tapers of the golden-rod.

This flower is fuller of the sun
Than any our pale North can show;
It has the heart of August won,
And scatters wide the warmth and glow
Kindled at summer's mid-noon blaze,
Where gentians of September bloom
Along October's leaf-strewn ways,
And through November's paths of gloom.

Because its myriad glimmering plumes
Like a great army's stir and wave,
Because its gold in billows blooms,
The poor man's barren walks to lave,
Because its sun-shaped blossoms show
How souls receive the light of God,
And unto earth give back that glow—
I thank Him for the golden-rod.

A Cure for Rapacity *By E. L. Robinson*

WHEN we look out on the world of today, and see the complicated machinery of governments, the vast manufacturing enterprises, the intricate arteries of commerce and transportation, and compare them with those of past history, we are impressed with man's increase of knowledge, with his broadened intelligence and expanded mental capacity.

But have his wisdom and sense of brotherly love kept pace with his growth in other directions? Is his exploitation of his fellows any less?

Selfishness so permeates our civilization that minds educated under it have little conception of the righteous principles that underlie the approaching kingdom of Christ on earth. Witness the travesty of fairness, in manner of compensation for services. We requite with the greatest material benefits those highly endowed with intellect and equipped with mental acumen, while an insignificant dole is meted out to those less favored, although a better standard of living is necessary for their development.

In spite of our boasted civilization, the intellectually strong exploit the weak as forcibly as did the cave man who could wield the heaviest club. They retard the advancement of the great majority, and establish a low average of efficiency.

An equalization of compensation would greatly increase efficiency, and multiply production to the mutual benefit of all. [!!!—Ed.]

It devolves upon all who look forward to everlasting life, to make it their principal business to attain for themselves and their colleagues in life, the very highest and best development, that each may become a fit instrument in the Master's service, in the great on-coming restoration work.

The most serious feature of man's blindness to economic justice is his negligence in allowing a few to appropriate vast tracts of the earth and its resources (their joint inheritance), and in thoughtlessly granting them paper titles thereto, to the exclusion of all others. And therein lies the root of our economic undoing; for this permits them to exact tribute in the form of profit and rent.

"There is no foundation in nature or in natural law, why a set of words upon parchments convey the dominion of land; why the son should have the right to exclude his fellow creatures from a determinate spot of ground because his father had done so before him; or why the occupier of a particular field, or of a jewel, when lying on his death bed and no longer able to maintain possession, should be entitled to tell the rest of the world which of them should enjoy it after him."—*Blackstone.*

Man's greatest folly has been that he has allowed these beneficiaries of his to entangle him in world-wide wars, in which at their direction he slaughtered others until the fields ran red with the blood of his fellows. Then victor and vanquished were yoked to a monstrous burden of debt, with incessant levies of interest that ever increase the magnitude of the ungodly gains of these home-made masters.

It would be well to include all parchment titles and certificates of indebtedness with the "profit Jonah," when putting into execution Mr. A. H. Kent's proposal, to cast these into the tempestuous sea to quiet its restless discontent. Thus would the world be delivered from those treacherous leeches, born of Satan's dominion, and in so far would be prepared for the reign of Christ.

Cast in the parchment title,
Goal of the profiteer,
To soothe the sea of trouble
And calm the sailors' fear!
Let debt's enslaving fetters
Be loosed, and set men free,
Lest creditors and debtors
Both perish in the sea!
Remove the selfish blindness
That friend from friend oft parts;
Bring forth more love and kindness.
And heal the broken hearts!

When the burden of accumulated debts is cancelled, and the resources of nature are retrieved from private monopoly, then men will be free to apply their labor to production, and will bring forth ample supplies for the use of humanity.

These supplies will be a stable foundation for a flexible currency.

Exchanges can be made on a basis of equivalents, expressed in terms of the time expenditure of human life in production of the articles exchanged.

The building of the new empire will not be a repair job. There will be no patchwork of reforms of the present social order. First will come a complete overturning: "I will overturn,

overturn, overturn it: and it shall be no more." —Ezekiel 21:27.

Then upon the eternal base of righteous principles will be erected an enduring social, economic, and financial structure. The social order will be founded upon the mandate, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." The economic corner-stone will be, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

The fundamental principle of exchange will be, The best service of one is equal to the best of any other one. Then men will engage in the field of their best aptitude, and contribute the greatest benefits to human life, which is the ultimate goal of all human effort.

[Our own belief is that to reduce all wages to a dead level, and to put an end to private possession of property, would bring utter demoralization of industry. Mr. Robinson means well; but there is so much selfishness in fallen man that, guaranteed an equal wage for minimum service, then minimum service is all that will be rendered by most recipients, and responsibilities of every sort will be evaded. We reiterate, There is but one remedy—Christ's kingdom.—Ed.]

The Publishing of Facts *By Clarence S. Cole*

ANY ONE who is able to discern how unsatisfactory our present condition is and who is longing for the time when the promised kingdom will restrain injustice, must realize that while "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," nevertheless much of the injustice is due to a wrong condition of the head and not altogether from a desire purposely to cheat and defraud. This condition of mind has been developed through centuries of humanity's study of their own standards. Man has always desired to think that he is right; so in order to attain this end he has contributed willingly to the support of great church systems whose clergy have sought to establish every error by some statement from the Word of God.

The article by Baroness Heyking, entitled "A Plea for Tolerance," is very interesting. One cannot help but notice the kindly manner in which she presents her argument; and the sentiment throughout is beautiful. In it is the fragrance of a Christian character; and the writing betrays the fact that she has been with Christ and learned of Him.

Nevertheless, in our opinion the course which THE GOLDEN AGE must take at this time is one in which it cannot do otherwise than to stir up animosity in the minds of some people. The statement of a fact to one man will start him thinking; and while he may regret the condition, nevertheless, because of his mental makeup he considers all things in connection with it and strives to discover some means whereby the condition can be remedied peaceably and satisfactorily to all concerned. On the other hand the statement of the same fact to one not endowed with the ability to reason logically will stir up feelings of anger and resentment.

Who is to be blamed for the different effects the same facts produce in two minds thus differently constituted? Shall we reason that the one who stated the fact is responsible for its effect? If we know that the statement of a truth about some certain condition will be the means of awakening in the mind of some individual feelings of malice, which will be restrained only as long as there is a penalty in connection with the injury such a one might desire to inflict, then of course it would seem to be the part of wisdom not to mention what love would demand, not to give that one the information.

In the statement of general facts, however, a different condition obtains. We look about us and on every hand there are flagrant violations of justice. So common have these become that it is not surprising at times to find professing Christians following their own ideas of what is just and right and even in the Church of God violently abusing the rights and privileges of fellow Christians. In such cases where the oppressed do not clearly discern their just rights, shall we refrain from calling their attention to these because some of the oppressed might resent the wrong?

Even Moses, who was very meek, resented on the spur of the moment the injustice inflicted upon a fellow Hebrew, even murdering the one who did the wrong. We cannot sanction anyone

who takes the law into his own hands. Perhaps Moses might have remained in Egypt, instead of spending the forty years in Midian had he not been so rash. God overruled his act and caused it to be one of the means of preparing him for his future work. It is the sense of justice manifested by Moses that we can all admire, though we must admit also that the taskmaster had been reared to believe that he had certain rights which were entitled to consideration, even though they may have been only fanciful ones.

The law of God and laws formulated by man both agree that an accomplice to a crime is as guilty as the one who actually commits the deed. Reason likewise tells us that he who witnesses a wrong and does not protest, is consenting to it. So Saul consented to the stoning of Stephen, while himself casting no stone. Through the Psalmist God tells us that the great nominal church systems have seen a thief, viz., Higher Criticism, and have consented with him as he has endeavored to take away the faith of God's people in His Word. (Psalm 50:18) Why does God thus number them with the thief? Because they utter no warning against him.

While we regret that the statement of the injustice some have suffered will cause those of a combative nature to desire to take things into their own hands, nevertheless, the truth must be told; for we are now in the Laodicean period of the church and the name "Laodicea" means "justice to the people."('The Finished Mystery,' page 58) Not only should justice be done to the poor clergy-ridden people, but justice should be meted out along all lines, as it is written: "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet! and the hail [hard, compact truths] shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters [pure truth, somewhat softer than the hail variety, nevertheless just as powerful and effective] shall overflow [as the flood in Noah's day destroyed that evil world] the hiding place." Again we read: "With righteousness shall He judge the poor [oppressed], and reprove with equity [equality, justice] for the meek of the earth: and he shall smite the earth with the rod of his mouth, and with the breath of his lips [words, truth] shall he slay the wicked" (causing them to cease to be, as wicked beings, because they will learn righteousness then, as shown in Isaiah 26:9).—Isaiah 28:17; 11:4.

Let us not worry, then, if through the statement of truthful facts some temporary evil is permitted of God, knowing that it is all working to His glory and eventually will result in great blessing to all. For our comfort we have His assurance that the wrath of man that will not work to the ends aforementioned He will restrain; and we know that He is able.—Psalm 76:10.

Conscripting Childhood

From Cleveland (O.) *Press*, June 3, 1924

CLEVELAND was stirred by its latest military pageant. But not in quite the way that military pageants are designed to stir communities.

The military display, you may recall, was staged in a pouring rain, with 4,500 child conscripts from the Cleveland high schools. The boys shivered in their wet clothes, and marched, while army officers in raincoats reviewed them.

All of this has stirred the city to questioning the wisdom of conscripting high school boys in times of peace.

Two years of military training are COMPULSORY for boys in Cleveland high schools, not by any provision in the laws or constitutions of state or country, but by order of a school board, issued in the fever of war excitement.

A whole category of soft jobs was created by the installation of military training in the schools, so it will not be easy to change things now. The job-holders will fight to the last ditch against discontinuing this conscription of Cleveland childhood.

But some thousands of Cleveland mothers and fathers, whose boys have gone through what young boys should not be forced to endure, are going to see what can be done about it. It ought to be an interesting fight. *Just another phase of the old struggle against the war-lords, one episode of which was fought out in France and Flanders a few years back.*

God's Glory in the Heavens *By E. L. Dockey*

WHO can go out on a bright moonless night, look into the heavens above, and see above him even with the naked eye, the immensity of creation, its beauty, its order, its harmony, and its grand proportions, and say that there is no God who made it? Who can look at the great variety of stars, in size, in color, and in distances apart, and still doubt that there is a Creator of great power and wisdom who made them all? Who can doubt that one greatly superior to himself in all the powers of mind and body created all things. If one can do so, he has so far lost or ignored the faculty of reason as to be properly considered what the Bible calls him—a fool (one who ignores or lacks reason): "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God." —Psalm 14:1.

The Psalmist and the Wise Man say that the fear (reverence, respect) of the Lord is the beginning of both true knowledge and wisdom. (Psalm 111:10; Proverbs 1:7) He who appreciates in a measure something of the infinite wisdom and power of God as displayed in the heavens on a clear, cold night should be in such an attitude of mind as to be teachable, and in humility to receive further knowledge and wisdom concerning the great Creator as recorded in His Word.

However, not all who take a look at the sky can see beauty or wisdom. As a boy on a farm, I was afraid to look at the beautiful points of light on high or to try to count any number of the stars. This sad state of mind was due to some very wrong ideas I had in regard to the character of God. He had been represented to me as an all-seeing monster ready to punish His creatures for the slightest reason, and even to torment some to all eternity.

To me the stars were the many, many eyes of God looking down upon us as sinners; and I was afraid to look for any length of time into the very eyes of a God who seemed so terrible in character. I was afraid to try to count the stars; for I had heard a story of a beautiful little girl who one night tried to count them, and who died before she got them all counted. My boyish conclusion was that God killed her for trying to do such a disrespectful act toward Him: hence I seldom looked at the stars for fear that I might start to count them and speedily be killed in the act. Above all things I did not want to die then and appear in the presence of God; for I had not then learned that "God is love," and that "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." —1 John 4:16; 1:5.

While much can be learned concerning God's creation and His character by observing the heavens with the naked eye (and much was thus learned by the prophets and common people of old), how much more can we now know, by means of instruments and books, in regard to the size and greatness of this globe upon which we live and move and have our being; of the Sun that gives us light and heat and life day by day; of the other worlds, or planets, that also move around the Sun in their yearly courses; and above all, of the immensity and nature of the stars or suns that have their courses far, far beyond those of our Sun and its family of planets circling around it!

Relative Sizes of Solar System

THE planets of our system in the order of their distance from the Sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, the Planetoids (or little planets), Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Please try to recall a picture of the solar system in your old geography, with the Sun in the center and these planets going around it in almost circular paths, called orbits. When compared with the Sun these planets are almost as nothing in size. Let me draw a picture before your mind that will help you understand something of the comparative sizes and distances of these heavenly bodies.

Imagine yourself standing in the middle of a beautiful, level valley hundreds of miles long between two mountains two and half miles apart. I was born and reared in a valley of about this width; hence I have no trouble in drawing a picture of this size before my mind.

Now place in the middle of this valley a glittering globe or ball about two feet high to represent the size of the Sun, which in reality is 866,000 miles in diameter and 1,300,000 times the size of the Earth. At a distance of 84 feet to the north, place a bright shot or bullet of the size of a raspberry seed to represent the planet Mercury, which is 3,000 miles in diameter. At 156 feet to the west of the globe, place a bright bullet of the size of a pea to represent Venus, which is 7,600 miles in diameter. At 210 feet south of the globe, place a bullet a little larger

than a pea to represent the Earth, almost 8,000 miles in diameter. At an inch from this last bullet place a tiny bright shot to represent the moon. At 330 feet east of the large globe place a bright bullet of the size of a small pea to represent Mars, 4,200 miles in diameter; and at a fraction of an inch from it place two grains of white shining sand to represent his moons, which are from six to seven miles in diameter.

Then at a distance of 465 feet from the large central globe, draw an inner circle all around it, and at 645 feet draw an outer circle. Now this belt, 180 feet in width, represents the space in which the 800 or more little planets, called planetoids, 15 to 300 miles in diameter, have their orbits, or paths. Therefore take 800 bright grains of sand, and scatter them very thinly over this belt or circular strip of land.

At the distance of 972 feet to the northeast of the central globe, place a bright ball of the size of an orange to represent giant Jupiter, 87,000 miles in diameter, and having eight huge moons circling about it. For these, place eight bright grains of sand around about it within a few inches.

At 2,421 feet, or over one-third of a mile to the northwest of the globe, put a glass ball of the size of a lemon for wonderful Saturn, 71,000 miles in diameter, and having three bright thin flat rings, 11,500, 17,500 and 10,000 miles in width, respectively, but only 100 miles in thickness. Let these be represented by three very thin flat discs of tin, each less than half an inch in width; and place these around the ball representing Saturn; and outside of these rings, place ten small grains of silver sand within a few inches from them to represent the ten moons of Saturn.

Then at 4,101 feet or three-fourths of a mile, southwest of the central orb, place a bright ball of the size of a plum to represent Uranus, 31,700 miles in diameter and 1,800,000,000 miles from the Sun; and near the little ball place four grains of sand for his four moons.

Next at a distance of a mile and a quarter from the central orb, place a ball of the size of a somewhat large plum for Neptune, 34,500 miles in diameter and 2,800,000,000 miles from the sun. Then put a bright grain near it to represent its single moon.

Now take a handful of finely powdered lime, and very thinly scatter this dust over the entire area of land two and one-half miles in diameter, and let some of the particles fall five or ten miles beyond toward the ends of the valley. Let these represent the thousands of comets and the billions of meteors, or shooting stars, that also are traveling around the Sun in orbits. You will now have a fair idea of the comparative sizes and distances of the Sun and his family of eight large children, his hundreds of smaller ones, and his billions of little impish tramps—all circling around him century after century.

Spy-Glass Observation From Tree

HAVING put all the representations of the solar system in their respective places, imagine yourself climbing a tall tree near the two-foot globe representing the Sun, in order to get a better view of this picture and therefore of the immensity of the space partly occupied by the Sun and his family.

But very few of the bright bullets and balls placed within this valley, two and one-half miles wide, can be seen with the naked eye; and a good strong spy-glass is necessary to see the nearer and the larger ones. The width of this valley represents a distance of 2,800,000,000 miles in all directions from the Sun; for this is the distance of the orbit of the planet Neptune, the farthest of the planets, which is entirely invisible to our naked eyes and can be seen only by means of the most powerful telescopes.

Not being able fully to comprehend such immense distances, let us come more closely to the Sun to consider its size. It is 1,300,000 times larger than the Earth and weighs 300,000 times as much. A train at thirty miles an hour could go around the Earth in one month, but three hundred and forty years would be required to travel around the circumference, or the outside, of the Sun. And in traveling at this rate to Neptune it would require 10,320 years.

Indeed we can say with the Revelator: "Great and marvelous are thy works, O Lord God, the Almighty; righteous and true are thy ways, thou King of the ages."—Revelation 15:3, *R.V.*

Our Sun is only *one* of the so-called fixed stars, of which there are over 375,000,000, according to the latest estimates by the most careful astronomers and photographers of the heavens. Some of these are comparatively near to us and to the Sun, but most of them are immensely far away. The nearest star that is

known is Alpha Centauri. However, it is much farther away than the planet Neptune, which we placed at one and one-quarter miles in our picture of the valley.

Alpha Centauri is so far away that it requires light, traveling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, four and one-third years to reach us from its distance of twenty-five trillion miles; and we would have to place a ball at a distance of 10,250 miles out towards one end of this long valley, or almost half way around the Earth, to represent its distance.

All the others are farther away. For instance, Sirius, the Dog Star, that large bright white star in the southern heavens in the early evening in the winter and spring, is twice as far away. Betelgeuse in Orion, to the right of Sirius, is seven times as far away. The North Pole star is ten times as far, and requires forty-seven years for its light to reach us.

There are stars so far away that light from them requires 200,000 years to reach us, according to Prof. Michelson of the Lick Observatory, California, in an article in the Sunday New York *American* in 1921. Such distances are almost entirely beyond the scope of our small feeble minds.

Measuring the Stars

BY MEANS of a new instrument called the interferometer, it is now possible to measure the diameters of the stars, something that could not be done by astronomers a few years ago. In 1921 Prof. Michelson measured Betelgeuse by means of it, and found the diameter to be 260,000,000 miles, or 300 times the diameter of our Sun, which is therefore but a dwarf compared to the giant Betelgeuse. This huge sun is 180 light-years from us, or over three times as far away as the North Pole star. It is interesting to Bible Students to note that the first attempts at measuring the size of these distant suns were made in 1875, or just fifty years ago; but full success was not attained until a very few years ago.

These suns, or stars, have been called "fixed stars", because until about 75 or 100 years ago they were believed to be stationary; for astronomers up to that time had no instruments to detect any motion among them. But now it is well known that *all* of them are in motion and moving in all possible directions. It is now known that our Sun and its entire family around it are moving through space in the direction of the northern group of stars called Hercules, at the rate of eight miles per second. Betelgeuse has a rate of seventeen miles a second *toward* the Sun; and Spica has a rate of ten miles away from the Sun, etc.,

Of the "Great Dipper," five of the stars move in one general direction and two in the opposite direction. On account of these differences of motion this group looks quite different from what it looked 40,000 years ago, or from what it will look 40,000 years hence; yet not so much so as not to be recognizable, so great being the distances of these stars from the Earth.

Scientists at Harvard have recently measured the speed of the fastest star known, RZ Cephei, and found it to move at the terrific speed of 2,500,000 miles an hour, or 700 miles a second. This is a faint star of the tenth magnitude, not visible to the naked eye. It also is immensely distant from us; for its light that is now reaching us left it 3,800 years ago, or 1,900 years before the birth of Christ. Such figures, such immensities, make the earth appear less than an ant-hill and the inhabitants as less than tiny ants in comparison.

Special Interest in Pleiadic Group

BIBLE Students are specially interested in the group of stars called the Pleiades, or "Seven Stars." This group is mentioned three times in the Bible—twice in Job (9:9; 38:31), which is probably the oldest book in the Bible, and once in Amos (5:8); and each time in connection with the group Orion, the most brilliant group of stars overhead in the southern heavens in the winter and early spring. In ancient times the Pleiades seem to have had the most attention for various reasons. One of these was its beginning to rise in the early evening in the fall of the year, whence most ancient nations reckoned their civil year; that is, from fall to fall. This is the only kind of year that the Jews had until they left Egypt, when God gave them the sacred year also, beginning in the spring and ending in the spring.

Then again, the position of the Pleiades at the time of the completion of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, "God's Stone Witness," is a very prominent feature of that building in the midst of the land of Egypt. For these and for other

reasons Bible Students have good cause to believe that in the region of the Pleiades is located the throne of Jehovah God, the spiritual center of the universe, whence go forth the "sweet influences" of the Almighty to the Earth and to all other parts of the starry universe.

It was once supposed by a few astronomers that the star Alcyone of the Pleiades was the physical and gravitational center of the universe, but a fuller knowledge of the proper motion of the stars has disproved this theory, attractive as it was. If somewhere in the space among the Pleiades is the throne of God, whose very foundation is justice, then this group is worthy of our most reverent study.

The following are the main physical facts, so far as now known: (1) There are now only six bright stars in this group, though in ancient times there were seven easily visible to the naked eye, and they constituted then the most glorious of all the constellations, according to the ancient writers. (2) Of these Alcyone is the brightest and largest, sending forth sixty times more light than Sirius, which in turn gives out more than forty times as much light as the Sun —so huge is Alcyone. (3) All these six stars are four light-years apart from one another, or almost as far as the nearest star is to us. Think of it for a moment! And Alcyone is 300 light-years from us! (4) Photography reveals that this group consists of at least 3,000 stars (some say 7,000 stars), which present a strange and beautiful aspect, being wrapped in a veil of nebulous matter, which takes the form of loops and spirals, joining star to star. (5) All the stars of this group are white in color, like Sirius. They have the same general motion, traveling away from us at the rate of thirteen miles a second, which accounts for their loss in brilliancy within the last 4,000 years of historic times.

In view of all this marvelous present-day knowledge of the heavens above, we can indeed voice the sentiment of Job (9:9, 10), who said: "God . . . which maketh Arcturus, Orion, and Pleiades, and the chambers of the south; which doeth *great things past finding out*, and *wonders without number*." And in answer to the question put to him by Jehovah God, "Canst thou bind the *sweet influences of Pleiades*, or loose the bands of Orion?" (Job 38:31) we can only humbly say that we *cannot* do such mighty things any more than Job of old could. But we rejoice that we know our God, who has full control of the mighty forces in the universe, so that He can 'hang the earth upon nothing' (Job 26:7), and guide and direct it and all the other planets and stars all around it; and we adore and praise His great and holy and mighty name, and look forward with much joy to the incoming kingdom, when the knowledge of the *glory* of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the great deep, when all from the least unto the greatest shall know Him and something of His mighty works in the heavens.

"The heavens declare the glory of God;
And the firmanent showeth his handiwork.
Day unto day uttereth speech,
And night unto night showeth knowledge.

"There is no speech nor language,
Their voice is not heard.
Their line is gone out through all the earth,
And their words to the end of the world.

"In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun;
Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber,
And rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race.
His going forth is from the end of the heaven,
And his circuit unto the ends of it;
And there is nothing hid from the heat thereof."
—Psalm 19:1-6.

Winds and Storms Make Character

THE following was found on the wall of the office of the manager of a business enterprise:

"The trees out of which ships' masts are made are those that grow on the exposed coasts where from infancy they are forced to fight against the hurricanes that sweep down and threaten to destroy all before them.

"The trees that grow in the sheltered valleys may be straight-fibered, but they are weak and soft. They will do for pulp but not for masts and spars.

"Usually the most worth-while people are those who have been forced to fight their way forward in the world, people who have kept their faces, not their backs, toward the wind.

"No great good is accomplished without sacrifice. It is opposition which strengthens our fibers, unites us in purpose, and makes worthy the struggle."

The Law of Retribution *By J. W. Reimer*

AS WE become familiar with the laws of the Universe, we become acquainted with the Power behind them. The Bible is an expression of the will of the Creator, and its study develops consciousness of His laws controlling human behavior—laws of retribution, and of the creation of the earth.

Moreover, there is given, hidden away in its pages, hints which, when followed to a definite conclusion, lead the sincere and studious inquirer to treasures of wisdom and knowledge.

The law of life and death, the science that has baffled the wise for centuries, is contained in the Bible. Jesus was the first one to expound clearly the law of life and death. This fact proves that, without divine aid, in that God sent His only begotten Son into the world, man would never have known the way to life.

Every evil act and word, thought and tendency, must at some time and in some way react unfavorably against the intelligent creature responsible for the infraction of the divine law. This retribution may come during the life of the individual; it may be handed down to his posterity; it may find expiation in the resurrection, when the man or the woman long silent in oblivion is brought to conscious existence again by the power of the Creator. The sin may spread to others, and whole bodies of people may become violators.

Each class of infractions has corresponding reactions, the outworking of which constitutes the method by which the Creator executes the penalty. Thus it is evident that there exists a basic law of moral and mental reactions, which take place in the heart and organism, in the governmental and social arrangements of man, as well as in all the phases of human endeavor. This is the Law of Retribution.

As we grasp this situation, it paves the way for a clear understanding of the many Scriptural statements which are expressed relative to God's judgments, wrath, indignation. The troublous and distressing conditions which sweep over nations and bury them in oblivion are better understood, as are also the rise and fall of empires, the most gigantic and deceptive of which is found to be in the rise and fall of Satan's empire.

However, since the governing factors and related effects of a world-wide domain, covering 6,000 years of time, must of necessity be very intricate, we shall content ourselves with illustrations and lessons which are more simple in their details, and use them to reflect upon the different phases and situations which have developed and culminated in this era of the rule of evil, the sovereign day of the Serpent.

This subject is clearly divided into two parts; the one dealing with the individual and things affecting him, and the other dealing with nations and the things affecting them. As to the national part the following may be of interest:

Punished for Lawlessness and Pride

THE Sodomites had become lawless, and suspicious of everyone. They had established violence as their method of rectifying such suspicions as they might have. They would accept no arguments contrary to their own established methods of conduct and habits of thinking.

God sent two angels to destroy the cities and to deliver Lot. The populace threatened the life of the strangers because suspicious that these intended to spy upon them. Because Lot sought to protect the strangers the townspeople endeavored to do him violence. Lot's own sons-in-law were so impregnated with Sodom's spirit that they mocked the idea that Sodom would be destroyed. Lot had faith in God, obeyed the warning of the Lord's messengers, and fled from the city, narrowly escaping the destruction which came upon the city and its inhabitants.

In searching for the reasons why the Sodomites were destroyed, we can see that they perished because they had developed such wicked habits, were so filled with such a proud, arrogant selfish spirit, that they were blinded to all sane reasoning and foreboding signs of impending dangers. Instead of being in condition to be warned by the angels of the Lord, they opposed the messengers, and thus blocked themselves from receiving the warning and the deliverance which Lot and his daughters experienced.

The outworking of the law of retribution in this instance can be traced from the development of the spirit of Satan (which is a blinding and deceiving spirit) to the final point where no warning or appeal would find acceptance. Thus they were in a helpless state, made so by their own wilful course; and the result was their destruction.

Take the Jewish nation as another example. The promise had been given them that if they obeyed the Lord He would bless them and they would become great in the earth, and would be a blessing to mankind; but that if they would not obey, they would experience "punishment for all their sins and transgressions." They were given the Law, by which their national affairs could be regulated so that all could live in peace and happiness, and equity would reign among them. Had they been obedient to the commands of the Lord, and attentive to their instructors, the prophets, and submissive to the Lord's leading, they would have become great.

What Brotherly Love Would Do

HAD the Jews observed the divine law it would have been possible for each family to live in harmony with all other families in the nation. There would have been no scheming to get the advantage of each other, but each would have been helpful to the other; and by the mutual harmony existing, it would have been possible to develop a civilization permeated with a spirit of brotherly love.

The sure result of such a condition would have been to make all rich. God's provision in the Jubilee arrangement would have taken care of the proper scattering of the wealth, the whole nation would have been a people blessed with an abundance of everything and with all living in peace and happiness. The surrounding nations, seeing the wonderful benefits derived, the wonderful intelligence and great wealth of the nation, and discovering that the basis of all this happy condition was founded upon the strict observance of the laws which Jehovah had given them, would have been prone to copy such a spirit and such a code of laws, because of the benefits which they could see were being realized by such a course.

Thus gradually from nation to nation the observance of the divine commands and the fame of the Jews would have crept; and the whole world would have been benefited. Life would have been lengthened, there would have been little sickness, and practically no blood shed by wars. But this did not happen. Selfishness in the heart, the desire to amass wealth being stronger than the desire to obey the Law, caused first a few and then more and more of the Jews to break the Jubilee arrangement.

This started something else: Those injured by the refusal of others to comply with the restitution arrangements allowed resentment to develop in their hearts against transgressors of the Law. They too, because of these circumstances, became violators of other parts of the Law. Greed and hatred caused them to take by violence what they could not secure by the constituted law. This often resulted in stealing and in murder.

Then scheming, hateful and selfish attitudes developed; and gradually the whole nation became saturated with a disobedient and selfish spirit. Not experiencing the benefits which the Law offered, they began to lose faith in the Law and in its author, Jehovah. They considered the spirit of the surrounding nations more in line with their own, and their religious ideals, forms, and customs more appropriate and beneficial for the promotion of their selfish ends. The result was that they fell into idolatrous forms of worship. The Law gradually became a dead letter and the spirit of it was totally lost.

Jews Punished for Disobedience

BUT Jehovah brought trouble and distress upon the Jews repeatedly. Measures of reform were instituted and carried out from time to time. Prophets were sent them, but their warnings had only temporary effect. The underlying spirit of the masses remained unchanged. Under David and Solomon, God-fearing men, the nation was raised to a position where it could have been a real blessing to other nations. But jealousy, hatred, and strife broke up the possibilities. Weakened by internal disorders and incurring the ill will of the surrounding peoples, they became a subjugated nation.

When Jesus came, this spirit of wickedness, deceit, blindness, hatred, and strife had reached a point where the people were unable to appreciate righteousness. They had established a righteousness of their own, which consisted of much formalism and outward piety. But there was a total absence of any real understanding of the laws governing right and wrong, the pursuit of which alone could have brought life, liberty and happiness.

Therefore, having no foundation for their actions, the Jews were subject to the passions of any spirit which might arise in their midst. It was possible for a few religious leaders, under

such circumstances, to raise false rumors and produce fictitious accusations which sent Jesus Christ to the cross. The man who had a foundation in law, who held in His hands the secret of their blessing, whose advice and teaching, if followed, would have made them rich, both in material things and in spirit, they crucified.

The nation of Israel was destroyed; the people were scattered to the four winds of the earth. The result of disobedience to God's law brought about the destruction of their polity and the loss of the law and its spirit. Thus can be traced in the history of the Jewish people the outworking of the Law of Retribution. The reaction of the violation of divine law, and of spirit and conscience, worked to the dissolution of the nation, the destruction of millions of people, and the loss of national wealth.

The history of civilization has a counterpart to all this operation of invisible laws, and can be easily traced through the many developments which took place among the Jewish people.

Spain Reaped Her Crop

ANOTHER noteworthy illustration is that of Spain, the seat of the Inquisition, stronghold of the Roman Catholic Church.

I quote from the "Watch Tower", May 15, 1898:

"Once a queen amonst the nations with more possessions than they all, she today is the pauper nation of Europe, whose promises to pay her debts are not one-half as good as those of despised Turkey; while her poor, illiterate peasants and artisans are rioting for bread. She discovered the 'new world', planted her colonies upon it, and held the title to more than one-half of it—from Washington and Oregon to Florida, in the United States, to Mexico, Central America, and nearly all of South America. Yet piece by piece she lost it all except a few islands, and these will probably be lost within a few days.

"What was Spain's crime? Her crime was practically the same as that of every nation that has fallen—the same that is briefly charged by inspiration against Sodom: 'Pride, fullness of bread and abundance of idleness—neither did she strengthen the hand of the poor and needy.' (Ezeiel 16:49) Spain's prosperity developed pride, instead of gratitude to God, and realization of increased responsibility as a steward. Pride begat arrogance, injustice, misrule and tyranny, and led to the despoiling of all who came under her power, for the accumulation of riches in the hands of her favored ones at home. This led her foreign subjects to hate her and to rebel against her unjust rapacity, by which their lives and substance were drained. Her pride and her avarice spent her wealth and the blood of her young men in seeking to perpetuate the oppressions by which she sucked to herself the wealth of her victims. Thus by war after war she has lost victim after victim, as well as her accumulated wealth, until today without national purse or national credit, she retains nothing but her national pride, which cannot die because it is an integral element of the spirit of the evil one."

The associations and organizations of people that are visited by periodical cleansing crises of spirit, doctrine and deed, grow strong and vigorous, because so sensitive are they to the cleansing influences of the law of God that the débris of wickedness can never get a start in their midst. Thus, with them this Law of Reactions, as defined in the Law of Retribution, works out for their best interests and welfare, as it will, for all people. But the greater the amount of wrong existing, the more severe the crisis.

Among an association of the Lord's people it is but a flurry of arguments; but with an association of wicked nations it is destructive pestilence of raging human passions, bursting out in wars, revolutions and anarchy, which must run its course before the constructive healing agents are able to act with the fullest freedom.

The Law of Retribution is a law of reaping what has been sown. After the acts, deeds, habits, and thoughts have slowly destroyed the correct principles of right and wrong, and thus biased the judgment of the evil doers, they become unconscious of the correcting processes and are self-made victims of systematic deception.

When such a process has run its course, or completed its cycle, the ill effects destroy social, political, financial, and religious arrangements. The accumulated corruption and wickedness once destroyed, a new arrangement springs up after the destruction of the old.

Thus, when the crisis of the Law of Retribution has been reached, the honest-hearted can be enthused, can rejoice and shout for joy; for it is the herald of a new, a cleansed order, and in the now-present case it is the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. Lift up your sad heads; for upon this generation will burst forth the great healing crisis of humanity, which will bring in its wake life, liberty and happiness, the day when "millions now living will never die." Praise ye the Lord!

The weakening and dissolving of the nations of earth are the sequences to plunging the world into the war and not taking heed to the "sure word of prophecy." For nearly forty years God's messengers were warning the people of the coming time of trouble which would culminate in 1914, and which would proceed until it had spent its force. But the leaders of the people scoffed. They still scoff, as though the war, pestilence, famine, and profiteering were not enough. The seed has been sown; the crop must come. The Lord is permitting civilization to destroy itself; for He has no further use for the present order, which is under the domination of Satan and those who knowingly or unknowingly are in league with him.

What does the present crisis mean? It means that the Lord's kingdom is at the door, that Christ takes to Himself His power and begins His thousand-year reign for the raising of the dead and the blessing of the people. After the new age has fully dawned it will not be necessary then for the people to die. Jesus as the Great Physician and Prince of Peace will cure all diseases, restore harmony and sobriety, and grant to suffering humanity the privileges of life, liberty and happiness, something which the children of Adam have never had. It means that those who pass fully into the next dispensation without seeing death need never die.

[The race today is not a living one, but a dying one. Though a person is born with a measure of life, he begins and continues to die until death ends all. But under the righteous reign of Christ conditions shall be reversed, and in the restoration the people will be living and not dying. Jesus said: "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." (John 11:26) This assuredly means a living and believing condition on earth; for those in heaven do not die; and the time for such blessings is after the law of retribution has laid waste the empire of Satan and everything that is evil.—Ed]

Catholic Influence in Germany

(From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, Switzerland, December 27, 1921)

ARRAYED against Protestant indifference, schism, and resulting lack of influence, there now stands in Germany a Catholic Church of greatest activity, conscious of power, its propaganda unhindered by the democratic coalition policy of the Centrum.

The Bishop at Rottenburg decreed that a bride and a groom of differing religious faith must take solemn verbal and written oath to have their children baptized, educated, and brought up in the Catholic faith, even if death remove the Catholic parent; to instill respect for Catholicism, and not to hinder in the discharge of religious duties. This in spite of an existing law by the Reichstag, declaring such agreements not valid.

Another sign of the times is an appeal by Catholic clergy of Westphalia to rescind the provision stipulating that the civil marriage ceremony must precede the church ceremony.

Characteristic along scientific lines is the request to organize so-called Catholic philosophy professorships in the universities. Many professors are impartial enough to do justice to Catholicism in their lectures, and young scholars of Catholic tendencies are free to choose the professorship with which they wish to affiliate. But evidently the Catholic Church desires full control of the situation, thus destroying independence and freedom of scientific learning.

The diocese and archbishopric of Meissen in Saxony, which ceased to exist when, during the Reformation, the Bishop and the entire diocese became Protestant, was recently reëstablished by order of the Pope. Involving only a few thousand Catholics, the move is regarded as merely an artificial creation to provoke Protestantism.

Furthermore, the Holy See is secretly negotiating a concordat with Germany, which the *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports involves religious control of the schools and financial payments by the State to the Church. Such concordats generally meant relinquishing State power to the Church, and have no good reputation among Germans. But today political and economical difficulties holding the undivided attention of the German public offers Catholicism a golden opportunity, which she is, as usual, skilfully appropriating.

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

[330]Those who are selected to be members of the body of Christ, which selection is done during the Gospel age, must be justified in order that they might be accepted. They are justified only for the purpose of being accepted as a part of the sacrifice of the Lord. On the typical day of atonement when the high priest of Israel slew the animals, the Lord's goat pictured this class who come to the Lord in consecration. That goat must be perfect, without any blemish; thus foreshadowing how that all who are presented unto the Lord to be accepted as a part of the sacrifice of Jesus, and hence to become members of His body, must be perfect; and since man is imperfect himself, something must be done for him in order to make him stand before the Lord Jehovah as perfect. He must be justified. Justification means to be made right with God. This must all be done in the acceptable time of the Lord. (Isaiah 49:8; 61:2) Any one coming to the Lord Jesus with an honest desire to be presented to the Father in the acceptable year or time may be assured that he will not be cast out; for Jesus said: "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." (John 6:37) He would not decline to present any genuine consecration before the heavenly Father. Of course this consecration must be made before the person can be presented.

[331]Jehovah God is the great, wise Judge of the universe; and He sits to determine whether or not one thus presented is right. "It is God that justifieth."—Romans 8:33.

[332]The steps essential now to justification, as shown by the Scriptures, briefly stated, are these: (1) Faith in God and His promises, which is exercised and proven by making a surrender of ourselves to the Lord; (2) receiving the merit of Christ, and His presentation to the Father; and (3) the determination by Jehovah God that the one thus presented is right. The following scriptures show these points in the order named: By faith are we justified (Romans 5:1); by the blood of Jesus are we justified (Romans 5:9); "It is God that justifieth." (Romans 8:33) Christ Jesus is the great High Priest. When we make a consecration of ourselves, then He presents us to the Father. (John 6:37) But in order to make us acceptable or presentable to the Father, the merit of Jesus' sacrifice must be imputed to us. When He ascended on high, He deposited with Jehovah the ransom price, the merit of His sacrifice, as we have seen, pictured by the blood. The second step, then, is taken when Jesus imputes to the one thus coming to the Lord the merit of His sacrifice, which makes him presentable to the Father, Jehovah. Then Jehovah, upon the merit, determines, as the great Judge, that the one thus presented is right, is justified, and is acceptable as a part of the sacrifice of His beloved Son. Thus Jehovah has been receiving sacrifices throughout the Gospel age; but that acceptable year or time will soon pass, as indeed it is now passing.—Hebrews 3:13.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Why is any one justified during the Gospel age? ¶ 330.
In connection with the tabernacle, when the high priest slew the Lord's goat, what did that picture? ¶ 330.
The fact that the goat must be without blemish foreshadowed what? ¶ 330.
What is the meaning of the term "justification"? ¶ 330.
When must justification for the purpose of sacrifice take place? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 330.
What assurance has one that his consecration will be accepted? ¶ 330.
Must the consecration be made before or after the consecrator is presented to Jehovah? ¶ 330.
Who is the great Judge of the universe? and who justifies? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 331.
Give the steps essential to justification. ¶ 332.
Quote the Scriptures proving the steps leading to justification—the first, second, and third steps, in the order named. ¶ 332.

"Dear Lord, my heart shall no more doubt
That thou dost compass me about
With sympathy divine.
The love for me once crucified
Is not the love to leave my side,
But waiteth ever to divide
Each smallest care of mine."

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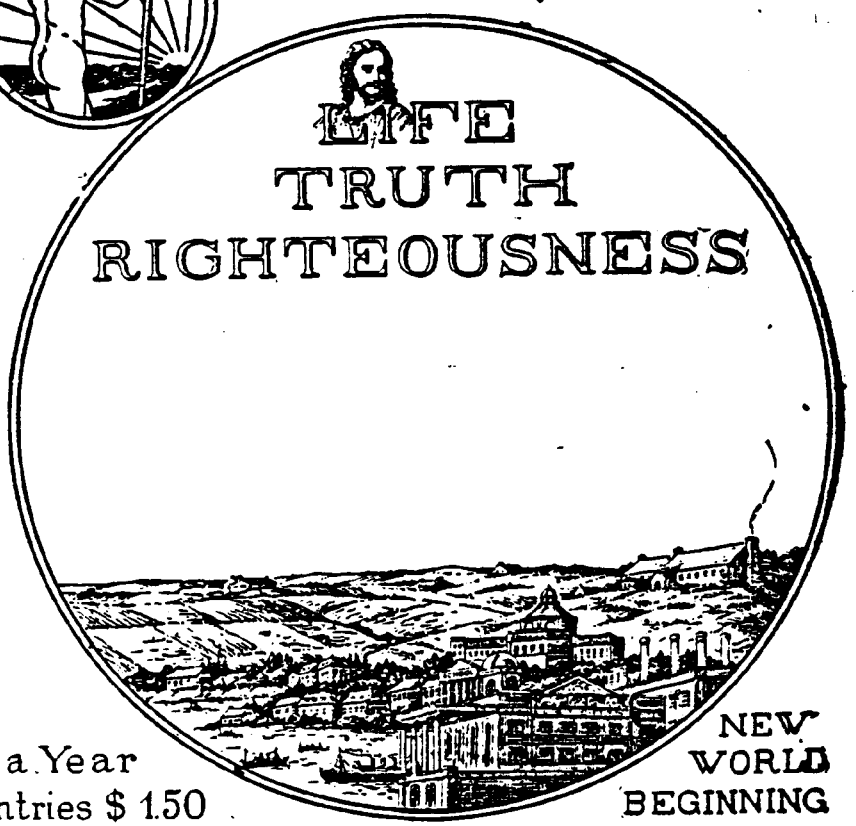
OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. V Bi-Weekly No. 131
September 24, 1924





NEW WORLD BEGINNING

A DIGEST OF WORLD NEWS

THE I. B. S. A. CONVENTION

CIVILIZATION DOOMED

A GLIMPSE OF WHAT WAR REALLY IS

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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Labor and Economics

A Digest of World News 803
Women Workers 803

Social and Educational

Millions Wasted Foolishly, Educational Items 803
Good and Bad Convicts, Other Social Burdens 804
Athletic Notes 807

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

Chance for Woolen Men 804
Automobile Items, Important U.S. Porst, Railroad Profits 805
Air Mail and Finance 804
Agricultural Items 807
Sugar and the Shylocks 822

Political—Domestic and Foreign

Political Platforms and Hopes 806
U. S. Most Lawless Country 807
Ecclesiastical Bone-Rattlings 808
Canada, Mexico, Honduras, Brazil 809
Reports from Foreign Correspondents 825
A Glimpse of What War Really Is 827
The Gray Wolves and the Golden Eggs 828

Science and Invention

Sundry Items 808
New Use for Volcanoes 810

Travel and Miscellany

The Tumbleweed 810

Religion and Philosophy

The Prayer of a Consecrated Heart (Poem) 811
The Columbus Convention of I. B. S. A. 811
Civilization Doomed 820
The One Rule—The Golden Rule 824
Wonderfully Made 829
The Hour Has Struck (Poem) 830
Studies in "The Harp of God" 831

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A Digest of World News

(Radio-cast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor.]

Big and Little Incomes

THE returns of the Bureau of Internal Revenue shows that last year there were sixty-seven individuals who reported that their net incomes were $1,000,000 or more per year. However, this does not at all fairly represent the number of men whose incomes are over $1,000,000 per year; for it is well known that most rich men in the country have been investing their wealth in tax-exempt securities.

It does not appear that the Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia can be righteously accused of overpaying its employés. The fact has just been brought to light that after fifteen years, one of its employés, a man with a wife and six children, had worked his way up to a salary of $135 a month, or about what a good mechanic now gets for two weeks' work. The man's wife worked in a mill. The wages of the people who do the hard work seem to be rising constantly, while the wages of those employed at office work rise slowly, if at all.

Millions Wasted Foolishly

TO SAY nothing of the fires which destroyed much valuable property, the July Fourth celebration of this year cost 200 youngsters the sight of either one eye or both eyes. We do not see that there is anything gained by this annual carnival of foolishness, and it seems to us that such restrictions should be put upon the sale of fireworks and explosives as would make it impossible for these accidents to happen to the little folks.

Forty-five million pounds of powder were destroyed by fire recently at the Old Hickory Powder plant near Nashville, Tenn. It belonged to the Government, and it's estimated cost was over $22,000,000. It was manufactured during the war at a cost of fifty cents a pound The present market price is one cent a pound.

Making allowance for the fact that the dollar of 1912 shrank about forty-two percent in value during the suceeding ten years, it transpires that whereas, if all the property in the country had been equally divided in 1912, each person would have received $1,950 of wealth; while if all the wealth of the country had been divided in 1922, each person would have received $257 less. In short, the actual wealth of the nation due to the wastage of the World War was $10,000,000,000 less in 1922 than it was ten years previous.

Women Workers

OF THE 572 occupations listed in the United States Census there are only thirty-five in which no women are employed. There are over a million women farm-workers; over a million women servants; over six hundred thousand teachers; and over 560,000 stenographers and typists. In one factory in Indiana is a woman who has been making gingham aprons in the same factory for more than forty years. In 1920 there were little less than 2,000,000 women who were working for wages, and at the same time were filling their place as wives and mothers, because their husbands could not earn enough money to maintain their homes.

Educational Items

WITH a great deal of satisfaction we record the fact that the wages of teachers in 1922 were a little more than four times as much as they were in 1890. Even now the average wages are but $1,166 per year, and this is certainly none too much. California has the largest cost per capita for schools, $25.30 per child per year; and her wealth is also the highest, $4,007 per capita, fifty percent higher than the average for the United States. Statistics show that a child with a high school education has a two-to-

one better chance of success in life than has a child with a lesser education.

Records which have been kept of 20,000 cases of school children, classified as backward, mentally deficient, or stupid, show that after these children had been fitted with glasses to correct defective vision, seventy to eighty percent of them took their places without difficulty in classes with the normal average child.

Good and Bad Convicts

IT IS reported that at the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania a message was received over radio by the convicts that a rubber ball would be tossed over the wall containing narcotics. A visitor to the prison had been asked to do some repairing on a receiving set, and being acquainted with the telegraphic code read the message and reported the matter to the officials, whose vigilance was rewarded by seeing the ball tossed over the wall during the day. An immediate ban was issued on all receiving sets in possession of the prisoners.

The Governor of Maine has sentenced a Scotch collie to prison for life at the State Prison at Thomaston. The reason why the Governor did this was not that he had anything against the dog, but that he believed it would be good for the inmates of the prison. It has turned out to be so. The dog has been a prisoner but a short time and it is reported that he has already become acquainted with every man in the institution.

Other Social Burdens

TO KEEP the women beautiful requires 1,675 kinds of powder, 1,396 kinds of perfume, 752 toilet waters, 600 beauty creams, 100 special skin foods, 400 hair preparations, 453 kinds of soap, 251 breeds of lipstick, 110 eyelash outfits, and yet people wonder at the rapidly growing increase of insanity

Nine years after his death it was discovered that a supposedly wealthy and successful lawyer at Port Chester, New York, who left property worth nearly $300,000, had stolen all of that and $500,000 more from women who had trusted him to handle their financial affairs for them. It frequently happens that the very worst criminals are those who are supposed to be counselors or administrators of the law.

Some idea of the burdens which bear down upon public men may be gained from the fact that after the death of their son, President and Mrs. Coolidge received more than ten thousand telegrams of condolence; and these were followed by an immense number of letters and resolutions. It is the policy of the President to answer each of these letters and telegrams personally, necessitating the services of thirty-five or forty employés for a period of several weeks.

Chance for Woolen Men

INVESTIGATION of the counters of the custom tailors in several cities of the United States rarely discloses any American-made goods. Tailors claim that in the American mills there is not a sufficient quantity of virgin wool used to make first-class cloth. Without doubt they are right. During the war, the manufacturers of American woolen goods were conspicuous as profiteers. It would seem as though there should be a good opening in America for some honest men in the woolen business.

Air Mail and Finance

IN SPITE of a hurricane in Western Nebraska which compelled one of the air men to make a forced landing, the air mail service between New York and San Francisco continues its regular performance every day, and even the mail which was blown to the ground arrived in New York ready for delivery only two hours late. More than a million miles have already been flown by mail planes without a fatality.

The air mail service is not sufficiently patronized to make it a financial success; yet in point of time it averages forty hours better than the fastest trains, and has never failed to save less than thirty hours on any trip.

It is estimated that by use of the air mail service, there is an annual saving of $800,000 in interest charges on transactions between the New York Federal Reserve Bank and eleven other Federal Reserve Banks or branches.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has lowered its rediscount rate to 3 percent. This is said to be the lowest not only in its history, but of the world. It is the result of large importations of gold to this country and of the slackening of business. It also means that credits are easy in the United States, and that money is seeking investment. Institutions which have surplus money must make it work. If there is

no demand for it at 3 percent, it will go even lower.

A despatch from Atlantic City shows that bank deposits increased four million dollars as a result of the throng of visitors received at that resort over the Fourth of July.

Automobile Items

NEW YORK is in the midst of a taxicab war in which the rates have fallen first from forty to thirty cents a mile, and then from thirty to twenty cents. At the new cheap rates all the taxicabs are doing a rushing business; but it is not believed that this can last. There are said to be about 35,000 persons directly engaged in the taxicab business in New York. It is claimed that the actual cost of operating a cab is twelve and three-fourths cents per mile, which figure includes the portion of the time when the cab is idle. It is calculated that unless the taxicabs are busy eighty percent of the time, they will not be able to get on at the low rate.

One hundred eighty-eight persons were killed by automobiles in the state of New York during July, fifty-eight of these being in New York city.

Los Angeles has 425,572 automobiles. It has forty badly crowded street intersections, three of which have a daily movement of over 45,000 cars each.

Magistrate George Simpson of the New York Traffic Court broke all records by trying 240 automobile cases in one hour. Those who know something about it say that the experienced automobilist always pleads guilty when arrested, knowing that if he fights the case it would likely go harder with him in the end.

At a point in New Jersey much visited by automobilists, a beautiful rippling stream comes down over the rocks looking as pure as any water could be. It was not until seventy persons had contracted typhoid fever by drinking from these waters that an investigation was made, which showed that part of the stream originated from a cemetery, and that the germs from the bodies of those who had died from typhoid were causing the death of the living. In a much more subtle way, those who died in the dark ages and earlier are stunting and poisoning the minds of people today by bequests of impossible creeds of ideas which they have made to our generation.

Important U. S. Ports

BASED upon the tonnage the following are the most important ports in the United States: New York, 28,000,000 tons per year; Los Angeles, 12,000,000; Baltimore, New Orleans and Philadelphia, 8,000,000; San Francisco, 6,000,000; Boston 4,000,000; Buffalo and Port Arthur, 3,000,000; Galveston, Norfolk, Seattle, Portland Ore., each 2,000,000; Newport News, Cleveland, Fall River, Tacoma, Mobile, Baton Rouge, Toledo and Perth Amboy, each 1,000,000 tons.

Railroad Profits

THE farmers in their desperation to get relief from their financial hardships petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for lower freight rates on agricultural products; and, as might be expected, the petition was denied. The Commission had guessed at the valuation of railroad property, putting it at $20,000,000,000; and as the railroad figures did not show a profit of five and three-fourths percent, as guaranteed by the Cummins-Esch bill, the cut in freight rates could not be made.

Mr. Thomas Gibson, a recognized authority in finance, has published a book which does not agree with the Commission's findings. He shows that many railroads will pay from seven percent to twenty-seven percent dividends on common stocks, which in most cases are "watered". It is pointed out that on the day when the Commission handed down its decision, which was the day that Gibson's book was reaching the investigating public, the railroads of the United States could have been purchased on the New York Exchange for $14,000,000,000, or $6,000,000,000 less than the Commission's "tentative valuation".

Mr. Gibson further shows that the railroads conceal their earnings by increasing the expenditures for maintenance. If the expenditures in 1924 had been the same as in 1923, the profits of the railroads would have greatly exceeded the five and three-fourths percent; but as the gross income had fallen off some $80,000,000, so the maintenance cost had declined some $30,000,000. It is apparent from Mr. Gibson's figures that the profits of the roads were approximately $10,000,000 greater during the first four months of 1924 than in 1923.

Since the Government guarantees the rail-

roads five and three-fourths percent on property value, the "property value" has increased enormously; and hundreds of millions have been added during the past year. Also, if one road pays well, so that surplus earnings will be turned back to the Government, it will be consolidated with a road that loses, so that the losing road will absorb the profits of the winning road instead of permitting Uncle Sam to have any of the money.

Financial writers find out that during the six months just ended, more money was paid out in dividends by industrial anl railroad companies than in any other half-year in America's history. These facts should be given due weight when considering the following:

Some Interesting Railroad Facts

DURING the first ten months of 1923 the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton railroad, owned ed by Henry Ford, made a loss of $168,000. We do not know the reason for this. The last previous datum we had regarded this road was that Mr. Ford desired to obtain permission from the Government to reduce the rates, as he considered that he was making too much money. We merely present what are said to be the facts, without at this time attempting to offer any explanation. If any of our readers can give a reason for this changed situation, we would be glad to have it. We believe that the diverting of the passenger and freight traffic from the railroads to the highways is the correct explanation.

For the three years 1920-1922 inclusive, the average dividend on railroad stock in the United States was considerably less than one and one-half percent. In 1908 the stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul was $199.62 per share. It is quoted in recent stock quotations at $16.50 per share. On this railroad there has not been a dividend in five years.

The bonded indebtedness of the railroads of the country is $11,420,000,000. These bonds are largely held by the great insurance companies and the trustees of educational and philanthropic institutions, so that to a large extent the owners of the bonds are the people who have taken out life insurance or who are sending their children to college. Thus every million of automobiles put into use by the American people works toward higher passenger and freight charges, higher educational costs, and more expensive life and fire insurance.

The following is a statement of the relative costs of certain railroad items before and since the World War made us "safe for democracy":

Cost of Equipment, etc.	Before the War	After the War
Freight cars	$ 800	$ 1,800
Refrigerator cars	1,200	2,700
Passenger coaches	8,000	20,500
Engines	24,000	54,000
Annual payroll (millions)	1,739	3,698

During the year 1922, 44.4 percent of the railroad revenue was spent for labor, 10 percent for fuel, 19.9 percent for materials and supplies, 6.5 percent for leases, losses, damages and miscellaneous items, 5.4 percent for taxes, 11.9 percent for interest and fixed charges, and 1.9 percent for dividends and improvements.

During the last five years there have been 5,684 miles of unprofitable railway track abandoned. Ever since the war the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railway, 234 miles long, has had an annual operating deficit of $605,000. It is now in a state of complete collapse.

At this writing the railroad outlook does not seem rosy.

Political Platforms and Hopes

THE Republican platform most enthusiastically declares that the League of Nations is all wrong, but that the Republican party purposes in the future, as in the past, to do all possible to coöperate with it and to join its world court.

The Democratic platform, with equal enthusiasm, declares that the League of Nations is all right, but that nobody can be sure that it is right until it is submitted to the people on a referendum vote; and that meanwhile, in the future as in the past, the Democratic party purposes to do all possible to coöperate with it and to join its world court.

The only thing sure about the matter, in the minds of these politicians, is that the American people as a whole want nothing to do with the League; but this they both carefully refrain from emphasizing.

The candidacy of Robert M. La Follette for President has been endorsed by the Socialists. The thing which caused the Socialists to endorse Mr. La Follette's candidacy was his statement that the supreme issue is whether the wealth of the nation shall remain in the hands of a privileged few. The official name of Senator La Fol-

lette's new party is The Conference for Progressive Political Action.

If Mr. La Follette should succeed in beating the Republican and Democratic parties, it would be good news to hosts of true Americans who are disgusted with both of the old parties. Those who nominated Senator La Follette contend that they represented at least 5,000,000 voters. They insist that he will carry all of the Northwestern states; while Senator La Follette himself is reported as believing that he will be the country's next President.

U. S. Most Lawless Country

AT THE installation of Judge William Allen in the Court of General Sessions of New York City, Judge Alfred J. Talley made an address in which he stated to Judge Allen that the United States must plead guilty to the indictment of being the most lawless country on earth. In Judge Talley's address he said:

"Most of the desperate criminals are mere boys. You will be heartbroken at the discovery that the vast majority of defendants are under nineteen or twenty years."

On the night of July 29, in the rum war which is being constantly waged between the United States Government and the fleet of liquor-laden vessels lying off the Jersey coast, three rum boats were captured as they were bringing their cargoes into New York. All three of the vessels were heavily loaded with whisky.

At the summer school of statesmen at Williamstown, Mass., Dr. Tyler Dennett of Washington, D. C., who is studying President Roosevelt's private correspondence, announced that during the Russian-Japanese war President Roosevelt had a secret agreement that Japan would keep out of the Philippines and that the United States would not interfere with their having their own way in Korea. At the same time, President Roosevelt warned France and Germany that they must not go into war on the side of Russia, for if they did, he would put the United States into war on the side of Japan.

Sundry Political Items

THE president of the American Bar Association in an address before that body stated that in the Federal Government alone there are more than 750,000 employés; and that there are more than 3,400,000 people employed by national, state and municipal governments, so that every twelve workers in the United States support one government employé.

Under the new immigration law, the number of Germans that can be admitted into the country next year is 51,227; residents of Great Britain 34,000; Irish Free State 28,557. Only 3,845 may come from Italy.

Athletic Notes

MINNEAPOLIS has a policeman by the name of John Ward who has been on the staff thirty-five years, and is now seventy years of age. He was told that he must retire on a fifty-dollar per month pension, but refused to quit. He took a new civil service examination and passed one hundred percent, including the physical test. He was leader in a field of twenty-five applicants, all younger than himself.

Out of twenty-seven events in the Olympic games held at Paris in July, the American representatives obtained first place in twelve events, and the representatives of Finland obtained first place in ten events; Great Britain obtained honors in three events; and Australia and Italy one each. The running high jump was won by H. S. Osborne of the United States. The jump was 6 feet 6 inches. In one of the events, R. Le Gendre of the United States made a world's record of 25 feet 6 inches on a running broad jump. In the pole vault, L. Barnes of the United States scaled 12 feet 11½ inches.

Agricultural Items

IN THE latter part of July Georgia peach-growers are estimated to have thrown away four million bushels of peaches for which they could not obtain more than eight cents a basket or forty cents a crate, hardly enough to pay for the crates and baskets. At the same identical time peaches were selling at 65c a basket at Scranton, Pa., and could not be obtained for less.

The world's wheat crop for this year is only about eighty-seven percent of what it was last year. This is giving American and Canadian farmers better prices for their products at a time when a little encouragement of the farming industry is greatly needed.

A new factor has become apparent in the cotton business. Less cotton is actually being used than before. Bags that used to be made of cotton are now made of jute. Cotton towels in

public places have been replaced by paper towels. Thousands of table cloths have been succeeded by marble slabs. Most important of all is the fact that it is claimed that the weight of clothing worn by the modern woman is only about thirty-five percent of what it used to be. Sleeves and skirts are short, and many of them are made of silk. The petticoat, once an important part of women's clothing, has almost ceased to exist.

In the cotton fields of Texas cotton picking continues throughout September, October, and November, in temperatures ranging from 99° to 20° above zero. Cotton picking is hard on the hands of inexperienced pickers. In some of the Texas fields, babies three years old have been found working. In one field a six-year-old girl was found who had begun field work at the age of four, and by working twelve hours a day managed to pick eighty pounds a day. The wages given the pickers average 2c per pound.

Science and Invention

BY MEANS of moving picture apparatus, 40,000 pictures have been taken of atoms in collision with other atoms. A professor of Chicago University, when showing some of these photographs in a lecture, made the astounding statement that the *nuclei* of these atoms are only one ten-thousandth the diameter of the atoms themselves; and that if these *nuclei* could be separated from their electrons and packed tightly together, the weight of one cubic inch of such material would be one hundred million tons, or enough to construct 2,000 of the largest battleships afloat.

Fifty feet below the surface of the ocean at Atlantic City one Thursday afternoon, a diver with a microphone placed in the helmet of his diving apparatus, connected with one of the radiocasting stations at Philadelphia, described the appearance of two wrecks which lay near him; and his description went out all over the eastern part of the United States. He explained that in the bright sunlight at a distance of fifty feet below the surface, everything looks green.

Hebrew scholars have just called attention to the fact that the word radio is not a new word. It appears in the Talmud; and the rabbis have associated it with the flash of lightning that burned up the sacrifices offered on Mount Carmel when Elijah called down fire from heaven.

It is believed that a new era is dawning in the study and practice of music through a device by means of which any sound can now be photographed and a permanent record made of the sound waves produced. This invention is by Professor Seashore, of the State University of Iowa, and is being used in the University of Iowa in the study of music.

Science and Health

THE Johns Hopkins Hospital has discovered a new and successful method for treating persons whose bodies have been covered with burns. Heretofore, if one-third of a person's body was burned the case was considered hopeless. Now the burned person is put into a tub of water, and kept there for six days, day and night, and meantime is compelled to drink large quantities of water. The water in the tub is changed frequently. This method has proven remarkably successful; and persons whose bodies were nearly covered with burns have regained their health by this method.

Scientists in New York who examined the white Indian children brought from Panama acknowledge that these children are really white, but claim that their condition is due to a tropical disease called leucodermia, which is quite prevalent in the West Indies, but ordinarily manifests itself only in white patches on the skin. While the discoverer of these Indians was in Panama, he saw and photographed about 400 of all ages.

It is a favorable sign for the health of the American people that their annual per capita consumption of citrus fruits is over 30 pounds per year; 21.9 of this is in oranges, 6.1 in grapefruit, and 3.7 pounds in lemons.

Ecclesiastical Bone-Rattlings

IN DENVER the other day, a Baptist minister made the statement that the church is an ash heap and a junk pile; that five percent of the church members do not exist; ten percent can not be found; twenty-five percent do not go to church; fifty percent never contribute a cent toward Christian work; seventy-five percent never go to a week-day service; ninety percent do not have family altars in their homes; and ninety-five percent never attempt to win a new recruit for the church.

An Atlanta pastor has criticized President

Coolidge because in his radio address to the Boy Scouts the President advised the boys first to reverence nature, second to reverence law, third to reverence God. We suggest as an alibi for President Coolidge that in mentioning God last he meant it as a climax; but in any event, in mentioning God at all he was far ahead of the writers of the covenant of the League of Nations, who did not give Him any place whatever. Yet strange to say, there were ministers who greeted that same covenant as "the political *expression of God's kingdom on earth*".

Reverend Dr. George Elliot, editor of the *Methodist Review*, New York city, in an address at Bridgeport, Conn., asked the preachers of the city on Monday, July 7, who had caused the war and then answered the question by saying, "We all did, all Christians who did not cry out their Christianity, all narrow nationalists, all militarists." He added: "It is cheaper to buy peace than make war. If we spent four billions a year for humanity instead of for war, no nation would dare to fight us."

Dr. Wirt, a Presbyterian pastor of Los Angeles, recently returned from Europe, believes that Europe is turning toward another world war which will destroy civilization. He quotes a prominent German citizen as saying that the despairing peoples of Europe are everywhere beginning to look upon another war as the only means of rectifying intolerable conditions; and Dr. Wirt himself made the pungent statement that the late war settled nothing, but rather unsettled everybody and everything.

Canada

THE highest mountain in the Canadian Rockies, Mount Robson, 13,068 feet high, has just been scaled by a party which contained two women, both of whom succeeded in making the summit. In one place the party had to climb up 100 feet of ice cliff by hand-holes cut into the ice.

One of the railroads of Canada recently advertised in Toronto for 500 men at 25c per hour, with a deduction for board of $5.50 per week. In answer to the advertisement 1,500 men presented themselves, and in their eagerness for work became so demonstrative that it was necessary to call out the police. With prices of all commodities at their present level, it is practically impossible for a man to maintain a home on any such earnings.

The Canadian Minister of Immigration is at present in England endeavoring to speed up immigration, but many Canadian people oppose further immigration at this time.

Mexico

THE already strained relations between Mexico and Britain have been augmented by the robbery and murder of Mrs. Rosalie Evans, the American wife of a British citizen. Mrs. Evans was proceeding to her estate along a *road where numerous robberies have occurred.* She had with her at the time a large sum of money for meeting the weekly pay-roll on her estate.

The bandits who robbed and killed her have been identified; confessions have been obtained; and within a week after the crime was committed the trial was in progress. We see nothing in this for the British Government or the American Government to get excited about. Hardly a week passes in the United States without one or more pay-roll robberies. They are frequent in New York city, where the banks and express companies now use armored cars exclusively in transporting funds.

Since the world was made safe for democracy robberies are so frequent in the United States that it is impossible to take a through train of importance anywhere, without having to run the gauntlet of from two to six hard-visaged, hard-voiced, heavily-built and heavily-armed men. The world is in a bad way in more places than Mexico.

Honduras

HONDURAS seems to be in a state of chronic revolt now-a-days. The troubles that were fixed up in May by the treaty of peace signed on the United States cruiser "Milwaukee" have broken out afresh. The Minister of War, who is a Liberal, has decamped from the capital, taking with him many of the troops and all the arms and ammunition he could seize. War has broken out afresh; two Americans are reported slain; and the American marines are again attempting to restore order.

Brazil

THE civil war in Brazil, which broke out in the large city of Sao Paulo, is virtually at an end. After the seizure of the city by the in-

surgent forces, federal airplanes dropped papers with a notice of their intention to bomb the city. As a result 250,000 people fled into the wilderness, and the rebel forces left the city in order to prevent the threat from being carried out. This is an advanced picture of what will happen when Armageddon is world-wide.

The Prophet states the matter thus: "He hath broken the covenant [Treaties are not worth the paper they are written on], he hath despised the cities [rendered uninhabitable by foes without and within], he regardeth no man [Every man's hand is against his neighbor]. The earth mourneth and languisheth: Lebanon is ashamed and hewn down [The forests disappear before the onslaughts of the multitude needing warmth and shelter]; Sharon is like a wilderness [The fields are stripped of their crops]; and Bashan and Carmel shake off their fruits [The orchards are robbed by those whose necessities know no law]."—Isaiah 33: 8, 9.

Bolivia

A LITTLE while ago a volcano was generally considered one of the most useless things in the world, but new uses for them are being continually discovered. Volcanic dust in the air tempers the climate and promotes rainfall. Volcanic ash promotes vegetation. Volcanic sulphur has produced thousands of tons of this commodity; and now the tapping of volcanic flanks so that the steam from the volcano can be used for the generation of electricity for light, heat, and power purposes is quite common.

The latest mountain which it is purposed to use in this way is Mount Tatio, on the boundary between Bolivia and Chile. It is stated that the steam from Mount Tatio is so pure that it does not have to be first cleansed, as is necessary where volcanic steam is used in Italy and California. Engineers have figured that the power obtainable annually from Mount Tatio would require half a million tons of coal in an ordinary steam plant.

The Tumbleweed *By J. A. Bohnet*

EVERY farmer from Dakota to Texas knows the tumbleweed, and knows it to his sorrow. It is the curse of agriculture throughout the western plains, and causes as much trouble as any other weed.

The tumbleweed is known as the Russian thistle. It grows spherical in shape, about two feet in diameter usually.

It has numerous stems thickly covered with short thorns; and it starts growing when summer is well advanced. Its density makes it a pest. Its color is bluish green.

Late in the fall the tumbleweed dies, and is broken off close to the ground. Then it is sent scurrying across the level stretches by the high winds, bouncing along in leaps sometimes as high as the telegraph lines, on which it oftentimes lodges, and is blown along on the wire till halted by the pole. Often the telegraph pole is a grizzly sight by reason of the multitudinous tumbleweeds clinging to it.

As this weed hits the ground in its bouncings, it shells out its seed for the next year's croppage. The fences very often are so weighted with the weeds that they give way under the strain. On a windy day the tumbleweeds resemble a flock of sheep scudding across the prairie wastes, seemingly racing with each other and vying as to which can bounce the highest. Gullies are quickly filled with the tumbling weeds. One day the tumbleweeds go rushing along in one direction; and the next day the same weeds may be seen hurrying back towards where they came from, driven at the impulse of the winds.

As one undertakes to capture the tumbleweed in its flight, it seems possessed of life in its seemingly persistent efforts to keep just out of arm's reach. It goes as though it had been sent for. It is as elusive as a butterfly or as a straw hat on a windy afternoon.

The Russian thistle is not the real tumbleweed, which is thornless and less offensive; but it makes an excellent substitute. The real tumbleweed behaves better, and grows more generally on waste places and along the wayside and not so much among the farmers' croprows. It is partial to railroad trackage, as is likewise the Russian thistle. In the Millennium we may expect both gradually to disappear, as will other noxious growths.

The Prayer of a Consecrated Heart *By Frederick J. Falkiner, (Ireland)*

My gracious Father and my God,
I praise and magnify Thy name,
As in the way my Savior trod
I walk, devoid of wealth or fame.

I know that I have but to plead,
According to Thy sacred will,
In Jesus' name, for all I need;
And Thou Thy promise wilt fulfil.

Grant that Thy love may fill my heart,
That thus I may be more like Thee,
My loving Father, Thou who art
Custodian of my destiny.

Oh, keep me ever at Thy side,
And sanctify me through Thy Word;
Remit my sins through Him who died,
My living Head, my heavenly Lord!

Oh, keep me ever clean and free
From all impurity and sin,
And grant that I may unto Thee
Be found acceptable in Him.

Oh, let Thy work rejoice my heart,
And give me grace from day to day
Faithfully to perform my part,
Throughout this long and narrow way!

Thy workmanship in me complete,
That thus I may be soon prepared
For glory; when I then shall meet
The Christ of God, whose death I shared.

The glories of my future state,
Revealed within Thy Sacred Word,
Will truly more than compensate
For all my sufferings, gracious Lord.

Help Thou Thy child to tread Thy ways;
Lord, glorify Thyself in me;
Accept my worship and my praise:
Oh, hear me, as I pray to Thee!

The Columbus Convention of the I. B. S. A.

THE greatest convention of Bible Students held during the ages is past. It began Sunday morning, July 20th, 1924. It closed Sunday night, one week later, with thousands of consecrated followers of Jesus standing, waving their handkerchiefs while they sang together, "God be with you till we meet again." That convention was a blessed season never to be forgotten. In all there were probably 20,000 who attended the convention during the week. In this wicked world, filled with sorrow, perplexity and distress, think of 15,000 or more gathered together in one body, all of one mind, the heart of each one devoted to the Lord, with no murmurings, no complaining, no faultfinding, no controversies, no strife, and with their countenances beaming with the spirit of the Master.

Some were from far-away Australia; some from Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Scandinavia, and from Great Britain; and many came from Canada, and every state in America. They journeyed by steamship, by railway, by electric cars; thousands came by automobiles; and some even walked many long weary miles. Friends provided for these latter to return home by convenient conveyance. They came for no idle purpose, but to receive a blessing and to be a blessing.

Great numbers of children came with their parents. Blessed are the children. Thrice blessed are those whose parents are devoted to the Lord. And blessed is the privilege to teach these young minds concerning the Lord and His kingdom, and to lead them in the right way. In the near future these shall shine forth, reflecting the glory of the Lord in the earth. Ample provision was made to care for these little ones during the meetings, and at the proper time the parents brought them into the great assembly and publicly consecrated them to the Lord. Let the parents look well to the interest of their children now. This old world and its desires are rapidly passing from the earth, but the kingdom of Christ and its blessings will abide forever. Teach and lead your children now in the right way, and the rich emoluments of the kingdom of righteousness may be their portion to all eternity.

The convention opened with an address of welcome from the Mayor of Columbus, who spoke words of good cheer to the Bible Students; and this kind spirit was manifested by the people of Columbus and vicinity to those who attended the convention. Discourses were given in the English language every day in the main auditorium, according to program, while at the same time meetings were being addressed by competent brethren in Arabic, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian, Scandinavian and Ukrainian.

With the aid of an electric voice amplifier erected on the platform, and one also below the

platform, every word of the speakers could be heard by the vast audience. Those who testified at the testimony meetings formed a line, and at the proper time stepped before the amplifier below the main platform and gave their testimonies, all of which could be heard by all present. This added greatly to the blessings enjoyed. It would have been impossible for such an assembly to carry on Bible study intelligently without the aid of these great inventions.

Each evening a public meeting was addressed by one on the speakers in Memorial Hall, seating 3,000. The hall was packed out on each occasion. At the noon hour each day a public meeting was addressed by some competent speaker at the Keith Theatre for the benefit of the business men.

The Avery-Loeb Company, Station W P A L, placed their radio station at the disposal of the convention; and each evening a splendid program was rendered, to the edification of thousands of people in Ohio and adjoining states. Hundreds of the conventioners were camped at Indianola Park, where receiving sets were installed and the radio programs enjoyed.

The public press carried good reports each day of the convention. They did the best they could. The Ohio *State Journal* had promised to handle all subscriptions sent in, expecting of course only a few thousand; but when the subscription list for the convention edition reached 20,000 the management announced that it was utterly impossible for them to take care of any more.

Service Day

THURSDAY was service day. Discourses on the preceding day emphasizing the privilege enjoyed by the Christian to meet the requirements laid down by the Lord, to proclaim the message of His kingdom. Those present caught the spirit and inspiration, and appreciated the privilege they would have of giving a personal witness to the people of Columbus and vicinity. The result was that 5,051 engaged in the field service work. Automobiles to the number of 359 carried those who visited the country towns. No meetings were held during the day until 7 o'clock in the evening.

It is easy to see how this was the happiest part of the convention; for it served as an opportunity for each one individually to preach the gospel to some hungry soul and to comfort some sorrowful heart. The vicinity within a radius of sixty miles of Columbus was canvassed by this little army.

The report of books placed in the hands of the people as a result of service day totaled 29,367 volumes. It would be impossible to preach so many sermons to so many people in any other way. We may easily multiply this number of books by five, which would amount to more than 100,000 discourses. As the average members of a family are five, it would not be out of the way to say that this little service day resulted in preaching to practically 500,000 people.

Reflections

WE GIVE here a few interesting items concerning the convention:

Italian Bible Students visited Marble Cliff, an Italian section, and placed 251 volumes in the hands of Italians.

A lady remarked: "You Bible Students look so happy. Your religion must be wonderful. Columbus ought to appreciate you."

One lady who was canvassed said that she was disgusted with the preachers of the nominal churches; that she had found one preacher intoxicated, and that an investigation disclosed a still in his cellar.

A young man who delivered refreshments to the grounds reported that a preacher had warned him against the Bible Students. This young man replied to the preacher in these words: "I smoke cigarettes, and have never been ashamed to smoke in front of you. But when I go to the Fair Grounds I throw my cigarette away; for I am ashamed to be the only one smoking in that large gathering."

A man living near the Fair Grounds had taken in eight Bible Students. His neighbor had taken four. At the instance of a clergyman the latter turned the four out in the streets. The gentleman who had eight provided extra beds, and took them in. In that little home he fed an average of 105 Bible Students per day. On the Monday following he sent his automobile truck to help clear the Fair Grounds, and could not do enough to show his appreciation of the Bible Students.

The Postmaster of Columbus stated to a GOLDEN AGE representative that the Bible Students

looked after their people better than any other convention that had ever attended Columbus. From the post office at the Fair Grounds had been sold 18,000 wrappers besides 186,000 wrappers sold and mailed from the main post office; and when some had not attached sufficient postage others who heard of it came to the post office and supplied the money to pay the postage. Every paper went out on time. The Postmaster said: "And we hope that you will hold your next convention in Columbus."

The business men of Columbus were highly pleased with their contact with the Bible Students; and many of them in their advertisements spoke kindly concerning them. On Monday following the close of the convention the following appeared in the Ohio *State Journal*, published at Columbus:

"Well, the Russellites have come and gone, and this and the Billy Sunday revival are the two biggest 'jolts on religion' that Columbus ever had, and this is the way I compare the two:

"Billy preached hell fire, damination, torture and brimstone, after making his enterprise safe from any chance of financial failure by raising money in advance and, after raising huge sums of money from all classes, rich and poor, left our city in a financial panic, the merchant's trade being ruined during his stay and for some time afterwards. On the other hand, the Russellites preached a more wholesome religion and scattered money all over our city in homes where a little money is a 'new stake' as many people are out of work and needed the cash. Furthermore, every Russellite had the very sweetest manner toward every one.

"Russellites, call again. You'll find us at home. Many would say Billy left a bad taste. The Russellites were much better."

The writer just quoted speaks of the Bible Students as Russellites. Of course he means no disrespect. We merely correct him by saying that we are Christians, followers of Jesus Christ and followers of no man; and that we recognize Charles T. Russell as the servant of the Lord, and our brother in Christ.

Music Notable Feature

ONE of the happiest features of the convention was the music. Friends from different parts of the country brought their instruments, and under the supervision of B. M. Rice of Chicago, and E. G. Walters of Tamaqua, Pa., an orchestra of sixty pieces was organized, which played for all meetings. This instrumental music, added to the thousands of voices harmoniously united in praise, was inspiring and edifying to all that were present.

Immersion

THE immersion service was held at the swimming pool of the Indianola Park, where 485 persons were immersed. An enterprising moving-picture concern made pictures of this immersion service, which they have exhibited throughout the country, calling attention to the great number of Christians observing the baptism of our Lord.

Public Meeting

THE meeting for the public was held in the Ohio State University Stadium. Considering the population of Columbus, which is less than 300,000, and the extremely warm day, the attendance of this meeting was unusual for its size. The gentleman having charge of the gate receipts at all functions at the Stadium estimated the crowd at 35,000.

By the use of a Western Electric voice amplifier every person in the vast Stadium could hear distinctly the words of Judge Rutherford's address. The discourse was received with splendid attention; and while it is a pointed exposition of the fallacies of Christendom, it was received with enthusiasm and applause by the great audience. On the Monday following the Ohio *State Journal* carried the lecture in full.

Judge Rutherford, President of the SOCIETY, delivered the keynote address, following which an indictment was read which was unanimously approved by the rising vote of this mighty throng of Christians. An indictment is a formal statement of offenses presented and charged against a certain class of persons. The indictment herein is laid chiefly against the clergy, showing that they have fallen before the temptations of Satan, proved unfaithful to the Lord and to the responsibility resting upon them; and that this is the chief cause of the world's present deplorable state. We give the substance of Judge Rutherford's address. The formal indictment follows:

Civilization Doomed *By J. F. Rutherford*

Reason for World Crisis—Blessing of the People to Follow

TRUE civilization is the very antithesis of barbarism. It can be builded only upon truth, justice and righteousness, with love as the moving cause. It stands for education, culture, refinement, and truth. Present civilization is veneered, underneath which exists barbarism in its most malignant form.

Commerce and politics have both played their part in present civilization. Greed for gain and power has turned legitimate commerce into wicked profiteering. The commercial giants traffic in human blood as they do in the inanimate products of the earth.

Ambition for power and influence has caused politicians to juggle with the rights of the people, to prove unfaithful to their constituency, and to use public office for private gain.

The desire for bodily ease and comfort; the desire to be approved by men rather than to have the approval of God; ambition for the establishment of the Lord's kingdom on earth before due time, and contrary to His way, has caused the clergy to fall to the seductive influence of Satan, to become disloyal to God and to the Lord Jesus Christ, and to form a part of present unrighteous civilization.

Had the clergy been faithful to their trust in representing the Lord, the world today would not be facing the greatest crisis of all time.

The sayings of some of the greatest thinkers of the world are here given in proof of the near collapse of civilization:

"Before the war people often supposed that ours was a Christian culture. The war has revealed us to ourselves. Civilization is Pagan."—Dr. Bernard I. Bell.

"The future is very dark. We have reached the twilight of civilization."—Dr. H. L. Brailsford.

"No man unless he is drunk with optimism can deny that the world is very sick, and it may be a sickness unto death."—Sir Philip Gibbs.

"The United States is preparing for war that would tax us to the utmost in man-power resources."—Secretary of War Weeks.

"You responded to Europe's need in 1917. The work is only half done; and if not completed, civilization is doomed within this generation to a catastrophe such as the world has never known." "Force is the only thing that rules in the world. Unless you stamp out that conviction civilization is doomed upon this earth."—Lloyd George.

The Reason

THESE great men of the world see the storm of fire and blood irresistibly sweeping on to the destruction of human institutions; but they assign no cause, and are at a loss for an adequate remedy. Hence their perplexity and distress. Jehovah, knowing the end from the beginning, foresaw and through His prophets foretold this dreadful day thus: "Come near, ye nations, to hear; and hearken, ye people. ... For the indignation of the Lord is upon all nations.... For it is the day of the Lord's vengeance."—Isaiah 34:1, 2, 8.

Those composing the nations within the meaning of the Scriptures are financiers, politicians, and clergy, because combined they rule the people. They are the chief ones of the world, of which world Satan is the god, or invisible ruler.

In what manner have the clergy of the churches become a part of the world? The answer is that they have fallen to the temptation of Satan, and have willingly joined with profiteers and politicians to rule the people contrary to the plain teachings of the Word of God, whom they claim to represent. The indignation of the Lord is not against the common people, but against those in authority who have claimed to represent Him but who have been unfaithful to Him. After the expression of His indignation the Lord, through His kingdom of righteousness, will bless with liberty, life and happiness all the people who hear and obey.

In the Catholic and the Protestant churches there are millions of honest people who desire to know and to do God's will; but they are blinded to the truth by reason of the unrighteous course of the clergy. The Lord will open the minds of these honest souls by drastic measures against the false prophets and their allies.

These words are spoken not in vindictiveness but in love in order that the people might know the truth. I have no personal animosity

against the clergy. My hope is that this may serve to enable some of them to awaken to the importance of the hour and to aid the people and themselves by preaching the truth of God's Word.

Temptation

HOW have the clergy been overreached by Satan? God has permitted the devil to tempt and test all who claim to be His representatives in order to prove their loyalty or disloyalty to Him. There are three cardinal points upon which such are tempted; namely, the desire of the flesh, the desire of the eyes, and the pride of life.

Adam and Eve, the parents of the human race, when in Eden were in harmony with God, therefore His representatives. God commanded them to refrain from eating certain fruit lest they die. To induce disloyalty to God Satan presented the temptation to Eve from the three standpoints, to wit: (1) To her flesh by inducing her to believe that the food would be good for her body; (2) that the fruit was beautiful and she should possess it and eat it; and (3) that it would make her as wise as God. She yielded to all these temptations, and became disloyal to God. Adam then voluntarily joined her in the transgression.

Temptation of Jesus

JESUS, the Son of God, was Jehovah's special representative on earth. Satan knew that in due time Jesus was to be the king of the earth. Hoping to induce Jesus to be disloyal to His Father and thereby cause His destruction, Satan presented the temptation to Jesus similar to that which had caused Eve and Adam to fall. (1) The temptation was presented to the body of Jesus, in this, that he suggested that Jesus use His power selfishly to create from the stones bread that He might eat when He was hungry. This was contrary to God's will; and Jesus replied: "It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," thus proving that loyalty to God is essential to life. (2) The temptation was presented to the eyes of Jesus, in this, that Satan showed Jesus the possibility of establishing His kingdom before God's time by immediately taking over all the world and blessing the people and making them beautiful. The only condition which Satan added was that Jesus should worship him. This was contrary to God's will; and to this temptation Jesus replied: "Get thee hence, Satan; for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God and him only thalt thou serve." (3) The temptation was presented to Jesus' pride in this, that Satan pointed out that Jesus must do something spectacular in order to convince the people that He was sent from heaven; that therefore He should go up on the top of the temple and jump off; that Jehovah would preserve Him, and that this would prove that He was superior to all other men and the people would flock to Him. To this temptation Jesus answered: "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."

These tests show that no one can be pleasing to the heavenly Father, and have His final approval, unless that one is absolutely loyal to God. To be loyal means to do that which the divine law requires.

Ecclesiastics

JESUS CHRIST organized His church in purity, providing it with elders, designating them as shepherds of the flock. These were commanded to feed the flock of God, not to lord it over them, and faithfully to represent the Lord and keep themselves separate from the world. After the death of the apostles the elders in the church began to yield to Satan's temptations. They organized councils, synods, presbyteries, etc., elected their own members to the high offices of popes, cardinals, bishops, doctors of divinity, pastors, reverends, etc., and thus formed ecclesiasticism, themselves being the ecclesiastics, otherwise called the clergy. They laid themselves open to the three great temptations and Satan promptly presented them:

(1) To the flesh or body: These clergymen saw that it was to their bodily advantage to use their powers selfishly to feed themselves. This they did, neglecting to feed the flock of God, just as the prophet had foretold. (Ezekiel 34:8) They made themselves important in the church, withheld the truth from the people, and thus created a famine for the hearing of the Word of God.—Amos 8:11.

(2) To the lust of the eyes: These eccle-

siastics, otherwise termed clergymen, desiring to possess the seductive things of this evil world and to be admired of men rather than to be approved of God, yielded to the lust of the eyes, clothed themselves in scarlet and long flowing robes, decked themselves with jewels, and have arrogantly assumed a form of godliness while denying the power thereof.

(3) The pride of life: The clergy, as the Lord's representatives, were commanded by Him to keep themselves separate from politics and other worldly entanglements, to teach the people concerning God's kingdom, and to await that kingdom which would relieve the people of their afflictions and sufferings and establish righteousness on earth. Satan appealed to the pride of the clergy, induced them to believe that they could establish a kingdom on earth which they would call God's kingdom and which would rule the people. Yielding to his temptation, the clergy sought and brought into the church the big commercial giants, the great politicians and other men of worldly influence, and made them the principal of their flock. These were already under the control of Satan. The clergy had become the allies of these worldlings, and claimed that this combination of rulers is a rule by divine right.

Jesus refused to worship the devil in consideration of establishing His kingdom on earth before due time. Anxious to run ahead of the Lord, and thus appear great, the clergy yielded to the devil's condition, and have worshiped him by conforming themselves to his order. To this end they have sanctified war and hailed it as a holy thing, have turned their church edifices into recruiting stations, have recruited men for the armies, and have preached them into the trenches. The clergy boast of having the rich and the mighty and the strong of this world in their churches; and, as Jesus foretold, they boast: 'We are rich and have need of nothing,' when in truth and in fact, they are wretched, and miserable, poor, blind and naked. (Revelation 3:17) No one can gainsay the fact that the clergy have by joining hands with profiteers, politicians and other worldlings, attempted to make the people believe that their government is God's kingdom on earth, thereby directly proving their disloyalty to the Lord Jesus Christ.

False Doctrines

THE ecclesiastics, to wit: popes, cardinals, bishops, reverends, doctors of divinity, theological professors, claim the exclusive right and authority to interpret the Scriptures and to tell the people what they should believe. They deny the right of any one to preach the gospel unless ordained by them. They have set aside the pure doctrines of the Word of God and have substituted their own doctrines. For many centuries they kept the people in ignorance of the contents of the Bible by discouraging them from studying it; and now in this day of greater advancement they destroy faith in the Bible by flippantly denying that it is the Word of God. They have proven disloyal to God by yielding to the temptations above mentioned, and have repudiated the Lord's Word by teaching contrary thereto. In proof of this the following is cited:

The Bible teaches that man was created perfect and, because of sin, was sentenced to death, thereby losing perfection of organism and the right to life.

Ecclesiastics teach that man is a creature of evolution; that he never fell, and never lost the right to life by reason of sin.

The Bible plainly states that man is mortal; that because of Adam's sin, all are born sinners and subject to death.

Ecclesiastics teach that all men have immortal souls, which cannot die, which doctrine is supported only by Satan's great lie.—Genesis 3:1-6; John 8:44.

The Bible plainly teaches that the wages of sin is death; and that death, destruction, is the punishment of the wilfully wicked.

Ecclesiastics teach that there is no real death, that the punishment of the selfish and wicked is conscious torment, eternal in duration, and that to escape such terrible punishment the people must join their church denominations.

The Scriptures plainly teach that there is one God; and that Jesus Christ, His only begotten Son, is the Redeemer of mankind.

Ecclesiastics teach the unscriptural, God-dishonoring doctrine of the trinity.

The inspired Word of God declares that Jesus Christ is the Ransomer of all; and that all members of the human race, in due time, shall have an opportunity to know about the ransom and to receive its benefits.

Ecclesiastics by teaching evolution, human immortality, eternal torment and the trinity, deny the ransom by implication; and now the chiefest among them deny that there is any purchasing value in Jesus' sacrifice thereby directly denying the only Lord God and the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, by which mankind is redeemed.

The Scriptures teach that Christ Jesus is King, and the only One who has the right and authority to rule the earth in God's due time.

Ecclesiastics teach the divine right of earthly kings to rule, and they have joined hands with big business and politicians to enforce this rule of the peoples of earth.

Jesus constituted His apostles as the foundation of His kingdom, and the Scriptures teach that the apostles have no successors.

Ecclesiastics have fraudulently claimed to be the successors of the apostles, and thereby have arrogated to themselves great authority and have attempted to deceive, and have deceived, the people.

The Bible emphasizes the second coming of Christ and His kingdom of righteousness as the hope of mankind, and admonishes all the followers of the Lord to faithfully proclaim this message of His coming kingdom, and to advocate and follow peace with all men.

The ecclesiastics scoff at the proof of Christ's second presence; and they have sanctified war and wrest the Scriptures to justify their conclusions. They have repeatedly had their portraits made and exhibited with great warriors of the world. They have turned their church edifices into recruiting stations. They have received and accepted filthy lucre in consideration of rendering service for recruiting young men for the war. And now when the evidence is plain and conclusive that the old world has ended, that the Lord for the second time is present and that the kingdom of heaven is at hand, the ecclesiastics ignore the proof, and scorn, ridicule and persecute those who dare tell the truth to the people. Instead of bidding welcome to the King of glory, and telling the people of His kingdom and the blessings it will bring, they openly unite with the devil in his schemes to control the peoples of the earth in a compact designated the League of Nations, and piously and fraudulently declare it to be "the political expression of God's kingdom on earth".

Thus they have sent forth to the people a very river of death-dealing doctrines, and now shall drink themselves the nauseating potion; for they deserve it at the hand of the Lord.

Jesus declared Himself to be the true vine, and that His followers are the branches and are therefore a part of that vine. God foreknew how the apostate ecclesiastics would fall before the temptation of Satan, and of this He testified aforetime through His holy prophet Jeremiah, as follows:

"Yet I had planted thee a noble vine, wholly a right seed; how then art thou turned into the degenerate plant of a strange vine unto me? For though thou wash thee with nitre, and take thee much soap, yet thine iniquity is marked before me, saith the Lord God. How canst thou say, I am not polluted, I have not gone after Baalim [Satan]? See thy way in the valley, know that what thou hast done; thou art a swift dromedary traversing her ways; a wild ass, used to the wilderness, that snuffeth up the wind at her pleasure; in her occasion who can turn her away? all they that seek her will not weary themselves; in her month they shall find her. Withhold thy foot from being unshod, and thy throat from thirst; but thou saidst, There is no hope: no; for I have loved strangers, and after them will I go."—Jeremiah 2:21-25.

The ecclesiastics, having fallen before the temptation of Satan, having proved their disloyalty to God, having joined hands with the advocates and makers of war, and by force and coercion controlled the people, and acknowledging that they have preached the young men into the trenches, must take the responsibility which the Lord has laid upon them when He says of them, through His prophet: "In thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor innocents."—Jeremiah 2:34.

End of the World

AT THE fall of Zedekiah, king of Israel, in the year 606 B. C., Satan became the god of the entire evil world. Good men have fought against Satan's influence in order that better conditions might obtain. The Lord has not restrained the devil, but has permitted him to ply his wicked temptations throughout the Gentile period. God pointed out that the Gentile times would end, and that the world or old

order of evil things would reach its legal end 2,520 years later, to wit, 1914; that at the end of the world Christ, whose right it is to reign, would begin to exercise His power to the setting up of His kingdom for the blessing of mankind, which kingdom He had instructed His disciples and all His followers, including the clergy, to pray for and to preach to the people. His disciples, anxious to know what would be proof that the world had come to an end, propounded this question: 'Master, tell us, how may we know of thy presence and of the end of the world?' (Matthew 24:3) Jesus announced that a world war, famines, pestilences, and revolutions in various parts of the earth would mark the beginning of the sorrow upon the nations, proving that the time of the end of the world had been reached.

Exactly on time this came in 1914. All Christians who were diligently watching the development of the Lord's plan, could see in 1914 that the World War and other events incident thereto marked the end; and many of these preached this truth to the people. The clergy, who claimed to be the representatives of the Lord, should have known these truths as set forth in the Scriptures, and should have boldly preached them to the people, advising them of the Lord's presence and of His kingdom, and that all Christians should keep out of war. On the contrary the clergy of every nation of Christendom used their church buildings as recruiting stations, urged Christians to be patriotic to the world powers (the devil's empire) and go to war, preached and urged the young men to enlist for the war, and received money from the governments for thus doing. They openly preached that the evil world is God's kingdom.

When in 1918 the political and financial powers of the world brought forth the League of Nations compact, which utterly ignores God and the Lord Jesus, the clergy united in a proclamation declaring the League of Nations to be the political expression of God's kingdom on earth. Thus further they proved their disloyalty to God and to His kingdom, and their loyalty to the devil's empire. When the World War came on, there were some humble Christians who were conscientiously opposed to war, and who humbly tried to teach the people the truth. They were poor and fatherless in this, that their fathers, or pastors, had abandoned them as the Lord's sheep; and they were, as the Prophet puts it, "like sheep without a shepherd." Instead of shielding and protecting and helping these humble followers of Jesus, the clergy joined hands with conscienceless politicians and wicked profiteers in arresting, imprisoning, persecuting, and in killing some of these faithful Christians.

The Lord, speaking to them through His prophet, says: "How long will ye [clergy—chief ones in "Christendom"] judge unjustly, and accept the persons of the wicked? Defend the poor and fatherless: do justice to the afflicted and needy. Deliver the poor and needy: rid them out of the hand of the wicked." (Psalm 82:1-4) The clergy failed, and refused to hear this admonition of the Lord, but go hand in hand with profiteers and politicians in their fraudulent attempts to control the people under various pacts, leagues and other forms of government. And now concerning them God's prophet says: "They know not, neither will they understand: they walk on in darkness: all the foundations of the earth are out of course."—Psalm 82:5.

The evidence from 1914 to 1918, so conclusively establishing the end of the world and the time of the Lord's kingdom, ought to have convinced the clergy. If they had been faithful to the Lord and had taught the people the truth then they would have saved the people from the impending collapse of Christendom, which is just at hand. Concerning this the Prophet makes it clear that the clergy are they who are chiefly responsible before God for the great trouble just ahead.—Jeremiah 18:8, 9; 23:21, 22.

The Lord has declared His indignation and vengeance against these false shepherds who claim to teach His flock, and against the principal ones of the flock with them, to wit: the profiteers and the politicians who are allied with the preachers, and who assume a form of religion for the furtherance of their selfish ends. Concerning them the Lord says through His prophet: "Thus saith the Lord God unto the shepherds that do feed themselves!... Behold, I am against the shepherds." "Howl, ye shepherds, and cry; and wallow yourselves in the ashes, ye principal of the flock: for the days of your slaughter and of your dispersions are accomplished [full]; and ye shall fall like a pleas-

ant vessel. And the shepherds shall have no way to flee, nor the principal of the flock to escape."—Ezekiel 34:2, 10; Jeremiah 25:34, 35.

Collapse of Civilization

THE Lord foreknew that the clergy would prove their unfaithfulness to Him and to His kingdom; that they would not heed the evidence that He would bring forth to prove the end of the world; that they would totally repudiate Him in 1918 and the years immediately following. He then stated that after the war, the famines, the pestilences, the revolutions, etc., there should follow distress of nations, with perplexity, that all the nations would prepare for further trouble, and then He adds: "For then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be." (Matthew 24:21) This and the prophecy of Daniel [Daniel 12:1] definitely identify the collapse of civilization with the full establishment of Messiah's kingdom for the purpose of blessing all the families of the earth.

This final trouble upon the world is the expression of God's vengeance against Satan and those who organize and maintain systems under his direction and influence.

Millions Will Never Die

THROUGH His prophet Jehovah admonishes the people to seek meekness and righteousness and turn to the Lord and thereby be favored in the time of this great trouble. (Zephaniah 2:2, 3; Psalm 41:1, 2) Let the people avoid controversy, strife and trouble, and now wait upon the Lord. Christ is present; and following the trouble He will begin to exercise the blessings of His kingdom in behalf of mankind. This will mean the restoration to man of all that he has lost. What then has man lost?

God created the earth for man's habitation, and the earth will abide forever. (Isaiah 45:12, 18; Ecclesiastes 1:4) He created perfect the first man, who violated God's law and was sentenced to death. Thereafter Adam's children were born, all of whom were born in sin and shapen in iniquity because of the father's sin. (Psalm 51:5; Romans 5:12) Jehovah promised to redeem man from death and to restore the obedient ones to life and happiness. (Hosea 13:14) He sent His beloved Son Jesus into the earth to be man's redeemer. (Matthew 20:28; John 10:10) Christ Jesus died upon the cross for the entire human race. (1 Timothy 2:3-6; Hebrews 2:9) All mankind must have the benefit of the ransom sacrifice in God's due time.

Jehovah said: "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." (Genesis 22:18) This seed of promise is the Christ: Jesus Christ, the Head, and His faithful followers, the body members. (Galatians 3:16, 27, 29) From the ascension of Christ into heaven until His second coming and the setting up of His kingdom God has been selecting Christ's body members from amongst men. These are called the true Church. These are they who are faithful and loyal to the Lord God and to Jesus Christ. These likewise are subjected to temptation; and only the overcomers, who are faithful unto death, are granted joint-heirship with Christ Jesus in His kingdom. (Revelation 2:25, 26; 3:21) The Apostle plainly states that the second coming of Christ and the setting up of His kingdom is for the purpose of restoring to mankind all that was lost.—Acts 3:19-21.

The evidence is now conclusive that we have come to the end of the old world and to the beginning of Messiah's kingdom; hence the time for the world's blessings is about due. The millions of people now on earth will be first tried, and then the dead will be resurrected and have an opportunity for life. (2 Timothy 4:1) Those who refuse to obey the Lord will be destroyed forever. (Acts 3:19-23; Psalm 145:20) All the wicked that turn to righteousness shall live and not die. (Ezekiel 18:27, 28) Then will come to pass the sayings of Jesus: "If a man keep my saying he shall never see death"; "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." (John 8:51; 11:26) Because we have come to that time in the development of the divine plan, it can now be confidently stated that millions living on earth will never die.

Man-made schemes must now all fail. The plan of God will be fulfilled as foretold. It is now appropriate for Christians to "say among the nations that the Lord reigneth: the world also shall be established that it shall not be moved: he shall judge the people righteously." (Psalm 96:10) The Lord will establish a new civilization that will be lasting. The obedient ones of the people will abide forever in peace, life, liberty, and happiness.

Indictment

The Seed of the Serpent
versus
The Seed of Promise

WE, the International Bible Students, in convention assembled, declare our unqualified allegiance to Christ, who is now present and setting up His kingdom, and to that kingdom.

We believe that every consecrated child of God is an ambassador for Christ and is duty-bound to give a faithful and true witness on behalf of His kingdom. As ambassadors for Christ, and without assuming any self-righteousness, we believe and hold that God has commissioned us to "proclaim the day of vengeance of our God and to comfort all that mourn."—Isaiah 61:2.

We believe and hold that it is God's due time for His displeasure to be expressed against wicked systems that have blinded the people to the truth and thereby deprived them of peace and hope; and to the end that the people might know the truth and receive some comfort and hope for future blessings we present this indictment, based upon the Word of God, and point to the divine plan as the remedy for man's complete relief.

We present and charge that Satan formed a conspiracy for the purpose of keeping the people in ignorance of God's provision for blessing them with life, liberty and happiness; and that others, to wit, unfaithful preachers, conscienceless profiteers, and unscrupulous politicians, have entered into said conspiracy, either willingly or unwillingly.

That unfaithful preachers have formed themselves into ecclesiastical systems, consisting of councils, synods, presbyteries, associations, etc., and have designated themselves therein as popes, cardinals, bishops, doctors of divinity, pastors, shepherds, reverends, etc., and elected themselves to such offices, which aggregation is herein designated as "the clergy"; that these have willingly made commercial giants and professional politicians the principal of their flocks.

We present and charge that the clergy have yielded to the temptations presented to them by Satan and, contrary to God's Word, have joined in said conspiracy, and in furtherance thereof have committed the overt acts as follows, to wit:

(1) That they have used their spiritual powers, enjoyed by reason of their position, to gratify their own selfish desires by feeding and exalting themselves, and failing and refusing to feed or teach the people God's Word of truth;

(2) That loving the glory of this world, and desiring to shine before men and have the approval of men [Luke 4:8; James 4:4; 1 John 2:15], they have clothed themselves in gaudy apparel, decked themselves with jewels, and have assumed a form of godliness while denying God's Word and the power thereof;

(3) That they have failed and refused to preach to the people the message of Messiah's kingdom and to point them to the evidences relating to his second coming; and being unwilling to await the Lord's due time to set up His kingdom and being ambitious to appear wise and great, they have, together with their co-conspirators, claimed the ability to set up God's kingdom on earth without God, and have endorsed the League of Nations and declared it to be "the political expression of God's kingdom on earth", thereby breaking their allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ and declaring their allegiance to the devil, the god of evil; and to this end they have advocated and sanctified war, turned their church edifices into recruiting stations, acted as recruiting officers for pay, and preached men into the trenches, there to suffer and die; and when the Lord presented to them the clear and indisputable proof that the old world has ended and that His kingdom is at hand, they have scoffed at and rejected the testimony, persecuted, arrested and caused the imprisonment of witnesses for the Lord.

Doctrines

WE FURTHER present and charge that the clergy as a class have constituted themselves the fountain of doctrines which, in the furtherance of said conspiracy, they have sent forth to the people, claiming such doctrines to be the teachings of God's Word, well knowing the same to be untrue, in this, to wit:

(1) That they falsely claim to be the divinely appointed successors to the inspired apostles of Jesus Christ; whereas the Scriptures clearly show that there are no successors to the apostles;

(2) That they claim the sole right to interpret the Scriptures, and that therefore they alone know what the people should believe; and by this means they have kept the people in ignorance of the Bible; and now in this time of increased knowledge and much reading, when the people might read and understand, these self-constituted "successors to the apostles" discourage the people from reading the Bible and Bible literature, deny the inspiration of the Scriptures, teach evolution, and by these means turn the minds of the people away from God and His Word;

(3) That they have taught and teach the divine right of kings to rule the peoples, claiming such rule to be the kingdom of God on earth; they hold that they and the principal of their flocks are commissioned of God to direct the policy and course of the nations, and that if the people do not submissively concur in such policies then the people are unpatriotic or disloyal;

(4) That they are the authors of the unreasonable and false doctrine of the trinity, by which they claim and teach that Jehovah, Jesus, and the Holy Spirit are three persons in one, which fallacy they admit cannot be understood nor explained; that this false doctrine has blinded the people to the true meaning of the great ransom sacrifice of Jesus Christ, through which men can be saved;

(5) That they teach and have taught the false doctrine of human immortality; that is to say, that all men are created immortal souls, which cannot die; which doctrine they well know to be false, for it is based exclusively upon the statement of Satan, which statement Jesus declares to be a great lie (John 8:44);

(6) That they preach and teach the doctrine of eternal torment; that is to say, that the penalty for sin is conscious torment in hell, eternal in duration; whereas they know that the Bible teaches that the wages of sin is death; that hell is the state of death or the tomb; that the dead are unconscious until the resurrection, and that the ransom sacrifice is provided that all in due time may have an opportunity to believe and obey the Lord and live, while the wilfully wicked are to be punished with an everlasting destruction;

(7) That they deny the right of the Lord to establish His kingdom on earth, well knowing that Jesus taught that He would come again at the end of the world, and that the fact of that time would be made known by the nations of Christendom engaging in a world war, quickly followed by famine, pestilence, revolutions, the return of God's favor to the Jews, distress and perplexity of the nations; and that during such time the God of heaven would set up His kingdom, which will stand forever (Daniel 2:44); that ignoring and refusing to consider these plain truths and evidences, they have willingly gone on in darkness, together with their allies, profiteers and politicians, in an attempt to set up a world power for the purpose of ruling and keeping the people in subjection, all of which is contrary to the Word of God and against His dignity and good name.

The doctrines taught by the clergy and their course of action herein stated are admitted; and upon the undisputed facts and upon the law of God's Word they stand confessedly guilty before God and in the eyes of the world upon every charge in this indictment.

Upon the authority of the prophecy of God's Word now being fulfilled, we declare that this is the day of God's wrath upon Christendom; and that He stands in the midst of the mighty and controlling factors of the world, to wit, the clergy and the principal of their flocks, to judge and to express His righteous indignation against them and their unrighteous systems and doctrines.

We further declare that the only hope for the peace and happiness of the peoples of earth is Messiah's kingdom, for which Jesus taught His followers to pray.

Therefore we call upon the peoples and nations of the earth to witness that the statements here made are true; and in order that the people might, in this time of perplexity and distress, have hope and comfort, we urge upon them prayerful and diligent study of the Bible, that they might learn therefrom that God through Christ and His kingdom has a complete and adequate plan for the blessing of mankind upon earth with peace and prosperity, liberty, happiness and eternal life, and that His kingdom is at hand.

Sugar and the Shylocks

IN GOLDEN AGE No. 38 we had an article entitled "A Tale of a Billion Dollar Sweetness," in which were given many items respecting the great sugar squeeze of 1921, by which, in the fruit-canning season, the American people were robbed of a billion dollars.

The price of sugar went up from six cents to as much as thirty cents per pound. The papers were full of stories of whole towns unable to get any sugar at all, and great threats of what would be done when the miscreants back of the steal should be discovered. The statistics revealed the fact that there was plenty of sugar in the country. Everybody agreed that something must be done this time to make sure that no such dastardly outrage should ever occur again.

The Government was as active and excited as a fly in a bottle, and as efficient and effective. It threatened to close up the sugar exchange. It sent one or two men to prison for some little jobs of a carload or so. It was going to do great things when it found out what to do. But it never found out; and the billion dollar sugar steal passed into history, like all the million and one steals for which we are as patriotically and enthusiastically thankful as conditions permit.

And now comes a little book, "Paul's School of Statesmanship," written by W. H. Harvey in far-off Monte Ne, Arkansas, and tells what it was that really happened at the time of the sugar steal; and now we know why nothing was ever done about it. We quote from the interesting little book:

"At a time when it was made and sold to consumers, at a profit, for 5 and 6 cents a pound, two men went to a banker in New York city and said to him, 'We are going to buy sugar: we have, of our own, money and securities on which we can raise more money, one million dollars. With this we will begin buying sugar, placing it in warehouses and taking warehouse certificates to show we have it. We want to know of you if we can borrow of you on these warehouse certificates, representing sugar we have paid for, borrow from you as we buy, on these certificates, 90 percent of their face value. As we continue to buy, thus cornering the supply of sugar, sugar will advance in price, we will control the price, and your security will be gilt-edged, ample.'

"The banker replied, 'You have a sure thing; and if I can place these certificates for you, getting you the money, you not only can afford to pay good interest but additionally pay me 10 percent on the 25 million or more you will need.

"The deal was closed, the banker making $2,500,000 commission, he and other money lenders the interest; and the two men who ran the deal made more than 100 million dollars. That is the way the people paid at that time as high as 30 cents a pound for sugar. You are now paying 8 cents a pound, about 2 cents above what its price otherwise would be. Each cent per pound added represents millions of dollars to the Sugar Trust."

Everybody is interested in these facts. They may not know that they are interested. They may be solid bone from the neck up; but they are actually parties in interest, whether they know it or not, and are paying and will pay tribute indefinitely to these well-dressed, gentlemanly robbers every time they sit down to a meal.

The only way that they will get out of paying the tribute will be when the bankers have finally obtained such full control of the whole earth and its bounties that only those may eat who have a warehouse certificate, properly endorsed at the bank; and when the common people have no way left by which they can get such certificates.

We wondered how a simple recital of these facts would impress an intelligent, reasoning man, a doctor; and so we told him just what we have recited here, and asked him what he thought should be done. His answer was startling. He would have the three men strung up immediately, at the nearest lamp-post. But that can not be done. The law must take its course; and the history of law enforcement in this country shows that great gentleness of treatment may be expected by men clever enough to get away with a billion dollars. Several groups of men have done it; and they are all at large and likely to remain so. Coal! Munitions! Airplanes! Federal Reserve! Sugar! Oil! Sheets! Towels!

And now our readers may wish to know how near are the happy days when the great bankers will really own or control it all; and the little book tells us that, too. It establishes from the United States Census of 1919 that the true value of all taxable property in the United States is $150,000,000,000, and provides a table showing that the long-time interest-bearing debts now outstanding can not be less than $110,000,000,000, and are probably $117,000,000,000.

It must be admitted that for the bankers, in

the little time they have been at it, to obtain 75% to 80% of all the property in the United States, indicates that there is something rotten in Denmark. When they get to the point where they deliberately hold up a great national political convention for two weeks in order to force a man of their choice upon each of the two great parties, it comes pretty near showing that they know who has the power in this country and that they purpose to make full use of it, even in the open. Death and ruin await all opposers.

But if the bankers are doing nicely in their enterprises in the United States, they are doing much better abroad. The little book gives for the principal foreign countries the same data as for the United States, and establishes that the total interest-bearing debt of Britain, France, Germany and Italy is about $540,000,000,000, while their total taxable wealth is $287,000,000,000. In other words, the peoples of those four countries are in helpless and hopeless slavery, and have pledged all that they own to the bankers and almost as much again.

Now the question arises, "Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed that he is grown so great?" How, when, and why do the bankers get all this power? And the little book tells us about this, too. It all comes back to the question of interest, legal according to human laws, illegal according to the Bible. Events now are plainly demonstrating that a civilization that is based on any foundation other than the Bible is bound to ruin itself.

In the sixteenth century, "loaning money for interest was prohibited. The churches condemned it. Christian burial was denied money-lenders. It was the prevailing opinion in England that the loaning of money for interest, or usury, as it was then called, was unjust gain, forbidden by divine law. It was decreed that the effects of all money-lenders should be forfeited to the King. They were declared outlaws. It was made an indictable offense, and Edward III made it a capital crime. You will find all this in English history."

But the money-hoarders, the potential bankers of that day, hid all the gold and silver they could lay hands on. Business came to a standstill. The Government became hard pressed for money, and at length was forced to change its laws and bow to the little group of men who in 1694 organized the Bank of England, a privately owned concern. At that time the British Government borrowed 1,200,000 pounds of gold money from these financiers, and gave them the privilege of lending out money at interest to others. The impending ruin of our civilization dates from that act.

So sure is Mr. W. H. Harvey, the author of the little book, that this civilization is sure to be destroyed, every vestage of it be wiped out, that he is building at his own expense at Monte Ne a pyramid or obelisk in which the reasons for this destruction will be recorded. He is in hope that thousands of years hence, when the race has again slowly emerged from barbarism, his records of present-day inventions and of our present so-called civilization may be helpful in preventing another destruction such as the one that now impends.

Of course Mr. Harvey has a plan for avoiding the catastrophe. We can hardly undertake to cover it in this article. He is in hope that the bankers, now that they, as well as all other men, are threatened with extinction by modern methods of warfare, may be willing to give up their business and retire on $50,000 each, which he contends, rightly enough, is sufficient for anybody. One can but admire his simple-hearted goodness.

Mr. Harvey establishes to his own satisfaction that if the people can be freed from selfishness, vanity and prejudice, and will forego the practice of usury, it is quite possible to create a government built on a new, sensible Bank of the Common Good, where there will be no taxes, no assessors, no tax collectors, no bonds and no debts, and yet with many more public improvements than now.

All that Mr. Harvey and other good men long for, and much, oh very much, more will come with the Lord's kingdom now being ushered in. Mr. Harvey need not be ashamed of his ideas and ideals. Such men will be greatly used ere long for the blessing of others. Of that we feel sure. Meantime we continue to pray: Thy kingdom come!

The question may be asked, If our civilization is now on the brink of ruin, as the best thinkers generally agree is the case, and if it has come to this through neglect of the teachings of the Bible on war and usury and other elemental subjects, why is it that the clergy have been silent on these things, but have devoted their time to impressing upon the people lessons on the trinity, hell fire, patriotism, and the divine right of

kings and clergy, none of which subjects is even remotely hinted at in the Bible?

The answer is that these men who have supposedly been teaching the Bible have not been teaching the Bible at all, but have been putting out as Bible doctrine ideas which they received from other men, and which have come down from the dark ages. Most of the clergy do not believe the Bible at all. None of them understand it, and some of them do not even have a Bible in the house.

One clergyman was found at Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1924, who has been in the ministry for seventeen years and who admitted that he did not own a Bible and did not have one in the house. His only qualification for the ministry was the gift of gab. A sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal!

The One Rule—The Golden Rule *(Contributed)*

WHAT the world needs is a coöperative interest in mankind. Men have striven to accomplish selfish ends, and have not sought the common good. Herein is found the festering sore that has polluted the body politic. "How has the problem of evil tried men's souls!" said Burroughs, the American naturalist. A workable basis of coöperation among the nations of earth may be found in the Golden Rule. Jesus of Nazareth said: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets."

The application of the Golden Rule as a practical guide is not an experiment; it was not preached by a fanatic. Today the Man of Nazareth stands where He stood 2,000 years ago—far in advance of the world. He still remains the ideal toward which the spirit of man strives.

The life of the Master alone will show men anew that no philosophy, no science, no creed, has offered the world anything which will replace the teachings of that life.

The Golden Rule is not a mere altruistic formula of abstract ethics, not a mere religious ideal. It enters into every phase of human activity and endeavor. It is a formulation of the law of life itself. It is the rule of fair play, the basis of democratic life, and the very symbol of equality. What is more, it is the common denominator of all religions, the one practical ideal on which all are agreed, whatever their creedal differences.

The practical application of the Golden Rule has already come to be recognized and appreciated by various prominent business concerns in some of the larger cities of the country. A few years ago a western business publication sternly advised big business and the laboring classes to read the Sermon on the Mount, and go back to work.

The more the Golden Rule is tried out and proven, it does not matter what test we apply—in commerce, society, education, politics or international relations—the more will it come into general use as the best practical guide for material success, a priori:

"Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," the moral ingredients and elemental interests of our very Constitution!

Did not our late President, Mr. Harding, himself, speak for the aspirations of the nation, when he told the War Veterans in his speech at Denver:

"I should like more of fraternity among ourselves in the United States; I should like more of fraternity among the nations of the world. If we could bring the Golden Rule into every phase of American life, we would be the happiest people in the world. There would be no injustice to complain of; but human beings would live among their fellows as they would like to be lived with. That would bring a state of blessedness to mankind."

If these nations calling themselves Christian were living the great principle which we call the Golden Rule, what a different world this would be! And if it is feasible for a municipality to celebrate a Golden Rule Day, why not for a nation to do the same as a formulation of its "law of life"!

What humanity needs is not the selfish domination of any class or classes, but the actual domination in social, business and political life of the spirit and principles of the Sermon on the Mount, the Golden Rule, and the study of the Word of God to find out what is the only procedure, the only process, by which the ability to comply with the Golden Rule may be vouchsafed.

Reports from Foreign Correspondents

From Switzerland

WE ARE astonished to hear of hot weather in America; for here we have had continuously rainy weather till today, August 5, and, decidedly low temperature, too. It snowed in the mountains, of course; and the crops are miserably going to ruin. There are heavy fogs crawling low; and for hours every day it rains in streams. The best weather we had between July 8 and 22; and even then rain storms occurred daily in the valleys. Since July 15 it has rained every day, and often like the flood.

Last week a storm raced from Geneva to the lake of Constance in three hours' time, causing damages never before experienced. From Uzwill to St. Gallen all trees are ruined by hail. Nearly all are bare-limbed, the leaves having been chopped from the branches. Hundreds of fruit trees were blown over like flower pots, and as many lost their tops or some branches. In St. Galen and vicinity thousands of window panes were broken, and all crops ruined. Firemen in the city stood in the water up to their waists, because the mass of hail had stopped up the sewerage. And when the sun comes out, it is sure that soon another storm will develop.

At Dornbirn, in Voralberg, the lightning struck five times in one day. People were so scared and so full of fear that with covered eyes and stopped-up ears they hid themselves.

The Vienna Express, that arrives at Buchs toward noon, was stopped by the brakes several times in succession in the tunnel; and no one could detect or discover by whom or for what reason. As it happened always to this selfsame train and at the same spot in the tunnel, the thing became somewhat uncanny. They changed engines, and the crew and locomotive engineer were guarded by police and engineers; but the train stopped at the same place nevertheless. The riddle still awaits solution.

In Russia a new great "Hungersnot" [famine] threatens several governments because of the lasting drought, and in Germany lockouts threaten in a general way because money is so high and very little of it at that. For instance, great shoe factories have not funds enough to pay off employés, but on pay-day hand their men shoes instead; and those men go out into the country to exchange the shoes for food of any kind. From all sides voices are heard full of horror for the incoming winter.—Zephaniah 1:17.

The friends are full of zeal, and in groups they go out on Sunday with the booklets; and witnessing for the kingdom at the same time, they are very successful.

From Canada

NO MORE striking statements have appeared in the Canadian press than the recent utterances of the Rev. Father A. D. Rheaume, incumbent of St. Edwards (R. C.) Church, Winnipeg. The statements of this priest, in assuming the pastorate, as reported by the Winnipeg *Evening Tribune*, have never been surpassed by any of the arrogant and ill-conceived vaporings of any pope:

"The power of the priest is threefold: First, the power to offer the sacrifice of the mass, and thus each morning bring God down upon the altar for sacrifice."

Then, according to the Rev. Father, the second power is "the power to forgive sins":

"Now Christ knew that we have all sinned; and His love for fallen man *forced* Him to establish a tribunal where fallen man might approach with greatest ease to receive forgiveness for their sins. Christ's mission was to destroy sin, and so this power has been handed down to the apostles and their successors, the priests. As the priest sits in his tribunal and pronounces the words of absolution, those will be remitted as readily and as truly as when Christ said to the man sick of the palsy: 'Son, be of good cheer; go in peace and sin no more.' The third mission of the priest is to expound the gospel of Jesus Christ. Each time he ascends the pulpit and expounds the doctrines and teachings of the Catholic Church, we accept it as the criterion of truth, because we know it to be the Word of God."

It is obvious that if we accept as a fact the power of the priest "to bring God down upon the altar for sacrifice", we shall not quibble over the trifling matter of his personal infallibility, the expounder of the "criterion" of truth.

But the Rev. Father is not yet satisfied with his delineation of the power of the priest and the abasement of God. Read this carefully:

"Upon the soul of the priest an invisible character has been sculptured by the chisel of the Holy Ghost, which makes him the property of the Blessed Eucharist forever. His hands are anointed to touch Jesus. None of the mystical wonders of the saints are to be com-

pared to his: They attract Jesus from the tabernacle, the priest (attracts Him) from Heaven! The priest bids Him go to the garrets of dying sinners, and He obeys! Mary drew the Eternal Word down from Heaven once, while the priest draws Him daily. She bore Him in her arms until He grew beyond that; but with the priests His sacred infancy is prolonged throughout their lives. To Jesus, the priest is as Mary and Joseph and the apostles and evangelists, and if His dear sacrament require it, the company of the martyrs; *whilst to the people, he is Jesus himself!*"

Could any statement be more utterly and devastatingly blasphemous?

Taking the Reverend Father's first hypothesis that the sacrament of the mass (the body and blood of Jesus) brings *God* down upon the altar, thus postulating that Jesus is God, then his last statement is "the priest is God Himself"!!

The Protestant churches of various denominations still continue to add to their stock of resolutions against war.

"The glorification of war must end," says the Manitobia Methodist Conference, and goes on to show that no longer can the so-called Christian churches go to the Bible for justification for war. Sunday school teachers and all workers who have to do with children are called upon to lose no opportunity to denounce war and the war spirit. One newspaper pertinently remarks:

"It is a queer civilization that worries about the infant mortality rate and keeps on inventing new ways to butcher the kids when they grow up."

Spirit of Militarism Growing

MEANWHILE the *Dearborn Independent* tells us that in Europe the question is not, "Will there be another war?" but "When and where will the next war start?" The Vancouver *Sun*, heading an editorial "Playing with Dynamite," suggests that the mid-Pacific manœuvres of the American fleet are bound to bring the New World one step nearer war:

"The overgrown boy with big muscles who wanders over into the next block to show off his muscular prowess, is looking for trouble, and taking the right method of finding it." "It is just as dangerous for nations to play with powerful navies as it is for individual men to play with loaded pistols."

Britain makes an imposing display of her fleet at Spithead, and Canada sends her representatives to sit in parleys in Great Britain with the intention of binding the bonds of Empire closer. Canada perhaps cannot lift the club but she enthusiastically helps to wave it.

General Sir R. Baden Powell, of Boer War fame and more generally known as founder and head of the Boy Scout movement, deplores the spirit of militarism. As reported by the Vancouver *Daily Province*, he says:

"The problem which seems to stare him in the face was whether Christianity and religion were going to continue to exist. 'Inquiries have resulted in the conclusion being reached that eighty percent of our men are not religious and the remainder do not carry out the Christianity which they possess. The Great War was a disgrace to all of us.'"

The Toronto *Telegram* adds its plaint to the general chorus of hatred of war:

"What of the future, the new decade about to begin? Our sun at least is still in the heavens of strength. There is no watchman in the tower to guide our hearts and to quiet our fears. The morning of great empires has come, and also the night. The ancient challenge echoes through the world as in the days of Babylon, 'Watchman, what of the night?'"

Reviewing all such expressions and accepting them as being sincere truths as to the desirability of peace, one can only say: "Wait, for the answer by the watchman is now being given; and if it has not yet permeated all parts of the earth it will do so, in God's due time."

It is a glorious answer, well worth waiting for and suffering for. "It satisfies each longing, as nothing else can do."

"The tumult and the shouting dies,
The captains and the kings depart;
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!"

"For heathen heart that puts its trust
In reeking tube and iron shard,
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard;
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!"

A Glimpse at What War Really Is

ERNEST THURTLE, member of the British Parliament, in an endeavor to put a stop to the murder of boys for supposed cowardice, has published a number of letters received by him from his fellow soldiers in the World War. Mr. Thurtle states that there were 264 such executions in the British army during the war. We publish the letters without comment:

Letter No. 1

"The following are the true facts relating to the execution of No..., Pte. 'A,' B Company, 1st Berkshire Regt.:—

"We were in reserve trenches at Metz Farm on or about September 22, 1914, each man in his own dug-out, when an enemy shell dropped in the trench, killing two men. I was standing in the road at the time. When the shell burst, Pte. 'A' jumped out of his dug-out and I promptly jumped in. This occurred about 3:30 p.m. At 5.30 the Company fell in on the road, when Pte. 'A' reported himself to Sergeant-Major S——, who asked him why he ran from the trenches. 'A' stated that he was slightly wounded, whereas he was not.

"For this crime he was court-martialed on September 29, and executed on September 30, 1914. Only his Coy. Sergt.-Major was called to give evidence. I was the only man that saw what happened, and yet I was never called.

"Now for his death. To get the firing party, as we were going into the line that night, they called for twelve men to carry tools. Now the men who carried tools at that time had the first chance of using them, so you see there were plenty of volunteers, but once on parade they quickly realized that their job was to shoot poor 'A.' On his being brought out he broke away from the sergeant of the guard, and the firing party fired at him on the run, wounding him in the shoulder. They brought him back on a stretcher, and the sergeant of the guard was ordered by the Provost-Marshal to finish him off as he lay wounded.

"These are the true facts, and you are at liberty to use my name and number and letter any time you think fit."

Letter No. 2

"This is the case of Pte. 'B,' of my late platoon, No. 5, B Company, 11th Middlesex Regt., 36th Brigade, 12th Div. He was a boy of 18½, and he was shot at dawn at Sailly La Bourse on April 26, 1916. He was known to the whole Company as a bundle of nerves. He ran away from the trench known as Vigo Street, at Vermelles, after it had been bombarded for six days and nights, and we had suffered heavy casualties. This lad joined the army in August, 1914, at the age of 17."

Note.—Here is little more than a bald statement of facts, but these facts are eloquent. Enlistment at 17, nerve failure after prolonged bombardment, then execution at 18½.

Letter No. 3

"I was a Transport Driver of the 10th Durham Light Infantry, 43rd Brigade, 14th Division. In the early part of 1916 we were on the Arras front. While battalion was in the line the Brigade transport camp was at a village called Warlus. On the evening of May 20, 1916, we were informed that réveillé would be at 2 a.m. next morning, and we were to parade in full equipment, with ammunition. At three o'clock next morning we were marched to the outskirts of the village, where we found the rest of the Brigade transports. At 3:30 a.m. we were called to attention, and to our surprise a prisoner with escort was marched down in front of us. Then came the A.P.M. with some papers in his hand.

"Then the prisoner's cap was taken off, and he was told to take one pace forward, which he did. Then the A.P.M. commenced to read the papers, which were to the effect that Private 'Y,' of the 7th K.R.R., 41st Brigade, 14th Division, was found missing from his battalion the night they went into the line. He was arrested and charged with desertion. The man plead that he was drunk that night and missed his way. He was tried by court martial, found guilty and sentenced to death, the sentence being confirmed by Sir Douglas Haig.

"The man was then told to take a pace back again, which he did without a quiver—a braver man at that moment wasn't to be found in France. He was then marched away to the place where he was to be shot. We were then ordered to about turn, and the Brigade Transport Officer threatened us that any man who turned around would be put on a crime. So we stood in silence for what seemed hours, although only minutes. Then the shots rang out and one of the Yorkshires fainted, the strain was that great. Still we stood in silence until we heard another shot, which I afterwards ascertained was the doctor's shot to make sure he was dead.

"This is the whole thing as it happened. Hoping this will help the cause. I am ready to substantiate all I have written here."

Letter No. 4

"On February 9, 1916, when I was a sergeant in the 1st Battn., West York Regt., 18th Brigade, 6th Division, I was ordered to take over the guard of Lance-Corporal 'X,' of the same regiment, who was to be shot for desertion, having been absent for twenty-three days, until apprehended by the police. He was not to be shot until two days after this. On the evening of the 10th I handed him over to the new guard and proceeded with my platoon to the trenches. Next day I was ordered to pick the two worst characters in my platoon to form

part of the execution party. 'X' was a clean, smart, brave soldier, respected by all his comrades.

"The two men I selected for the firing party went with the adjutant. When they came back, tough characters though they were supposed to be, they were sick, they screamed in their sleep, they vomited immediately after eating. All they could say was: 'The sight was horrible, made more so by the fact that we had shot one of our own men.'

"Lance-Corporal 'X' had been very lucky gambling with his comrades and had won a fair amount of money while the battlion was back at rest. This had been his downfall, as he had gone on a drinking bout only a few hundred yards away from his battalion."

Extract from a letter from an ex-private of the 1st Battn., East Kent Regt., who gives full details:—

"I think it was hard lines that I should have had to make one of his firing party, as he was a chum of mine. ... We were told that the only humane thing that we could do was to shoot straight. The two men were led out blindfolded, tied to posts driven into the ground, and when we received our orders by sign from our officer, so that the condemned men should not hear us getting ready. Our officer felt it very much, as he, like me, knew the fellow 'E' years before. 'G' I never knew, but his case was every bit as sad, as he was only a boy."

Extracts from a letter of an ex-sergeant of the 13th Middlese Regt., who was in charge of the firing party in this case, and who gives full details:—

".... It was a terrible scene, being that I knew him made it worse for me. The ten men were selected from a few details left out of the line. They were nervous wrecks themselves, and two of them had not the nerve to fire. Of course, they were tried, but they were found to be medically unfit—their nerves had gone.... I have always had it on my mind. I think these terrible things should be abolished, and so would everyone else who had witnessed a 'Shooting at Dawn' affair.... Excuse my writing. It is difficult for me to write, but I felt it my duty to help to get these executions abolished....

"P. S.—The last words the lad said were: 'What will my mother say?'"

The Gray Wolves and the Golden Eggs (A Modern Fable) *By A. Sap*

THERE was a certain tribe of savages called the tribe of wisdom, because they excelled all other tribes in riches and possessions. This tribe had a goose which laid golden eggs, upon the proceeds of which they lived in luxury far above that of any other tribe. Such was the wisdom of this tribe that they entrusted the golden eggs to certain of their most valiant warriors, saying, "These shall safeguard our most valuable possession." And it was so. But the custody of the golden eggs was changed from time to time, lest continual possession might breed a sense of proprietorship, and the custodians be led to say: "Lo, these eggs have been in our possession so long that we have achieved 'nine points of the law.' O ye wise ones, get ye another goose!"

Now it happened that a certain pack of gray wolves lived in the vicinity, whose predatory habits caused them from time to time to assault the custodians of the golden eggs and relieve them of their responsibility. In every instance the tribe arose in wrath, haled the inadequate defenders before the tribal tribunal, and hired for many golden eggs certain learned and adroit men to prove by legal process that the golden eggs were missing because the custodians were too weak to defend them; and that therefore the weak ones should be incarcerated. And it was so. And the tribe said: "Yea and Amen; it is better that these should expiate rather than the gray wolves, seeing that we some time may have the opportunity to achieve gray wolfship." But some were not satisfied with this procedure.

Now it came to pass in the latter days that an ancient of the tribe arose and addressed them thus: "Hearken unto me, brethren. Many years have I lived amongst you. Many custodians of the golden eggs have I seen appointed, and many times have they been overcome by the wiles and superior strength of the gray wolves. Go to, now; we have lacked wisdom who are accounted the wisest, because our hearts were not right, because we envied the gray wolves and hoped for an opportunity to become even as they. Seeing that few can become gray wolves, the great majority must remain of the tribe. If ye listen to my counsel we will follow the gray wolves to their lair, and destroy it and them." And it was so. Therefore thereafter lived the tribe with its golden eggs unmolested and its honor untarnished.

Explanation: Let Teapot Dome equal a golden egg. You can work out the remainder.

Wonderfully Made *By C. E. Guiver (London)*

MAN is fearfully and wonderfully made; and nothing is more wonderful than consciousness, the mystic something by which we know that we continue one and the same being. We go to bed at night, and lapse into unconsciousness. We awaken in the morning to take up the threads of life where we left them the night before, and we have need of none to tell us who and what we are.

We know that we are the same being, but why we cannot tell. Years may pass, and we may change. We may grow to maturity, and pass from ignorance and weakness to knowledge and strength. We may change so much outwardly and inwardly that old friends know us not. Our life may be different, our thoughts may be different, and yet we know ourselves, and know that we are the same. Who can analyze the mysterious complexity of the human mind and tell us what this inner consciousness is?

A Marvelous Thing

MEMORY is another marvelous thing. Its importance as a power of the mind may be appreciated when we think that, without it, every moment we live would be like the beginning of a new life; for we would be unable to recall and benefit by the past. Everything would be forgotten as soon as experienced.

Without memory there could be no development of character, no building up of knowledge and wisdom. Wisdom is the ability to see an analogy between the present and the past, and to use rightly the knowledge that memory has stored up for us.

It is by memory and consciousness that accountibility is made possible. We could not feel responsible for things of which we had lost all knowledge, and would deem it a gross injustice if we were punished for the misuse of them. We hold ourselves responsible for the deeds committed by us because we know that we are the same being, and because we remember them. No one would think of charging us with the actions of earliest infancy, nor do we feel that we should be; for we have no innate knowledge of them.

The Secrecy of the Heart

MAN is so constituted that it is impossible for others to see into his mind and heart, and we are glad that this is so. We prize most highly this secrecy which we possess, and into which the prying eyes of the curious cannot look. Others may judge of our thoughts by our words and actions, but they cannot read the thoughts themselves. The inner sanctuary is known only to ourselves; and others are not permitted, cannot in fact, lift the veil and look within. But we may tell them what is there.

The adversary and his minions of darkness may project thought into the mind, and may be able to judge what are our thoughts and desires; but only God can read the heart. The Scriptures say: "All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do." (Hebrews 4:13) "For thou [Jehovah] only knowest the hearts of the children of men."—2 Chronicles 6:30.

There is one striking instance of God's knowledge of the human heart, demonstrating at the same time the inability of others to read it correctly.

Job was a very wealthy man, and had rest and contentment in a happy home life. One day the sons of God [the angels] presented themselves before the Lord, and Satan also came with them. "And the Lord said unto Satan, Hast thou considered my servant Job, that there is none like him in the earth, a perfect and upright man, one that feareth God, and escheweth evil? Then Satan answered, ...Doth Job fear God for nought? . . . Thou hast blessed the work of his hands, and his substance is increased in the land. but put forth thy hand now and touch all that he hath, and he will curse thee to thy face."

Then God gave Satan permission to destroy all that Job possessed. Immediately the adversary caused enemies to come and take away Job's oxen, his asses and his camels; a fire came to destroy his sheep; and a whirlwind to blow down the house in which his sons and daughters were feasting, killing them all.

News of these catastrophies was brought to Job by different messengers, so rapidly that as soon as one finished speaking another commenced his message. What a succession of calamities! Enough to break the heart of any man. And yet Job was able to say: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." God had judged the heart of Job aright, but Satan had been mistaken.

The adversary asked for further power against the righteous Job, and God granted him

leave to attack Job's body but not to take his life. Job was smitten from head to foot with painful boils, so that life became a misery. His wife urged him to curse God and die. But Job remained unmoved; for he said: "What! Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?" And the record adds: "In all this did not Job sin with his lips."—Job 2: 6-10.

God could read the heart; He could look right down to the bottom of human thought and action and see the motives prompting. Satan, unable to do this and being evil himself, imputed evil to the other. He who had deflected from God and who knew no will but his own, but who worked only for selfish ends, could not conceive that a man, however righteous he might be, would serve God in sincerity and truth.

It is evident that God knows us through and through; that there is nothing hid from His searching gaze. We like to think that our hearts are secret to ourselves; yet it is a blessing that there is One who can read them—God.

If our hearts are pure, we need have no fear. So often we are misunderstood by others. At times we cannot make even our friends understand; but there is One who always understands. God never errs; and we can go to Him at all times with the assurance that He knows and is able to temper every wind that blows.

The question has been asked: Since God knows us thoroughly, what need is there for us to go to Him in prayer? He knows what we need better than we do ourselves; no amount of praying can make any matter clearer to Him.

There are some things which we cannot confide even to our nearest friends, not because we are ashamed of them, but because they affect us so deeply. The heart needs sympathy; it needs somone to whom it can tell its joys, its sorrows, its hopes, and its fears. And when we think of it, the very fact that God knows all about us makes it possible for us to tell Him all about ourselves.

Pure Hearts

SINCE God can read our hearts and knows with unerring certainty the motives that lead us to act, it is necessary, if we would have His favor, to keep our hearts pure. It is the pure in heart that shall see God. Only honorable motives must operate within us; and in our self-scrutiny the question should always be, Why do I act thus? Is it my purpose to serve self or to serve God?

"Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life," says the inspired Word. (Proverbs 4: 23) This is true; for our ultimate destiny is determined by the desires which we cherish in the present. God has arranged to satisfy the desires of all those who love righteousness and hate iniquity; and of His rich provision for them the Apostle says: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, [to conceive] the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

The Hour Has Struck *By Charles M. Weaver*

[Copied from *Labor*]

If I all languages could speak
And send my voice the world around,
I fain would tell earth's poor and meek
About the priceless boon I've found—
Beholding God's all-potent hand
Deliv'ring by its mighty power
The sore-oppressed in every land
In this, the world's distressful hour.

I'd haste away with speed of thought,
And shout my message far and near
Wherever human hands have wrought
And say to them; "Dismiss your fear.
God keeps His throne; and by His grace
Your galling chains shall broken be,
And tears no more shall bathe your face
Because of want and poverty.

"The hour has struck; the die is cast;
And from Jehovah's awful throne
Swift retribution comes at last
To make His power and justice known;
And when His wrath is fully spent
And thrones have crumbled into dust,
Vain man will then, at last, relent
For having served his grovelling lust."

Ah, yes! I'd gladden every heart
And fill with peace each troubled breast.
The fullest joy I would impart
To all who sigh for needed rest,
By telling them, "The night is past
And soon will dawn the promised day:
That Right has won her crown at last,
The Kingdom comes for which we pray."

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

[332]The one that is justified before Jehovah is then counted right or justified that he might be a part of the great sacrifice of God's beloved Son Jesus, to the end that he might be a part of the mystery class and ultimately reign with Christ. The next thing indicated by the Scriptures is the begetting of such a one as a new creature. Begetting means the beginning. The begetting of the new creature, then, means the beginning of a newness of life. When justified by Jehovah, there results to him the right to live as a human being on earth, and this is what he immediately sacrifices. At the same time Jehovah begets him to a hope of life upon the high or heavenly plane; for he is called to a "high calling," a "heavenly calling." (Philippians 3:14; Hebrews 3:1) This begetting is in the nature of a contract or an agreement. Covenant is also a word used for contract. In order to make a contract there must be two or more parties, and there must be a consideration passing from one to the other. Where there are mutual promises, made on both sides, this is sufficient consideration. We will name the one whom we have been discussing as coming to justification Honest Heart.

[333]Honest Heart presents himself to the Lord Jesus the High Priest, fully surrendering himself and agreeing to do the will of God. There is the promise on his part, then, and he is one party to the contract through his Advocate, the Lord Jesus. And when Christ Jesus the High Priest presents him to the Father, Jehovah, the Lord Jehovah in substance says to Honest Heart: 'In consideration of the fact that you have turned away from the wrongful course, and have come to Jesus, and have made a full surrender of yourself in consecration, thereby exercising faith in His blood shed for you and your faith in my plan; and in consideration of the further fact that my beloved Son has imputed to you His merit to make you acceptable before me, I accept you and determine that you are right, or justified; and accepting you as a part of His sacrifice, I give to you my exceeding great and precious promises that by these you might become partaker of the divine nature.'

[335]This is in harmony with St. James' statement: "Of his own will begat he us with the word of truth, that we should be a kind of firstfruits of his creatures." (James 1:18) The Psalmist shows that this begetting is in the nature of a contract when he says: "Gather my saints together unto me; those who have made a covenant [contract] with me by sacrifice." (Psalm 50:5) Honest Heart now being begotten has the promise of life upon the highest plane, the divine nature. He is begotten to a new hope of life. See 1 Peter 1:3-5. The inheritance to which Honest Heart is now begotten is an incorruptible inheritance, which is the divine nature. This means that if he is faithful unto death, faithful to his part of the contract, he is certain to be born upon the divine plane, for the reason that Jehovah is always faithful to His part of the contract; and so Jesus says: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Rev. 2:10.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

For what purpose does God justify any one during the Gospel age? ¶ 333.

What is meant by begetting one as a new creature? What results to the man who is justified by Jehovah? What does such a one sacrifice? ¶ 333.

To what does Jehovah beget this sacrificer? ¶ 333.

How many parties must there be to a contract? and what is the consideration for begetting one as a new creature in Christ? ¶ 333.

State the terms of the arrangement between Honest Heart, the one who presents himself to the Lord, and Jehovah, who justifies and begets him. ¶ 334.

In this arrangement, what office does the Lord Jesus perform? ¶ 334.

What is meant by the word "advocate"? ¶ 334.

Give Scriptural proof that the begetting is in the nature of a contract, both from the Old and the New Testament. ¶ 335.

To what is Honest Heart, or any sacrificer like him, begotten? ¶ 335.

Quote the Scripture with reference to the nature to which he is begotten. ¶ 335.

Should the one thus begotten continue faithful unto death, what is his certain reward? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 335.

Prepare for Fall Discussions

Modernists and Fundamentalists have been airing their views, and the controversy thus far finds the people generally just onlookers.

A disposition to fairness is to hear both sides, influence and support naturally going where one's sympathies lie.

And a decision is often guided by talking matters over with friends; for there a free exchange of views can be had.

Fall evenings will likely find this topic the subject for discussion. A breadth of view will result from examination of the points of contention from an unbiased angle.

The views of each faction implicate the Bible teaching; but whether the Bible supports creedal dogmas is the greater question.

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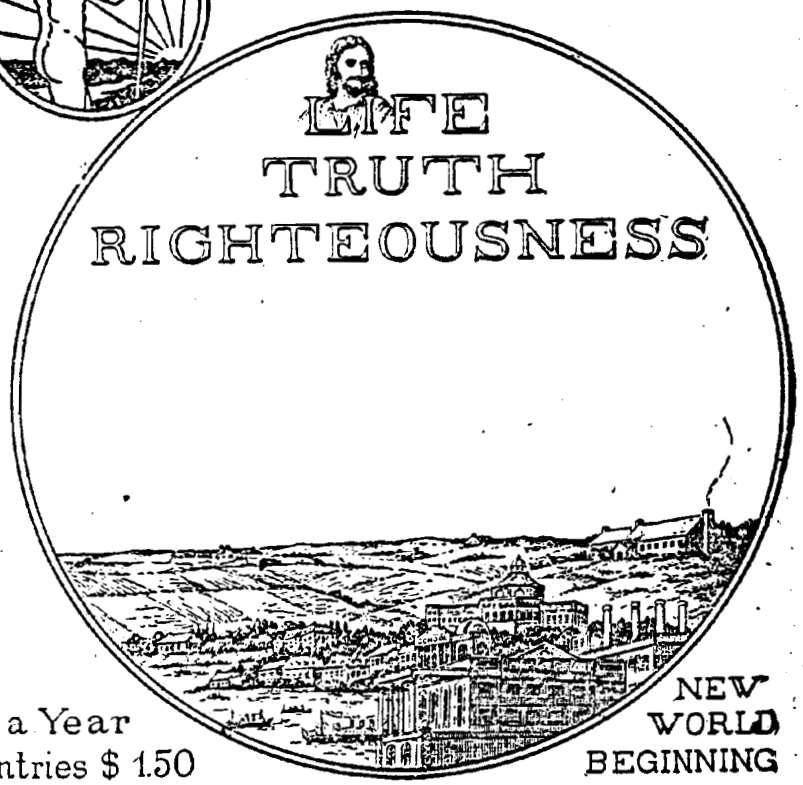
OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. VI Bi-Weekly No. 132
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- A DIGEST OF WORLD NEWS
- BUILDING RADIO RECEIVING SETS
- RADIO AND ITS CONTROL
- WAR AGAINST VACCINATION
- THE WORLD COURT

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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Labor and Economics

What We Do for Money 21
Wage Levels and the Tariff 22

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

A Digest of World News—Eastern Hemisphere 3
America's Trade with Greenland 4
Valueless Road Bonds 16

Political—Domestic and Foreign

Europe Preparing for War 3
Great Britain, Ireland 3
Labrador, France, Germany 4
Russia, Finland 6
Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Italy, Turkey, Africa 7
Palestine, India 8
China, Japan 9
Disarming the Public 15
Attorney General Stone's Great Task 20

Science and Invention

Building Radio Receiving Sets (Illustrated) 10
Radio and its Control 14
Is an Electrical Ring About to Break? 25

Home and Health

Pittsburgh Fighting Vaccination 17
The War Against Vaccination in Pennsylvania 18
Vaccination in Czecho-Slovakia 19

Religion and Philosophy

The Druids (Cartoon) 17
When the Show Will Start 20
The World Court 26
Bible Holds Forth Solution 26
The World Court Shall Come 27
People to Rejoice in the Decisions 28
Radio Will Carry Court Decisions 28
The Things We Once Believed 29
Studies in "The Harp of God" 31

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A Digest of News—Eastern Hemisphere

(Radio-cast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor.]

Europe

THE London *Daily Herald* reports Mr. E. D. Morel, member of Parliament, as saying, "Frantic preparations for war are being made all over the continent. There is going on now a more extensive output of war material than at any time since the 'peace'. The powerful industrial and professional interests of France are turning Europe into a vast arsenal." Mr. Morel stated that the chief centers of production are in Czecho-Slovakia and Austria, where during the past two years whole trainloads of war supplies have been manufactured for Jugoslavia, Roumania, Poland, and other neighbors of Germany and of the Balkan States. Mr. Morel pointed out that these war munitions have been paid for by money loaned to France.

The number of American tourists visiting Europe this year is put at 300,000. Not only is this a record toll of tourists, but their average expenditures are put at $1,000 each, which is double what it used to be. The result of this greatly increased expenditure of American money in Europe has had the effect of materially helping the European exchange situation.

Great Britain

AFTER almost interminable discussions Russia and Britain have finally come to an agreement of much the same kind that a family comes to when they have had a good, old-fashioned family row. These nations have agreed for the present to forget everything that happened during the ten years from 1914 to 1924. But the Soviet Government is ultimately to pay a lump sum which will be divided between the sufferers by its acts, after a commission has determined just what these sufferings amounted to.

The treaty between Britain and Russia omits all mention of the king of England. This is the first time that such a thing has ever been done in a British treaty. The reason for this is that there is no head to the Russian Government, and the treaty was made not in the name of any Russian individual, but in the name of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is not expected that the king of England will sign the treaty, there having been some intimations that the Soviet officials were unwilling to sign a treaty bearing the signature of a king.

About a year ago, Philip Snowden, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Government, moved in the House of Commons a resolution in favor of Socialism. But the newspapers report that on May 21, 1924, at a reception at Buckingham palace, Mrs. Philip Snowden appeared in a gown of soft, jade-green crepe romain with the draperies held at the waist with a jeweled belt. Besides this, a train of silver lamé shot with jade fell from her right shoulder and was held at the left side of her waist. Moreover, she had a white ostrich feather fan, ornaments, and pearls. Evidently, Socialism pays in England!

Ireland

THE British Government is in a dilemma over the question of the boundary between Ulster and the Irish Free State. The treaty between Britain and the Free State calls for the establishment of this boundary; but the British Government is unable to persuade Ulster and does not dare attempt to coerce her; and yet, if something is not done, the whole treaty between Britain and the Free State becomes null and void.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Thomas, and the Home Secretary, Mr. Henderson, were summoned to Dublin for a hasty conference with

President Cosgrave, of the Irish Free State. They arranged with Mr. Cosgrave to make the settlement of the boundary question the first business to be taken up by Parliament when it resumes its sittings September 30, a month earlier than was desired or expected before their visit to Dublin. A bill to settle the boundary question has already been introduced in the House of Commons; but debate upon it is postponed until the end of September, in hope that meantime the Ulster Government will nominate a member of the boundary commission.

America's Trade With Greenland

AMERICA'S trade with Greenland is practically all in the hands of one American company, which obtains each year from the mines at Ivigtut about $250,000 worth of an ore, cryolite, useful in the manufacture of alumium, soda and glass. The total population of Greenland is only 15,000, of whom only 300 are whites.

Labrador Prior To 1474

DR. SOPHUS LARSEN, a Copenhagen scientist, reports the discovery of documents issued in 1474 by the King of Portugal, conferring a viceroyalty upon Joa Vas Corte Real, for his services in location the coasts of what is now Labrador. He states that there is in existence an atlas published in 1534 which designates Labrador as Joao Vaz Land. Leif Ericson is also said to have discovered Labrador in the year 1,000.

France

FRENCH people are getting up a new dictionary. The French Academy has been working on this since 1878, and has now finished the manuscript for the first part, which contains the letters A to H. No wonder it is hard to learn French!

It is an interesting fact that unlike women in other progressive countries, French women do not have the vote, and do not have any interest in political matters. Premier Herriot says that as a rule French women prefer an enlightened protection to independence. He believes that French women will eventually take an interest in the government, but that it will come gradually. The radical parties of France fear the influence of the Catholic Church if women are given the suffrage.

A French invention which bids fair to reduce the dangers of automobiling at difficult crossings consists of metal plates across the roadway which, as soon as they are struck by an automobile, instantly flash lights or danger signals in front of the car itself, and also in front of any car that may be approaching the crossing from a transverse direction.

Paris claims to have the worst case of automobile insanity of any city in the world. At one of the crossings in the city the number of vehicles passing average 26,000 per hour for four hours. If anything could be better calculated to kill children and to tear to pieces the nerves of adults than these rushing, squawking, vile-smelling appendages of modern civilization, it is something quite outside the bounds of our imagination.

Germany's Troublesome Monarchists

GERMANY is lining up into monarchist and anti-monarchist organizations, all more or less military in their arrangements, the monarchists vowing the destruction of the republic and the anti-monarchists promising to defend the republic with their lives. In some places the monarchists have demanded the lowering of the republican flag, and the authorities have feared to refuse.

The New York *Times* reports that the courts of Germany and Bavaria are very unfair toward republicans, but very lenient and kindly toward monarchists. The monarchists, who have time and again tried to overthrow the republic, are given slight sentences which they are not obliged to serve, while republicans are given as much as fifteen-year sentences; and in one lamentable instance a republican offender on a fifteen-year sentence was even denied the services of an ear specialist to save his one good ear.

But probably it is contempt of court in Germany for anybody to call attention to what everybody knows is unjust and unfair. The theory that courts are always courts of justice does not work out. Often they are the last resort of tyrants.

While Germany is having interior troubles with the monarchists, she is being helped by her former enemies. The new liberal Minister of France has granted a general amnesty to

German prisoners and has thrown open the Ruhr to 210,000 Germans who had been expelled under the Poincaré régime. On a motion made by a Belgian and seconded by a Frenchman, Germany was unanimously admitted to the International Chamber of Commerce on June 28.

Signs of Returning Sanity

IT IS with a great deal of satisfaction that every normal human being reads that during the past year the same people who in 1917 and 1918 were doing everything humanly possible to starve the women and children of Germany, have been doing everything possible to counteract the effect of what was done during those days of insanity.

Indeed, one could almost wish that some of these good men and women had had a little of that goodness about them in 1917-1918, so that many children could have been spared the ravages of tuberculosis and rickets, now so common throughout Germany. In time of war it is fashionable to be absolutely heartless; but after it is all over, all the really decent people feel differently, and regret that they were so easily led into savagery and cruelty.

One man, John Borton, after describing the emaciated shoulders and legs, and the dark rings under the eyes, and then the gratitude bestowed upon himself as one of the relief workers engaged in the feeding of these children who were so unnecessarily starved, said:

"After seeing such true appreciation, I should certainly learn to be big-hearted, too; for these people never seem to tire of thanking us for the little we have done. Perhaps our theories are wrong; but I, for one, am ten times more convinced than ever before that $3,000,000 invested in feeding German children are worth ten times more as security than superdreadnaughts costing $40,000,000."

The Lord said: "If thine enemy hunger, feed him." But the sons of the devil say: "If thine enemy hunger, starve him"; and the worst of it is that in time of war many professed children of God are always found working out the devil's formula on the devil's side of the fence.

The flower of Germany's industrial force is leaving the country. During the past year 115,416 sought their homes in other lands, nearly ninety percent of the number coming to the United States. The remainder went to Brazil and Argentina, about 10,000 to each country.

The Kaiser has been caught in one fib. Maybe he has told more than one in his lifetime, but this one he has been caught in. In his memoirs he has apologized for the perfectly proper telegram which he sent to Paul Kruger at the time the Jameson raid was suppressed, indicating that it was thrust upon him by his foreign office. But diaries of notables who were present and know the facts have now disclosed that the Kaiser was actually planning to go to war with Britain over the Transvaal matter, and that the telegram was sent at the suggestion of his horrified ministers merely as an alternative. Why Britain should have protested because the Kaiser believed in letting the Dutch in South Africa run their own country in their own way remains unexplained.

Germany Sick of War

GERMANY has agreed to an investigation of her military situation at the hands of the Allies, with the understanding that it be completed by September 30. Germany claims that what were supposed to be military organizations were merely gymnastic societies. If that be true, there would seem to be no need for either arms or secrecy.

In an official statement the German Government says: "The German people repulse the idea of war; and among all political elements reigns the unanimous conviction that secret armaments should be rejected as impossible, useless and dangerous." The note declares that Germany has not built a single cannon since the war, and has less munitions than the treaty allows. It invites the Allied investigation, and hopes and expects that because of it Germany will find admittance into the League of Nations.

Sidney Fay, Professor of European History at Smith College, in an address before the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., declared that the belief that Germany plotted the World War is a myth; that Austria went further in her onslaughts on Serbia than Germany had expected; that Germany was unable to influence Austria and equally unable to convince the powers that she was sincerely trying to do so; that Russia unexpectedly ordered general mobilization; and that Russia twice refused to

demobilize though she knew that her failure to do so meant war with Germany.

Official reparation statistics show that in the five years since the war Germany has paid in one way or another on account of reparations eight and one-half billion marks. One-third of this amount has been eaten up by the army of occupation. These figures do not include the value of the seizures in the Ruhr.

The keenness with which the Germans are scrutinizing every opening that may lead to the making of an honest dollar is indicated in despatches that the Krupp Works are now manufacturing artificial teeth of enameled steel. These despatches state that already there are eight dentists working in the department.

Russia

ALL attempts to overthrow the Russian Government come to the same end. The Royalists planned to seize Russia on July 8 of this year. The Soviet found out about these plans, and had their own workers take part in and even act as leaders of the movement, with the consequence that at the proper time the entire movement was squelched and 300 of the ringleaders were seized and executed.

It is claimed that the Russian army still numbers over a million and a half, and that within the next three months she will have an aerial fleet of 10,000 airplanes completed and ready for service. But in spite of these facts the Moscow Government set aside July 27 to August 4 as a time of world-wide protest against war. Apparently the Soviet Government is determined to have peace if they have to fight for it.

The greatest oil field in the world, the one at Baku, Russia, three and one-half days distant from Moscow, on the edge of the Caspian Sea, is entirely under Soviet control. It is now nearly up to prewar production. Russia exported $5,000,000 worth of oil in 1923, and expects to nearly or quite double this during the present year. The Baku fields have recently installed new American machinery worth $2,000,000.

In the southern part of Russia at this time there is a vast section of country, including whole blocks of the cities of Odessa, Saratoff and Tsaritsin, that seems to be sliding into the Black Sea. Several entire blocks have been so shaken that the houses have fallen into ruins; and in one of the principal bathing resorts more than half of the houses have been destroyed. The slow movement is supposed to be due to a shift in the level of a vast underground sea.

Business conditions in Russia continue to improve slowly. Agriculture is up to ninety percent of prewar record; wages are sixty-five to seventy percent of prewar record; the ruble has been stabilized, with the foreign trade balance in Russia's favor. Industry as a whole is even yet only forty-five percent of prewar record.

The principal cathedral in Russia, St. Isaac's, at Leningrad, requiring forty years to build, and costing over $11,000,000, is to be turned into a museum. Since the separation of church and state, and especially since the discovery of the cotton saints, collections have been so poor that the clergy who once had the responsibility of caring for the stuffed saints can no longer make a living.

Two can play at the game of making claims for damages. The so-called civilized governments have many and just claims against the so-called uncivilized government of Russia, and have been seeking in vain for some way to collect these claims or regain possession of seized properties. Now, the Russians are compiling claims against Britain, France, United States, Japan, and other countries for damages done to Russian property in the many and various attempts made between 1918 and 1921 to prevent the Russians from being misgoverned according to their own peculiar ideas.

The New York *Times* reports that the Russian Government is planning to put a radio receiving set into every home in Russia and to radiocast news of the day, speeches, music and other entertainments to the people. It seems to us that this is an excellent educational program.

Russia has done much for common people, but it still has the standing disgrace of a state lottery similar to that which was maintained in the State of Louisiana a generation ago.

Finland

FINLAND has a farmer as premier, and the new premier is going about his business in a sensible manner. All land must be used by the owner, or he must sell it to the government. In

this way all the large estates are being broken up and divided among the men who actually do the farming. Mr. Kallio, the premier, states his hopes and plans in a single sentence which is remarkable for the wisdom crowded into so few words. He says: "If we can so adjust our agriculture as to have each farmer the owner of his own land, and then have coöperative enterprises to enable the farmer to realize on his work to the fullest extent, we shall have no fear for the future of Finland." What is good for Finland would be good for the United States.

Austria

AUSTRIA has done the wise thing in electrifying her railroads despite the initial cost. The nation's coal bill shows a tremendous saving, and the saving is permanent. The Commissioner General of Austria points out that only a few of the Vienna banks were involved in the speculations of last winter, and that those not involved are in good condition. He states also that as a result of a stable currency the standards of living and of wages have greatly improved.

Hungary

AT A brewery in Hungary a snake crawled through the bunghole of a beer keg. Then the keg was filled with liquor; and the snake, in its struggle to escape being drowned, discharged its venom into the beer. When the keg was tapped, the first two men who were served from the keg dropped dead in a few seconds. Then the keg was opened, and the body of the snake was found. Many of the dry agents in this country are apparently on good terms with the brewery people; and we take the liberty of suggesting this scheme to them as a plan to make the country really bone dry. It should be a relatively easy matter to obtain the snakes. Most people who have hung around breweries long enough have seen plenty of them.

The loan which has just been made to Hungary by the international bankers follows nearly the lines of the loan which has done such great things for Austria. In accepting these loans, these governments agree to abide strictly by the rules laid down by the bankers through their mouthpieces; namely, the Council of the League of Nations.

Bulgaria

IT NOW transpires that Ferdinand, who was king of Bulgaria at the time of the World War, is a devotee of astrology, divination by cards, and of spiritism in many other forms. It is known that this was true of the German Kaiser and the Russian Czar, and was very probably true of most of the rulers responsible for the World War. The Scriptures declare that the World War was caused by demons, and we now see how this was brought about.

Italy

ROME has just had two noisy demonstrations against Mussolini in the streets, in which the crowds shouted: "Down with Mussolini!" For some reason the police did not interfere. It is not known whether the police were under instructions from Mussolini to remain inactive, or whether they themselves were in sympathy with the demonstrators.

Turkey

A LAW has just passed the Turkish Parliament forbidding polygamy. This is in line with Turkey's rapid progress in the right direction on many other subjects. As a matter of fact there are few polygamists in any country now, economic conditions having made polygamy impractical.

In the hope of preventing the constantly recurring wars between the two countries, Greece and Turkey are exchanging millions of citizens, involving one of the greatest panoramas of human suffering ever witnessed on earth. Greece, already overcrowded, is receiving again to her own shores descendants of those who went into Asia with Alexander the Great. Greece is sending back 350,000 Turks who, until now, have made their homes in Greece; and she is also compelled to return to Turkey tens of thousands of Armenians who have sought refuge within her borders.

Africa

IN THE United States a few years ago, and possibly even yet, any one advocating Communism was in danger of being deported to Russia or sent to prison. Accordingly, it is somewhat amusing to read in the New York *Times* that in an official report just sent to the

League of Nations, the statement is made that in Southwest Africa there is a district where Communism has been tried among the natives, and that the plain is working satisfactorily.

The *Times* might have gone farther and explained that the practice of Communism is as old as the history of mankind, and is the method uniformly adopted by primitive peoples in all ages to prevent the non-use or the misuse of land except for the common good, to prevent the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few, and to prevent the starvation of anybody.

An earthquake has just split one of the rivers of British East Africa into three parts. This occurrence suggests to the mind one of the methods that may be used in causing streams to break forth in the deserts, as the Scriptures foretell will be the case during the age now opening. If, as is claimed, the whole Sahara desert rests upon an immense lake of fresh water, it is not outside the realm of possibilities that earthquakes, volcanoes, and boiling springs may throw these waters to the surface.

The Prophet says: "In the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert. And the parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water." In another place the same Prophet also says: "I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys: I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water."—Isaiah 35:6, 7; 41:18.

How the plague of sleeping sickness, which at one period cost the lives of 100,000 natives in the province of Uganda, was finally brought to an end was interestingly explained by one of the physicians in attendance at the convention at Toronto held for the advancement of science. A careful study of the disease showed that it was restricted to the islands of Lake Victoria and the territory lying within a few miles of the shore of the lake. Subsequently it was proved that the disease occurred only in the territory inhabited by the tsetse fly. When the population was moved back a few miles from the shore of the lake, the disease died out.

The district of Ben Gardane in the Sahara desert, which fifteen years ago was merely a halting place for caravans, is now (thanks to the drilling of artesian wells) the centre of an active tract supporting 20,000 people.

The treasure found in the tomb of King Tut-Ankh-Amen is estimated to be between $15,000,000 and $40,000,000 actual value, while as historical matter it is priceless. The discovery of the tomb has effected the fashions of clothes, jewels, and furniture throughout Christendom.

Palestine

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, one of the foremost lawyers of America, on a return from Palestine reports that on an average 1,000 new homes are being erected annually in the Holy Land, most of them of concrete, of the two-family style. These buildings are of the most modern design, and are being constructed in suburbs planned after the best European and American models.

Palestine has one entirely new city, the strictly Jewish city of Tel-Aviv, built since 1909, in which there are now 1,500 buildings, water supply, electric lights, sewers, and everything else up to date, even including a municipal debt contracted through brokers in New York.

Direct steamship service between Odessa and Palestine, which was broken off by the World War, has been resumed; and on the first boat to make the trip 171 Jewish emigrants left Soviet Russia for Palestine. Zionism is in disfavor with the Soviet Government. The expulsion of Zionists from Russia to Palestine is a direct fulfilment of the prophecy of Jeremiah 16:14-16, which please see. Late reports from Poland show 3,622 Zionists from that country alone planning to make their home in Palestine as soon as permission can be obtained. Among the Zionists planning to return to Palestine are several thousand Maranos. These Jews are nominally Christians, having been compelled to accept Christianity in the days of the Inquisition; but they are still Jews at heart, and have expressed their desire to join their Jewish brethren in the Holy Land.

India

FIGURES have just been published that in the flu epidemic of 1918 not less than 12,000,000 people died in India alone. There are places in India where in some entire districts there are as many as 578 persons to the square mile, an area of a little less than one acre per person.

The riot in Delhi, India, which caused the death of six people and the injury of a hundred, resulted from the driving of sacred cows through the area where the Hindus live. Cows are sacred to the Hindus, but not to the Mohammedans, who intended them for sacrifice. The death of the American Vice Consul in Persia was because he took a photograph of a sacred well. Some of the superstitions prevalent in the Western World are no less unreasonable.

The mountain climbers who have been engaged recently in the effort to scale Mount Everest, report having found some signs of life at even the highest points which they reached. Some forms of plant life were observed at 18,000 feet above sea level, while spiders were found at 22,000 feet. The highest residences of human beings are at 15,000 feet. In the state of Colorado there is a number of good-sized towns and the large city of Leadville at high elevations. Leadville is 10,200 feet above sea level.

Interested by the repeated efforts of the British to climb Mount Everest and by the near success which has several times greeted their efforts, a picked corps of Swiss Alpine climbers is now planning to attack Mount Everest next spring. Instead of carrying a heavy oxygen apparatus they purpose to carry small vials of oxygen for use whenever a climber is overcome from want of air.

China

CHINA'S affairs are always in a muddle these days. The bandits seem to be having things much their own way. The protests of foreign governments get more and more emphatic. The cabinet has resigned. China needs sorely just such a government as the Lord has promised to give. How glad the Chinese, and everybody else, will be when the Lord brings order out of present chaos!

China has the humiliation of having to present all her legislation to foreign legations before it can go into effect. She recently passed a trade-mark law, which was accepted by the legations; but when they found that it cut down some of the foreigners' rights to exploit the Chinese, the legations notified the Chinese that the new law would not be allowed to stand.

The female students of the Chinese National University have started a woman's movement in China demanding the destruction of the ancient Chinese conception that woman is inferior to man, the estoppage of polygamy and of the purchase and sale of women, and of the anti-women Chinese judicial system, equal rights with men in civil law, the right to engage in politics without police interference, equal pay for equal work, popular female education, and an open door to all trades and professions, along with protection of maternity.

Japan

MONEY seems to have the principal say in Japan in these days, as it has elsewhere. At the elections recently concluded in that country it is estimated that something over $20,000,000 were spent by the contending parties; and in Tokio one of these men expended $150,000 and won the place for which his principal opponent expended $100,000. In one case a candidate for office had only $10,000 to spend, and received only 90 votes, while his successful rival received 3,000 votes.

The Japanese legislature has hired fifty strong men to act as sergeants at arms in an effort to preserve order in the Diet and to prevent ruffians from breaking up its sessions. At a recent session there were fist fights and deluges of members by water thrown from the balconies.

Not to be outdone by the Christian countries of Europe, the Japanese Government is now having built in Italy several planes entirely of metal, which will enable them to fly from Japan to the Philippines and back, and while they are on the way to drop a ton of poison gas or some other product of modern civilization upon their American friends.

"Along the river's summer walk
The withered tufts of asters nod;
And trembles on its arid stalk
The hoar plume of the golden-rod.

"And on a ground of somber fir
And azure-studded juniper,
The silver birch its buds of purple shows;
And scarlet berries tell where bloomed the rose."

Building Radio Receiving Sets *By Roy Cooke*

THE question, What constitutes a good radio set could be answered in many ways; also almost everyone would answer differently. As usual the one commenting would be sure to explain that the set he has at home "beats them all".

Before describing the construction of a Radio Receiver, let us look at some of the causes of loss of energy, and see if there is not a way to remedy this matter; for with a good antenna, good ground, one vacuum tube as a detector and a properly designed circuit, this alone should bring in almost all the stations one would expect to hear comfortably. The reason why the average set does not bring in the station we desire is not because the energy is not there to be picked up, but because the circuit and the instruments of the average Radio Set are of such high resistance that the feeble currents cannot fight their way through or are grounded by a poor variable condenser.

Simple Way Proves the Best

LET us learn the lesson, and learn it *well*, that a high resistance circuit is the cause of the loss of two of the most important factors in Radio; (1) the set not tuning sharply, and (2) the absorption of feeble currents that could otherwise be tuned in to clear audibility.

Now, then, is there no way to overcome this common enemy? There surely is; but strange to say, from the layman radio-man to the large manufacturers, they all seem to take the longest way home. They invent fancy circuits that make your head swim to look at. They discuss at long lengths, radio frequency amplification. They use more tubes to make the set look better. But every tube and transformer is bound to have its nerve-racking inherent noises; and when speech or music is heard, it is almost unrecognizable due to high amplification. The more simple way often proves to be the best.

Imagine that we could follow the current induced into our antenna by a distant radio station, all the way through the set and to the ground. The very first thing that could be seen is the resistance of the fine wire with which the coils in the average set are wound. But it does not stop here. More important is what the wire is wound on, and the resistance of the things that are near the coils; still more important is the varnish or shellac with which the wire is coated, and sometimes the insulation of the wire itself.

A perfect coil would be wound on air and insulated with air. Such a coil, of course, is not possible to make; but we can make one pretty close to it. We regret to say that such coils are not to be bought on the market, but must be made at home. They are easily made by simply passing the wire in and out between brass pegs set into a board.

The coils should be 3⅛ inches in diameter. Since we want a very low resistance coil, the wire used is number fourteen, double cotton covered. By all means avoid fancy wires, such as stranded or Litz wire; and when soldering use nothing but rosin. Also, as far as possible, avoid putting tape on the coils. Try to cover the wave length range with a single coil. Where this is not possible, cut in a separate loading coil, not too close to the main coils. Now we have a really good low resistance coil.

Making the Condenser Important

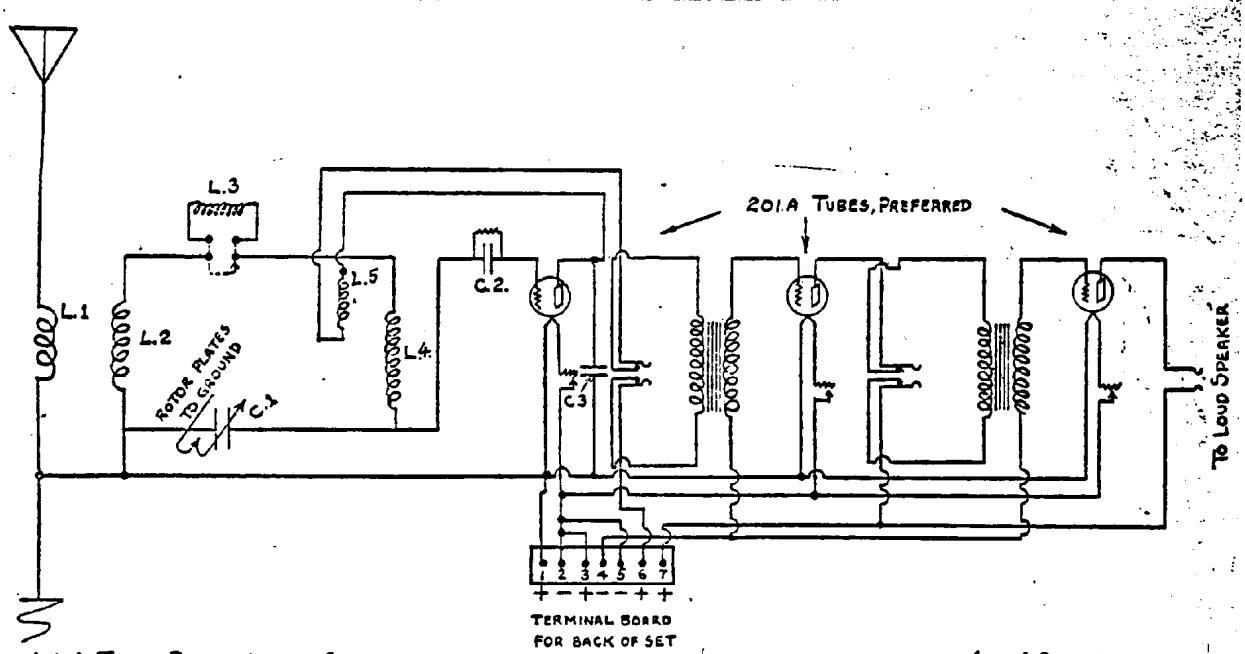
THE next question is a matter of a good condenser. This is as essential as a good coil; for it is absolutely useless to take pains to construct a good coil and use a poor condenser. This fact cannot be over-emphasized. There is a great deal of difference between a fairly good condenser and a correctly designed low resistance condenser. The best type is that known as the grounded rotor variable condenser, which has metal ends. The names of three of the best are: Allen D. Cardwell Condenser, General Radio Condenser, and the General Instrument Condenser. The number of really good condensers is small indeed. In mounting the condenser, always connect it so that the wire to the grid leak and grid condenser comes from the stationary plates, and the wire to the filament comes from the rotary plates. It is then possible to tune in signals without trouble from "hand capacity", one of the most exasperating things in Radio. The proper capacity for the condenser to be used in the circuit described herein is .0005, which is a 23-plate variable condenser with vernier.

The next piece of apparatus essential of good quality is the detector tube socket. It should, if possible, be made of porcelain; the next best is hard rubber or moulded bakelite. The two

amplifier sockets need not be so particular; for they handle only audio frequencies.

After all our beautiful arrangement and painstaking effort, let us not spoil the whole thing by cramping the works too close together. Run the leads in the air if possible; keep the coils away from the condenser; and let nothing touch the coils, except where they are tied to the small wooden strips by waxed cord.

Sometimes when the receiver is completed and put into the cabinet, the cabinet affects the tuning. Therefore the cabinet should be made large. If copper shielding is used, it should be kept at least two inches from all coils and apparatus.



Circuit Must Be Carefully Made

AFTER almost two years of experimenting with new circuits, we have actually proven that the old double circuit employing an Aperodic Primary is the best. So this is the circuit to be used in our new well-made set. The first point in its favor is that (1) it can be made to tune much more sharply than can the single circuit; and (2), it does not re-transmit signals as badly as does the single circuit, which interferes with our neighbors.

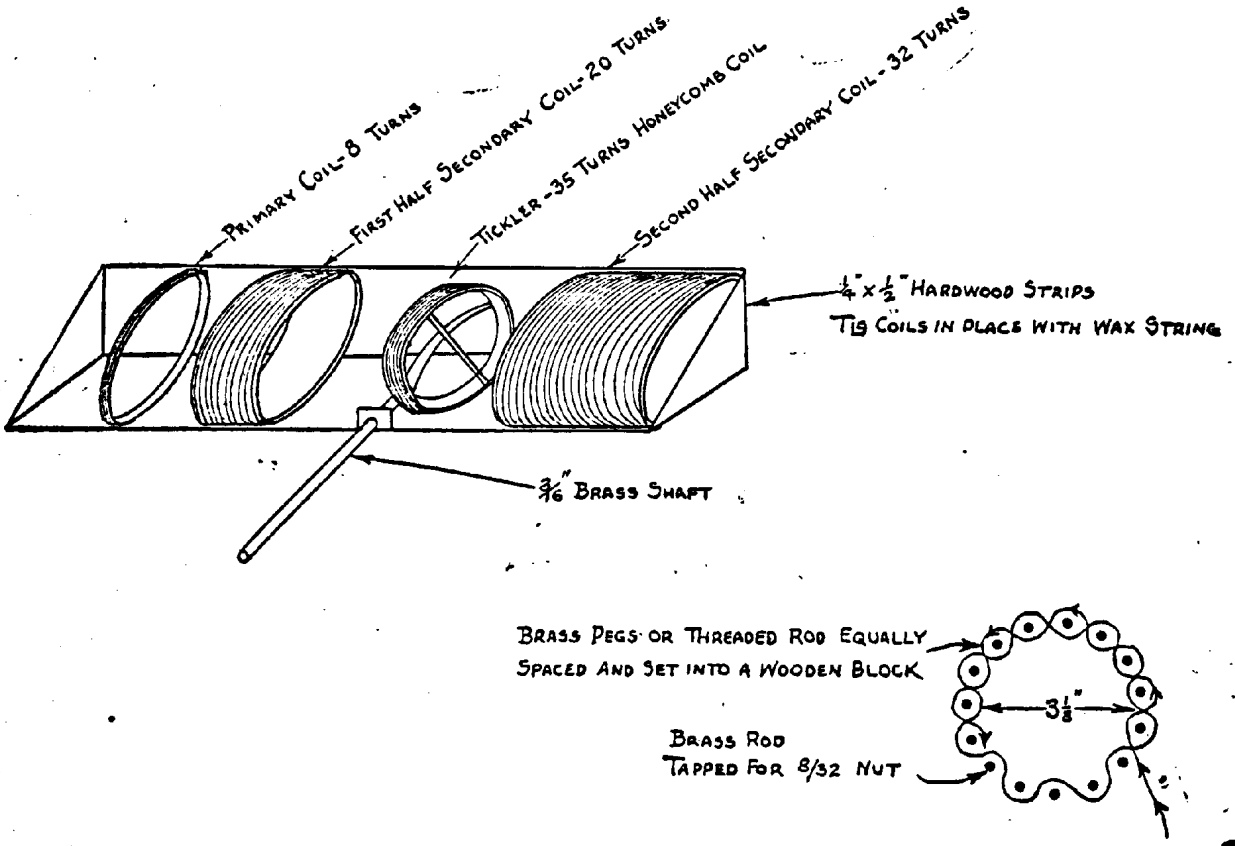
The number of turns for each coil are as follows: Primary coil, eight turns; first section of secondary, twenty turns; second section of secondary, thirty-two turns. The primary should not be too closely coupled to our good secondary circuit. Somewhere between ¼ and ½ inch is about right. To couple it closely will increase signal strength, but the sharpness of tuning will be lost. All coils are wound with number fourteen double cotton-covered wire.

The first section of the secondary should be kept at least six inches from the second section, and it is a good idea to place the variable condenser between these two coils. These coils should be wound as tightly as possible; for

hand-made basket coils always vary slightly in inductance, and the number of turns determines the wave length of the receiver.

The model was especially designed to receive Station WBBR, and to have the peak of efficiency occur at its wave length, or 273 meters. Without the loading coil, the set will tune from 200 to 375 meters; and with the loading coil, will tune from 350 to 550 meters, thus affording ease of tuning over the entire band of broadcast wave lengths.

in order to get the set to oscillate on high waves, or while the loading coil is being used. The best method of determining whether or not your set will oscillate over the complete band of wave lengths, is to moisten the tip of the finger and keep tapping lightly the part of the variable condenser which is connected to the grid leak. A weak click is always heard; but if the set is oscillating properly, a very pronounced click will be heard in the head telephones. If this oscillation click is not heard



The tickler is a 35-turn honeycomb coil. The small wire in this instance is permissible because it is carrying audio frequency. The location of the tickler is at the lower end of the second section of the secondary or farthest end away from the grid lead. This seems to be a better location, as it builds up the signals in a greater degree than if it were placed at the upper end of the secondary, as the convential method is. It was necessary to employ extremely close coupling of this tickler to the secondary

it is a sure fact that your tickler coil is reversed, and only needs reversing of the leads of this coil.

Just a word in regard to the winding of all coils: It is very easy to make the mistake of winding one coil in one direction and the other coil in the other. If this is done, the set will not work. Make it a point to get the honeycomb coil that you expect to use as the tickler coil, determine the direction in which the coil is wound, and wind the other coils in the same

direction. In this way it is not possible to make the mistake and have the usual worries of wondering *why* it does not work.

Loading Coil and Short-circuiting

AS STATED before, when designing this set we were more interested in having its greatest efficiency occur around 273 meters. Thus, in order to raise the wave length to stations that use higher wave lengths than the set would go, it was necessary to insert in the secondary circuit, as indicated in the Schematic Diagram, a loading coil. We concluded that a fifty-turn honeycomb coil would suffice. If greater efficiency is desired, a like coil can be wound by hand to replace this honeycomb coil. In mounting this coil, try to get it to the back of the cabinet; and it should be turned at right angles to the rest of the coils.

A satisfactory switching system to cut this coil in and out has not yet been determined; for it is a bad policy to short circuit it by a switch fastened to the panel, because this is the grid lead side and also the high voltage end of the coil. So the best way at present is to cut a short piece of flexible wire about three inches long, solder a clip to one end of this wire and the other to the honeycomb coil; then when short waves are desired, simply short circuit the loading coil.

Assembling the Set

MOUNT the coils in the center of the panel, and at least 2 inches away from the panel. (Do not shield the panel.) Construct three hardwood pieces ¼ by ½, place the lower ones 2 inches apart, and the other at the top of coils. Tie the coils in place with waxed string. It would be still better if these pieces were first boiled in paraffin oil. The two lower pieces will afford the hinging of the tickler coil, so that coupled to the secondary it can be variable. Run the flexible leads from this coil to the plate and to the Detector jack. Also make the grid lead as short as possible. Use only the very best Mica condenser, the capacity .00025 and 7 to 9 megohms grid leak for UV199 tubes and for UV201-A tubes use capacity .00025 MFD, and two to four megohms grid leak. The by-pass condenser is very essential and has a capacity of .002 MFD.

The Amplifier

THE above precautions apply to a one-tube set just as well as to a three-tube one. To amplify signals of minute strength is quite difficult; but if good transformers are used and carefully wired, also if a "C" Battery is used, it is quite possible to amplify these signals (if they are not too weak) to fill a room very comfortably.

A complete Schematic Diagram will be found herewith.

Summing up the matter, the following should be expected:

1. New stations you have never heard before.
2. Greater selectivity than the average radio set.
3. Control of regeneration so that weak signals can be worked up to the point where they are almost as loud as local stations.

It does not seem real that just by overcoming the resistance of an ordinary circuit such results can be obtained; but *you*, as well as everyone who listens, will be astonished that a simple set will do such work. A similar set was made up for amateur work; and several amateurs in Europe were heard while the set operated in New York. It was also compared with a large set of many tubes; and the signals were brought in almost as well, but not quite so loudly, on account of great amplification of the large set.

There is nothing hard about building such a set. Remember to stay as close to the suggestions herein given as possible. Also use a long antenna.

In a later issue, an article describing the construction of a three-stage resistance coupled amplifier will appear. The combination of the above and this amplifier should make the ideal radio set for both distance and pure reception.

Erratum

In G. A. No. 127, page 680, "Talvania" should read "Tel-Aviv. Also the electric current for this city is not generated by the Jordan but by a power plant on the Auja, a smill river that runs into the Mediterranean Sea near Tel-Aviv. This new city is growing rapidly.

Radio and Its Control *By Chas. Henry East*

IF YOUR regenerative set snorts, wheezes, and then dies out, do not too hastily blame yourself because you cannot solder like a plumber. It may be a kind of phthisic trouble; for big business controls the air. Just compose yourself, and remember that when the set does work it vindicates some "credulous" persons who still believe in miracles.

Paul, pleading his own case before Agrippa, almost persuaded Agrippa to be a Christian. Festus thought Paul mad. As far as both these were concerned with this Radio experience of Paul's it was merely hearsay with them; they had only Paul's word for it. From then until the present time others have said in substance: "We have only someone else's word for it that Paul said he heard this voice; therefore, it is hearsay upon hearsay. So if Festus, who was there on the ground, doubted Paul, why should we believe?"

But during this time there were others who believed with a whole heart. They were called credulous, sometimes fools. For believing such "madness" they suffered every conceivable kind of punishment, from rotting in filthy prisons to adorning a cross. Today they stand vindicated, even in the eyes of those who refuse to believe in miracles. Radio has vindicated them. the "invention" of this wonderful appliance is another proof of the infallibility of God's Word.

Like all things, however, that come from the presence of the Lord, Satan grasps it with a desperate hand, much as a drowning man grasping for a straw. No doubt those who read here have oftentimes heard someone make a remark similar to the following: "The only thing we have that is free is the air; and if there were any method for big business to control that, it would not be free." That time has arrived. By means of radio, to a large extent they control it at the present time.

It seems that one of the prime movers in gaining such control is the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It is claimed that this giant has long been buying and obtaining rights of various patents that he might secure entire control of the radio field. It is even said that so much of the funds of this giant organization has been spent for patents and in securing patent rights that the stockholders have flooded headquarters with complaints, and asking information in regard to their money being spent so lavishly with no certain knowledge of a just return.

Readers of THE GOLDEN AGE are familiar with the antitypical giants. All perhaps, have had personal experiences with them; and it may interest some to know that the Federal Trade Commission declares that seven of these giants have merged into an eighth, The Radio Corporation of America, and have "combined, conspired and created a monoply." The seven cited are: The General Electric Company; American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Western Electric Company, Inc.; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; The International Radio Telegraph Company; United Fruit Company; and the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company.

Perhaps the reader will better understand the situation by reading the following extract from the Federal Trade Commission's report:

"PARAGRAPH THIRTY: By reason of the facts and acts of the respondents set forth in the preceding paragraphs numbered 8 to 29 inclusive, the respondents have combined and conspired for the purpose and with the effect of restraining competition and creating a monoply in the manufacture, purchase and sale, in interstate commerce, of the Radio devices and apparatus, and other electrical devices and apparatus, and in domestic and trans-oceanic Radio communication and broadcasting by the following means:

"(1) Acquiring collectively, directly, and indirectly, patents and patent rights covering all devices and apparatus known to and used in any and all branches of the practice of the art of Radio, and combining and pooling, by assignment and licensing, rights thereunder to manufacture and use and/or sell such devices and apparatus, competing and non-competing, and allotting certain of such rights exclusively to certain respondents;

"(2) Granting to the Radio Corporation of America the exclusive right to sell such devices and apparatus manufactured under said patents and patent rights and restricting purchases by the Radio Corporation of America of devices and apparatus useful in the art of Radio to certain respondents and apportioning such purchases among them;

"(3) Restricting the competition of certain respondents in the respective fields of manufacture and commerce of other respondents;

"(4) Attempting to restrict and restricting the use of Radio communication and/or broadcasting of articles manufactured and sold under said patents and patent rights;

"(5) Acquiring the equipement heretofore existing in this country essential for trans-oceanic Radio communication and perpetuating the monoply thereof by refusing to supply to others apparatus and devices necessary for the equipment and operation of such service;

"(6) Entering into exclusive contracts and preferential agreements for the handling of trans-oceanic Radio traffic, and the transmission of Radio messages in this country, thereby excluding others from the necessary facilities for the transmission of Radio traffic;

"(7) Agreeing and contracting among themselves to coöperate in the development of new inventions relating to Radio and to exchange patents covering the results of the research and experiment of their employés in the art of Radio, including patents on inventions and devices which they may obtain in the future, seeking thereby to perpetuate their control and monoply of the various means of Radio communication and broadcasting beyond the time covered by existing patents owned by them or under which they are licensed."

This report was signed by the Federal Trade Commission with only one member dissenting—Commissioner Vernon W. Van Fleet. It seems that the only opposition which developed to Commissioner Van Fleet's appointment to the Commission was that of Senator R. M. LaFollette, that stern champion of the people's rights. And now that it appears that Van Fleet has taken his stand on the side of big business, it seems as if the Senator saw a good way ahead.

It is stated on very good authority that Senator Watson of Indiana was instrumental in securing the appointment of Van Fleet by President Harding; and it is no secret that Watson is a bitter foe of the Federal Trade Commission.

The very fact, however, that Satan is making such a mighty effort to block widespread use of this wonderful means of communication is proof of his present precarious predicament; and further, that it is to be one of the chief instruments of the Lord in carrying a blessing to the people.

Disarming the Public *By Jos. A. Shires*

THROUGH the medium of THE GOLDEN AGE, may we express a word relative to "Disarming the Public", that is, the individual?

A few years ago, I had never heard nor seen anything upon the subject, save what I had written; and I must say that I have written quite a bit on the subject, to which the files of many newspapers, periodicals, and magazines will testify.

I make this personal reference to show, though advocating questions about which the public had thought or heard little, that to keep sowing the seed will raise a sentiment and will produce good. Some of my manuscripts have been rejected on the grounds that they were new questions, or wild and visionary, with no hope of materialization.

That body of lawyers in San Francisco the other day went down on record stating that the existence of deadly weapons did contribute to crime, and the manufacture and sale of such should be prohibited by law. We expect to hear almost all organizations assembled in convention and all educational forces speaking out pretty soon on this question. So we expect to see all these questions we have been advocating, at a sacrifice of time and money (my stenographer bills are heavy), bring forth fruit for good and for God.

Now while we class jack and bowie knives, stilettos, knucks and poison as deadly weapons and instruments, yet there is the revolver, the ugliest and the worst. With this we will deal more particularly.

The law is inconsistent and weak in that it allows the manufacture, sale and existence of things which it does not allow to be carried or used. It is like the mother who gives the child a tin horn, and then punishes the child for blowing the horn.

It is presumed that the purpose of the courts and the law is to punish and prevent crime, promote respect for the law and obedience thereto. This being true, why do the law and courts not remove from weak and frail humanity the implements and agencies that produce crime?

It can be clearly demonstrated that to be armed does not protect the home, the shop or the individual on the highway. Robbers or enemies seeking life or money are armed, usually skilled in the use of weapons, fearless, care not for their own lives nor the lives of their victims,

get the drop on them, so that it is only once in a great while that the victim succeeds in defeating them.

In the home one has little chance with a wide-awake burglar with his search-light, while the victim is half-asleep or excited. For the home, burglar alarms could be so arranged that one could touch them off with one's feet at the foot of the bed or by hands on the headboard or under cover.

The presence of deadly weapons, especially revolvers, will cause one to agitate and court difficulties, whereas if unarmed one would court peace. Firearms are dangerous; and one who is physically unfit for fighting or a coward will create death and destruction if armed.

When a drunk, insane, mad or infuriated person takes a gun, somebody will go down, whether it is the intended victim or not. There is a chance and hope for escape with the use of all weapons, save the revolver; but when that is brandished, somebody is going down. The tendency to possess deadly weapons is a bequest of barbarism, at the behest of mammon. There is big money in making them.

There is no question, and the San Francisco Bar Association bore testimony to it, that the existence of weapons, particularly revolvers, bears a close relation to crime; that ninety per-cent of certain crimes have a pistol associated with them.

The existence of destructive implements, and particularly the pistol, invites and encourages crime, accidents, and suicides. Being a quick and easy means of death, revolvers especially encourage suicide. Many a suicide would never have tried any other means. The easy access to weapons, no questions asked, invites many recruits to robbers.

A murder means more than that some family has been made minus one or the population reduced; that ofttimes orphans and widows, broken hearts are on both sides; that of necessity there must be a funeral, that expensive courts must be set in action.

After all the evil and crime coming from the manufacture, sale and existence of deadly weapons of the unlawful type, it is safe to say that not over a thousand people are highly profiting by the manufacture of them. Retail merchants make small profits, and would sell something else were the weapons taken away. We have found that the weapons are useless and dangerous, and invite crime; that they servo no purpose save, it may be said, for officers of the law. In England officers do not carry weapons.

Therefore why should the public suffer so? Is it for the benefit and profit of weapon manufacturers?

All the reform and educational forces, such as movies, platform speakers, preachers and publications, should go to work to build up a sentiment and throw on the light. Congress should empower the President, and he should issue a proclamation calling on the citizens to come in and lay down their arms at cost, and should enforce the search and seizure act. This vast amount of precious metal should be turned over to sewing machine and watch factories.

If all the valuable and precious metal tied up in these things, all the accidents, suicides, murders, hangman's ropes, courts set in action as a result of crime produced by the existence of weapons, inmates of prisons, orphans, widows and funeral processions were arrayed before us in one great panoramic vision, we would stand amazed, and wonder why it all was.

Valueless Road Bonds *By W. A. Bahns*

I AM giving you below a notice that was published in the *Times Picayune* of this city on June 3, 1924, page 18. It appears that the parish of St. Mary issued bonds on what is known as the Road and Sub-Drainage District Number One. The land is taxed to a certain amount to pay the bonds, and to pay each year the interest. It appears that after these bonds were issued, and the work was done, the cost of the road and drainage was largely in excess of the value of the land. The result was that the unfortunate farmers were unable to pay their taxes. The land was sold, no bidders presenting themselves; and in consequence the land was sold to the State of Louisiana for the unpaid taxes. The parish now has good

sub-drainage and roads; but the unfortunate persons who invested in these bonds that gave the parish sufficient money to make the roads are simply holding paper known now as bonds which are perfectly worthless. The banks as a general rule laud these kinds of bonds up to the highest, simply, I presume, to catch the poor sucker; and after the bank makes a good big profit on it they do not worry whether the unfortunates get back their money or not.

Saint Mary Parish, Louisiana
Sub-Drainage District Number One
of Avoca Drainage District

5 Percent Bonds, Dated August 15, 1911, and August 15, 1914.

Default having been made in the payment of the interest due on the above bonds on August 15, 1923, and February 15, 1924, and in the payment of principal due February 15, 1924, the undersigned, representing a number of the holders of the bonds, have consented to act as a Committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

A majority of the lands embraced in the District were adjudicated to the State of Louisiana for taxes of 1922, and the taxes have not been paid thereon either for 1922 or 1923. As the year of redemption covering the taxes for 1922 will expire on or about June 24, 1924, it is imperative that the bondholders take concerted action, and the immediate deposit of your bonds with Spencer Trask and Company, 25 Broad Street, New York city, under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated May 1, 1924, is requested. Copies of the Protective Agreement may be obtained from the Depositary.

The members of the Committee have agreed to serve without personal compensation.

Dated June 3, 1924.

Depositary:
Spencer Trask & Company
25 Broad Street
New York

Committee:
John R. Longmire,
James H. Kepper;
James T. Woodward,
Chairman

Pittsburgh Fighting Vaccination

RESIDENTS of Pennsylvania will be interested to know that the Pittsburgh Health Club has begun a fight against compulsory vaccination, which it expects to take to the State Legislature at Harrisburg. Any Pennsylvanians who desire to participate in this movement are requested by the Health Club to write the following letter to Mr. Andrew G. Smith, Attorney, Top Floor, Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., sign their full names and addresses and give their telephone number:

I, the undersigned, am opposed to *Compulsory Vaccination*, and I authorize the printing of my name on a petition to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania requesting legislation which will exempt from vaccination any individual who declares conscientious objection to the practice, or in connection with any other changes in the present laws governing vaccination against smallpox.



The War Against Vaccination in Pennsylvania *By Geo. F. Herde*

FOR several weeks during this summer, the Director of the Department of Health, Dr. C. J. Vaux, waged an intensive campaign of vaccination in the city of Pittsburgh. During this campaign, indiscriminate vaccination was carried on at public clinics, and by means of squads of doctors, nurses, and health officials going from house to house.

An indication of the extent of this campaign may be seen from a statement issued by Dr. Vaux in the public press on August 8, to the effect that "a survey of biological wholesale drug firms in Pittsburgh discloses that since January 1 more than 976,000 vaccine points had been sold in the city and its environments. The city had vaccinated 201,113 persons since the first of the year." In another statement made in the press of Tuesday, July 29, it was estimated that 568,000 persons had been vaccinated in the Pittsburgh district.

With this situation existing, a number of men and women of this city who objected to vaccination planned a mass meeting in protest against the campaign; and on July 27, this mass meeting was held at the Nixon Theatre, with an attendance of about 2,000.

The meeting was addressed by several speakers, including Andrew G. Smith, Attorney and Chairman; Mr. Harry Bonnell, scientist and naturalist, of Washington, D. C.; and Miss Lora C. W. Little, of Chicago.

The sense of this meeting was indicated in the passage of a resolution presented by Prof. Ezra T. Artman, of the Pittsburgh High Schools. The resolution was as follows, and was published in the Pittsburgh press on July 28:

"WHEREAS, the availability of world-wide vital statistics have proven that smallpox is not prevented by vaccination; that the true preventive of smallpox and other mass plagues are sanitation, isolation and hygienic living;

"NEVERTHELESS, the Health Director of the City of Pittsburgh by virtue of an obsolete Act of Assembly, has commanded all persons of all ages to be vaccinated under penalty of a fine and of having their residence or place of business quarantined; and is, at the present time, officially vaccinating many thousand persons daily without regard to the condition of health or history of patient in each particular case; the order of the director being declared to apply as well to non-residents of the City of Pittsburgh who may be employed in the City.

"THEREFORE, RESOLVED by people in mass meeting assembled:

"(1) That the Department of Public Health of the City of Pittsburgh be urged to announce exemption from vaccination in favor of persons who conscientiously object, and that the exemption be respected and recognize by the Board of Education and by all employers, particularly the large corporations and department stores;

"(2) That the Legislature at the coming session be invoked to remove all compulsory clauses of vaccination laws, and that the opinion and pledges of candidates of the Legislature upon this question be sought in advance;

"(3) That the present city administration, particularly the Department of Public Health, be urged to remove, prevent and abate the unclean and unsanitary places in the City of Pittsburgh. In calling attention to the unsanitary epidemic breeding places, the Pittsburgh press has performed a valuable public service;

"(4) That the expenditure of public funds for free vaccination clinics, whether compulsory or voluntary, appears to be an unlawful appropriation of public funds and contrary to statute, which provides only for free vaccination 'of such persons who are unable to pay for the same';

"(5) That the indiscriminate vaccination of all persons who present themselves, in blind disregard of their physical condition or physical history, is in violation of approved surgical practice and common sense, and is a serious menace to public health. Every consideration of humanity demands that this malpractice be discontinued at once;

"(6) That the placing of smallpox signs by the Health Department, on homes and places of business as a penalty for non-vaccination, is a practice without justification. It is the sense of this meeting that such signs should be posted only on places of contact and should be placed on vaccinated places as well;

"(7) That in absence of any affirmitive instructions from the Pittsburgh Deportment of Health relating to hygienic living or sanitation for preservation of general health and prevention of epidemics, the Pittsburgh Health Club is requested to supply printed matter for this purpose;

"(8) That a committee composed of the present officers of the Pittsburgh Health Club, and such other persons as may be designated by the chairman of this meeting, be appointed to make effective these resolutions and report progress from time to time to the Secretary of the Pittsburgh Health Club;

"(9) That these resolutions be printed and copies thereof mailed to persons requesting same and to all City and County officials, and to the heads of department stores and large corporations."

Following this, on the 29th of July, Dr. Vaux issued a reply to the anti-vaccinationists, resorting to generalities and making no defense worthy of a scientific man in respect to the task which he had assumed of vaccinating the entire population of the city. In this statement, he indicated his intention to continue the campaign, expressing the hope that ninety-five percent of the city's population would be vaccinated by autumn.

During the period of these activities, the Health Director had followed the plan of quarantining the homes of those who objected to vaccination, even though there was no contact with the disease. It is interesting to note that in the press of August 8, the Director announced that this practice would be abandoned, and his officials proceeded to remove the signs from the houses upon which they had been placed.

Again, on August 13, the orders of the Health Director were further modified by a statement in the public press to the effect that the requirements in respect to school schildren would be changed; and that for the coming term in school, children would not be required to show a certificate of vaccination made since the first of this year, as it had been stated would be required before admission to school.

The anti-vaccinationists held another meeting in the city on August 14, at which reports were read by the Secretary of the Pittsburgh Health Club, Mr. John F. Flood, of cases which had been investigated in which illness and death followed vaccination, and to which sufferers and relatives ascribed subsequent ill effects to compulsory inoculation against smallpox.

At this meeting, tentative plans were laid for carrying the fight against compulsory vaccination to the State Legislature at its next session in order to obtain such action as would either remove the compulsory feature entirely from the statute or cause the insertion of a conscience clause whereby conscientious objectors might be granted exemption from the vicious requirements of the Act as it now stands.

An effort is being made by the Pittsburgh Health Club to obtain the coöperation of all persons and organizations within the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of extending this fight against vaccination into all parts of the state.

A ridiculous feature of the campaign of vaccination in the City of Pittsburgh is apparent in view of the fact that less than one hundred cases of smallpox appeared since the first of the year in a population of about 600,000. It seems very evident that the fear of an epidemic with such a situation prevailing would be entirely uncalled for, and the attitude of the Health Department would require some other explanation than could possibly be drawn from the facts in the case.

Vaccination in Czecho-Slovakia

(Reprinted from London *Daily News*)

THREE young children in Prague died recently of sleepy-sickness, exactly ten days after being vaccinated against smallpox.

The tragedy was considered in the light of a coincidence until the publication of a report by Professor Lucksch, who examined the bodies at the University Pathological Institute.

Prof. Lucksch found that injection of the same vaccine lymph led to the death of young rabbits on the tenth day. Continuing his research further he discovered the same changes in the body-cells of animals after vaccination as after injection of the virus of sleepy-sickness.

The work is not yet completed, and Prof. Lucksch's communication is provisional only, but he does not hesitate to suggest the possibility of vaccination in the human subject giving rise to encephalitis.

"Soon time's shades shall flee away;
Groaning, suffering, sighing,
Ne'er shall mar the perfect day,
There shall be no dying.

"Life shall issue from the throne
Like a crystal river,
Death's dark bondage shall be done,
Life shall flow forever."

Attorney General Stone's Great Task

FOR a generation past it has been the custom of wealthy crooks in Wall Street, when they wished to stop some other wealthy crook from doing something that would hinder their own schemes, to employ private detectives to spy upon the other fellow, invade his home and his office, break open his desk, and steal his papers. Then, if they were so fortunate as to "get something on him" they would hold it as a club over him, to make him do as they wished. If he became disobedient, he was turned over to the federal authorities and sent to prison; but the real object in "getting something on him" was not to send him to prison so much as it was to keep him docile.

During the great epoch of "making the world safe for democracy" this industry seems to have been transferred to the United States government and located in the Department of Justice, the advantage being that thenceforth the people would pay all the bills, while the work could be done more thoroughly, and the results would be the same. This seems to be about the drift of the data that have come to light regarding the Department's Bureau of Investigation.

The *Evening Star*, of Washington, D. C. gives the following as the testimony of Mr. John W. H. Crim, United States Assistant Attorney-General, as given before the Brookhart Committee, the senatorial committee engaged in looking into this matter: He says of the Bureau (and this gives us an idea of the magnitude of the task before Attorney-General Stone in cleaning up the Department):

"I was one of the first men ever in it. I was an agent of the department for a few months a good many years ago. I have seen it grow and develop. I think it is desirable to do away with nine-tenths of it."

"Many of the men in the bureau come from the corner drug store, absolutely inexperienced for investigation work. They were appointed because some Congressman or district political leader wanted to reward them for services in campaigns. Their employment is a menace to the government. They get into the department, form alliances, and the result is a den of iniquity. The results of the bureau have not justified its existence."

The American Civil Liberties Union, from which the foregoing data were obtained, also gives us the following paragraph:

Actual expenditures of the Bureau of Investigation for 1913—1923 and estimated expenditures for 1924—1925, taken from the Estimates of Appropriations and the Reports of the Attorney-General, as follows:

1913	$415,452
1914	455,698
1915	481,227
1916	510,000
1917	617,534
1918	1,748,226
1919	2,272,657
1920	2,457,104
1921	2,342,750
1922	1,892,076
1923	2,166,997
1924	2,283.863*
1925	2,184,688*

* *Estimated.*

When the Show will Start *By Peter Lundell*

"THE Rev. Dr. Pierce says President Coolidge believes that heaven is the abode of vital and vigorous human beings, of young people as well as old.

"Does the President also believe in a heaven in which there is progress, change, a chance to get ahead and do new things?

"The most reverent must admit that eternal stagnation, through billions and billions of years, with no chance to get ahead in heaven, would be tiresome, no matter how great the bliss."—Arthur Brisbane.

How will common simple people enjoy life in heaven, such as shoe cobblers, street cleaners, wash women, scrub women, and men that have done the dirty work to keep the ones higher up clean and comfortable, to produce the fuel and bread and materials for their fine comfortable houses to live in, and the great edifices in the institutions of learning, worked in sweatshops to produce fine clothes to make them appear refined and imposing and respectable for heaven—and who of course will scramble for the finest places and best advantages there? If everybody that belongs to a church and believes in going to heaven goes there, we may be sure that it is the same environment, the same routine of passing the time there as it is down here. Conan Doyle claims that the soldier boys are doing military duty there, and of course the Kaiser expects to be there some day, and then we guess the show will commence.

What We Do For Money *By John Buckley*

THE love of money is the root of all evil. Yet we cannot do without it, and would not if we could. It has caused wars without number, with their attendant miseries and death. It brought Bolshevism to Russia, an effort of the workers to rule; and in Italy we have the Fascisti, who would stabilize by continuing the old methods. Everywhere there is condemnation of an effort to change, due to the fear that we might get something worse. Everyone hopes that in some way luck will come to him, and that he will get money, and be able to live on Easy Street.

The man who would gamble puts his money into stocks. Another, who has a little in the bank, hopes to buy a two-flat or three-flat house, and have a less prosperous tenant help to support him. There are many theories for improvement, all of which are blocked by the many conflicting interests and by the fear of the unknown and untried. This fear will prevent any concerted effort at improvement, until war or a financial catastrophe brings universal ruin.

Money as a medium of exchange we must have; and the government issues or coins it. Yet the government does not own it. When a government needs money to conduct a war, it borrows on its bond, which is practically a mortgage on the property of its citizens; and both the interest and principal are paid by taxes levied on the people. If it became necessary, the government could absorb all the money in taxes, most of which could be wasted in warfare, as a great part of the taxes now are.

Capital, like labor, has an individual ownership. The government may draft the labor, as it did in the World War, and pay what wages it will. But it cannot touch capital; for that would be robbery. The government must beg for money, and offer an inducement to get it.

Everyone, from the banker to the bootlegger, is afraid of paternalism in government; and, like naughty children, they believe that they should be permitted to exercise their individual liberty, refusing the guidance of reason. Should the government issue, control, and own the money of the nation, making it a punishable offense to lend money at interest, it would be taking a step in the right direction.

The interest on necessary loans, which could be negotiated through the government, would support the government, instead of taxes. Any values, either in property or in cash, should be recognized by the government and purchased by an issue of low interest-bearing bonds.

The capitalist could live from off his income while it lasted, but could not reinvest it; and the capitalist, without confiscation, would soon disappear.

Every man without an occupation should be under suspicion and observation. There should be no idlers nor loafers. All labor should be paid for in proportion to its value to the community. To be an idler should be a disgrace.

We are coming to a pass where a change is inevitable; and unless better reasoning is used than has been in the past, we may find ourselves in a like case with Germany. We, like her, are an industrial nation, dependent upon the markets of the world, though in a lesser degree.

The Jewish law forbade the charging of interest to a brother, and the early Christians thought the *loaning* of money beneath them, but they *gave* freely.

There are great changes in our day! Labor-saving machinery, which is becoming a factor to force a change, is being daily and hourly perfected and improved. The automatic machine will produce from 200 to 2,000 times as much as hand labor. A simple and cheap little attachment, which is soon to be placed upon the market, will convert any old-fashioned machine tool into an automatic machine.

Ordinary laborers in many parts of the country command higher wages than skilled factory workers, store people, and clerical help. Farm labor does not last the year round; and when the farmer cannot get help, he is forced to use a tractor or other machinery. This further lessens the chances of the laborer in the country.

Most of the high wages in the cities are paid for building construction and skilled labor. Rentals and living are high, and it would take but little to bring many people to a state of desperation.

Shall we read the writing upon the wall, and make a change?

We will not!

Wage Levels and the Tariff *By A. H. Kent*

THE wage basis of a nation is the gold value of the wage paid to those who labor in production. If a nation were self-supporting and exchanged no product with other nations, there would be no difference whether its wage basis was one, five, or ten dollars per day, providing, however, it was always the same.

The cost of a product is determined by the wage its producers receive. One-dollar wage would buy the same amount of product produced at a one-dollar wage, as ten would buy of the same product produced at a ten-dollar wage.

The trouble starts where products produced at the different wage levels compete in the same market. A nation with a one-dollar wage basis can sell to a third country at 400 percent profit at the same price that a nation with a five-dollar wage basis could sell at cost. It should be evident to all that this disparity in wages can not be corrected by tariffs any more than by war machines.

Judging by the price of the mark the gold value of the wage in Germany must be very much less than that of the United States. After paying high tariffs, Germany can compete in our markets and flood them with goods at a profit to herself.

The tariffs paid, however, do not come from Germany, but are paid by her customers here, and are ultimately paid by the consumer. Even if Germany is forced to pay higher prices for her imported foods and raw material, she is buying them in the markets of the world. What we sell her is sold in competition with coolie and other cheap labor. The result is that Germany, with her indemnities, subsidies to big business, interest on her enormous debt, debased currency, lack of raw material, and other handicaps, is busy. She works and eats while the United States with her vast resources and large bank reserves is comparatively idle.

It is evident that both England and Germany with their low wage levels have always enjoyed much advantage in the world's markets. But to reduce our wage level to that of Europe would multiply the burden on our debtor class by two or three, and increase the buying power of the wealth of our creditor class to the same extent, provided, however, that something worse did not happen first. Changing wage levels causes rank injustice, and changing other prices has the same effect. Protective tariffs, subsidies, price guarantees, and discriminative freight rates are all class legislation. Their purpose is to protect certain classes; and they do, but at the expense of all others interested.

A forty percent tariff on imported woolen goods enables our makers to increase the price of their product to that extent; and, if they do, that enables the importer to advance his imports to the same figure, or just enough to pay the tariff. The importer may also be a jobber in the home products. In that case he or the business association to which he belongs names a selling price for both products. That eliminates all competition.

Because of the tariff, the consumer may or may not pay extra the amount of the forty percent. If he does, he is paying it on both the home products and on the imports. If he does not, it is because he would have been held up for the same prices, tariff or none. With wholesalers competition means to compete for the highest prices.

The purpose of a 33 percent tariff on imported wool is to raise the initial price of the home-grown product to that extent. Whether it does or not, the home manufacturer of woolen goods will be forced to pay that amount above the world's market for his raw material, giving the foreign manufacturer that advantage in the home markets and in the markets of the world. The consumer of woolen products (the same old goat) must pay the advance in higher prices for the products of the home supply as well as of the imports.

The effect of higher prices is to lessen consumption and imports. For this reason it is doubtful if the revenue from tariffs will be greatly increased. Diminishing the output also diminishes the labor requirement, and this further reduces consumption. In order to reap the same profit, the home manufacturer must either speed up or reduce the price of his labor.

Whether the producer gets any advance in prices past the speculator is a question; but if he gets the full benefit intended, it is plain that the public would save about one-half their increased living expense by paying that benefit in direct tax instead of tariff protection. The added cost to the public in higher living expense is from two to five times the amount of

revenue the Government receives from tariffs.

We reason thus: If we import one-half of a product used, and the price is raised on all, then the increased cost is twice the tariff receipts. If we import one-fourth, it is four times the receipts. The manufacturer profits by a tariff on finished product, because it kills foreign competition below a certain level; and he loses by a tariff on raw material. The laborer and consumer lose by both. The protection given to industry by tariffs is limited to those that own its capital.

It is difficult to trace all the effects and counter effects of tariffs on trade. The main theory is that they so protect an industry that in time it will expand to the needs of the nation and give increased labor to its people. In effect they enable the foreign manufacturer to transplant to our soil his factory, cheap labor, and machinery, and to collect a royalty of $1.67 per hundred pounds for all sugar used, from the baby's sweet stick to the old gentleman's coated pill.

We also furnish his imported laborers with beautiful (?) building sites and spacious garden plots along the railroads' right of way, together with an abundance of such building material as car doors, goods boxes, tin cans, and Ford engine lids. This is all free; and when complete, the increased railroad valuation is properly covered by the 6 percent profit guarantee.

However, we cannot protect our foreign cousins from labor organizers by constitutional law, but we can by Daugherty injunction. We can protect almost anything that way. In 1918 society was protected from the writer's effort to sell a Protestant religious work on the Bible, while he was protected from society by the iron bars of the county jail. And the principle is not so different from protecting the people from buying their living supplies in the cheap markets of the world.

Whatever protective tariffs may do for our dependent industries, it is evident that they further augment the trouble caused by the varying wage levels of the different nations. If the world is to continue to have open markets, then it becomes the duty of each nation to protect its subjects by establishing a just system of exchanging products.

The exporter that sells goods produced on the low-wage basis of Europe, and the importer that sells the same goods on the high-wage level of the United States, can very satisfactorily arrange between themselves to look after the large profits. But on the other hand, products exported that are produced on the high-wage level of the United States are subject to the customary profit on both sides, and are continually in competition with the lowest prices the world makes.

This necessitates a very low price for raw material, and explains why our producers of initial product are forced to work so cheaply. There seems to be only one way to correct this evil, and that is to standardize both labor and product and then to exchange products according to their labor contents and relative value, as near a day's production for a day's production as their relative value will permit.

A day's production is worth the same, whether produced at a one-dollar or a five-dollar wage, and can be repriced to any wage level without changing its relative value to labor; so the nations could use the labor time requirement of product as a basis for exchange. Then each nation could price its imports on its own labor cost basis, the same as if it produced them. This would give an even exchange of product, no matter at what wage level it was produced.

If each nation had the same wage in gold, and if all product was priced in gold at its labor cost and relative value, its exchange would be equitable. If the world would adopt that system of pricing, gold could be earned with the same labor the world over, and wherever it spent would buy the same product value. But until the world does this, the above method of changing goods from one price level to another could be used without injustice to any.

It has been the duty of our Congress to see that the people were getting an even exchange of product with foreign countries; but they have been so busy protecting our industrialists in their effort to get control of our vast resources of mineral, oils, forests, and lands, in order that these should not be left with the Government to be mismanaged and grafted by scoundrels who in the future might for that purpose buy their way into Congress, that I allow they forget it.

Surely there is a just and equitable way for people to trade together; otherwise the Lord would never have created a helpmate for Adam. Experience has taught that leaving the price of living supplies, which people must have, to be

dictated by every Tom, Dick, and Harry that runs a business, from a peanut stand to a steel trust, is not that way.

Why not establish production cost? Use the average production cost of gold as a wage basis for the different grades of labor, which should be graded according to skill, danger, exposure, etc., then from that basis figure the production cost of raw wool and other things. Add the cost of manufacturing the different grades of wool into its different products. Then for transportation cost, add a percent sufficient to cover the standard wages of the men that produce the raw material, build the equipment, and operate the transport systems. Then add a percent for distribution sufficient to cover the standard wages of those thus engaged. In this way establish the labor requirement of each product or service. Then use this as a base for product prices. Industry built up in this way would need no protection, save from protectionists.

If the people neglect to dictate and to institute just laws and regulations, who can they expect will do it for them? Big business? Even suppose all wayward hearts would at once turn to that of love for their fellow man; suppose the rich who own the earth with the things thereon, including certain rights to the trimmings such as Britain's rights to the sea and air, and Papacy's rights to the keys of heaven, would awake to a benevolent purpose and place their wealth at the disposal of the people. Would our trouble be ended? No! Our questions of production, exchange, distribution, transportation, housing, equal hours of labor, equal division of the fruits of labor and of the natural products, are still to be answered in order that their benevolence might result in equal blessings for all.

Really we have never accomplished much toward finding means for equal distribution of the blessings of life. Possibly we have been too busy trying to learn how to lie, steal, and murder our fellow man without breaking the civil laws and the commandments of God. Such motives presage a vast amount of legal maze with no less a quantity of ecclesiastical misconception and misinterpretation, all which tends to alter greatly the theory without in the least changing the fact. But it has kept us busy, and served as a smoke-screen to hide from the bright minds of earth the plain, simple truth of things really worth while.

With the world's experience of six thousand years in self-government, supplemented with the Bible, which emanated from the Divine Mind and is a complete treatise on individual and social law and conduct and, in part, has been in the world's possession for more than three thousand years, are our present systems the best that we can do? What can we expect will be the judgment of Christ as He proceeds to establish His kingdom in order that God's will may be done on earth as it is in heaven? Will He decide in favor of a social order that gives mansions, diamonds, stocks, and bonds to a few or, upon a system that will give us all day by day our daily bread without our pawning for life our own energies and those of our posterity to the second and third generation?

That tariffs protect labor or wages is a claim yet to be proven. They simply boost the selling price of imported product, or those in competition, to the amount of the tariff above what they otherwise would be, and leave industry to hire the cheapest available labor. One possible exception to this is where the industry is organized on a coöperative or profit-sharing plan.

But the best coöperative plan is to divide the profits in with the wages to start with, by establishing the wages and then fixing the price of product to cover these wages, and no more. In that way every hour of labor will get its full wage, and idleness will get zero. This is a profit-sharing plan that embraces every enterprise of collective interest in the nation and every individual that contributes his labor to its well-being. It eliminates profit. It clears the way for the exclusion of its sister evil, usury, and makes machinery our slave and not our competitor.

"Fret not thyself, O troubled soul,
Because some men of guile succeed;
Nor envy those who gain control
By cringing wile and crafty deed:
They shall be cut down like the grass,
And as the stubble they shall pass.

"Trust thou the promise of the Lord,
Nor in His righteous service tire;
He will not fail to keep His word,
He shall give thee thy heart's desire:
Commit thy ways unto His will
And He shall all thy dreams fulfil."

Is an Electrical Ring about to Break? *By Mrs. Ada M. Mallette*

SOME scientists claim that an electrical ring is about to break upon the Earth. If this should occur, would not a wonderful transformation take place? Doubtless the effect of electrical energy would be to purify the soil, destroy the insects, pests, parasites, and microbes that prey upon all plant life. What marvelous benefits would accrue to the vegetable and animal kingdoms! The assumption that an electrical ring exists, that it is closing in upon the Earth preparatory to its final contact, is borne out by a theory of Cosmogony as expressed in the Valian or Canopy Theory of Creation.

According to this theory, numerous rings of water were at various periods precipitated upon the Earth, the last one to fall having caused the Noachic deluge. As a proof of the plausibility of this theory is presented the fact that the planet Saturn is surrounded by rings which have not fallen; the planet Jupiter, and its encircling belts are also used to illustrate the development of the Earth.

The Valian Theory adheres very closely to the story of creation as recorded in the book of Genesis. Seemingly, a reasonable deduction would be that since the development of the Earth has proceeded during the past ages in a gradual and progressive way, and since the previous descent of aqueous rings has fitted the Earth more and more for human habitation, would not the remaining ring, electrical in nature, tend toward perfection of life, environment, and dwelling-place?

Surely the present wonderful discoveries along electrical lines, and the various mechanical appliances conducive to the comfort and convenience of the living generation, are suggestive of a future reveling in strange and startling potentialities.

It would not be surprising if in the very near future a method of extracting electricity from the air would be discovered, whereby mankind would be enabled to procure from nature's great power house dynamic energy sufficient for his daily needs.

Imagine oneself speeding along in an automobile or an aeroplane equipped with mechanism capable of generating electrical energy from the circumambient air! Suppose that all the machinery and vehicles now being operated by gasoline, steam, and oil, were replaced by those of an auto-electrical nature! Would not the danger of accidents, and the inefficient operating of machinery, be reduced to a minimum?

Inasmuch as the human organism might become so energized by the influence of gentle electrical currents, combined with a food supply produced from a cleansed and invigorated soil from which all pests, parasites, and germs of fermentation had been electrocuted, there is also a possibility that the consequent increase of the circulation and the purification of the blood might be a marvelous impetus toward the restoration to humanity of mental and physical ability, and therefore to longevity.

Under such influences climatic conditions on the Earth would undergo a radical change, becoming more temperate at the poles. Then the ice fields of the frozen regions would melt, and thus large areas of land would be released, which could become populated and productive.

In the Golden Age, so imminent, when mankind has awakened from the nightmare of sin's dark night, when the "desire of all nations" shall have come, and when the Lord shall have established his never-ending kingdom of peace, we may rest assured that then all the wealth of love divine will be poured out upon the heads of the willing and obedient human sons, the ransomed of the Lord; that all the bounties of nature will be theirs to enjoy for countless ages. "The Earth hath he given to the children of men." "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son." "Shall he not with him also freely give us all things?"

Marvelous indeed, will the kingdom be for which Christians have so long waited and prayed.

"Fret not, O tired and troubled soul,
Nor envy men of craft and guile;
Hold thou thine anger in control,
They flourish but a little while;
Yea, thou shalt look for them in vain—
The righteous only shall remain.

"God is the final judge of men,
And He shall bring the truth to light;
Go thou thy way in patience, then,
And still be true to what is right:
The Lord shall yet thy worth proclaim
And put thy enemies to shame."

The World Court

(Radiocast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by Judge J. F. Rutherford)

A COURT is a tribunal established for the administration of justice, and composed of judges and counsel. A World Court would be a tribunal, composed of judges and counsel, the jurisdiction of which would extend to all the nations of earth. All questions of controversy between the nations would be submitted to that Court, and its decisions would be final.

During the past few years there has been much agitation for a World Court. The desire for such a tribunal is right and proper. The method of organization and operation proposed is wrong, and would never prove satisfactory.

Men are imperfect. Judges are made of imperfect men. A man is no more honorable and reliable the day after he is elected as a judge of a court than he was the day before. Besides, all men are influenced by circumstances; and judges are no exception, and seldom mete out true justice and righteousness to the parties involved. Concerning this we have much evidence relating to the highest court of the United States. Opinions of this high court are often rendered by a divided court. The books are replete with decisions rendered in conflict with each other and in conflict with themselves. Even this high court is often charged with partiality, and that its decisions are marked with injustices. Predatory interests often influence it against the weak or the poor. Such is to be expected because the men composing the judges and counsel are selfish and imperfect, and often unable to withstand improper influences.

Controversies Arise Because of Imperfection

A World Court would be fraught with even greater dangers. Its justices and counsel would hail from different nations, speaking as they would, different languages, representing a people whose interests often conflict commercially, politically and religiously, and each judge from each separate country would be in some measure influenced by the interests of his own people. Even the doctrine of patriotism, often misapplied, would be used as a pretext for rendering a decision in favor of one country and against another, whether it was just or not.

And all the justices being imperfect and selfish, their decision would not be satisfactory to the people in general. A World Court, such a has been proposed, would not tend to establis peace, happiness and contentment amongst th people.

So long as men are imperfect there of neces sity would be questions of controversy arisin between them, which questions ought to be de cided by some unbiased and unselfish court tha would render decisions strictly in accordanc with right, if such be possible.

After many centuries of effort man has bee unable to establish a tribunal that settles con troversal questions satisfactorily to all. O necessity the efforts of men, who are imperfect must fail; and long experience should demon strate clearly to the people that they shoul calmly and soberly look to some other sourc for a proper adjustment of their difficulties.

Bible Holds Forth Solution

AGAIN the people are reminded that the only solution of the perplexing problems is tc turn to the Lord, who does all things righteously. Through His Word ascertain His plan, and patiently await its operation. The Bible sets forth the only solution for the perplexing problems of nations and men. In due time The World Court will be established, the judges and counsel of which will perform their duties impartially, and their decisions will be rendered according to justice and equity. Surely, then, every honest person should with eagerness desire to know how this condition is to be brought about.

Again I remind my hearers that the nation of Israel was a typical nation. Its form of government was a theocracy. Its administration was intended to foreshadow the perfect government of the Messiah that is now being put in operation. One of the arms of the government of Israel, organized under the direction of the Lord, was its courts. As a lawyer Moses had no peer, because in the formation, promulgation and administration of the law he was guided by Jehovah. Among the judges of Israel were Eli, Samuel, Barak, Gideon, Jephthah and Samson. There were others, of course. These judges exercised jurisdiction over different parts of the country; and sometimes

two or more had jurisdiction of the same territory, operating contemporaneously. One peculiarity about these men and their office: They were not only judicial magistrates, who saw to it that the law was properly enforced, but they were also the defenders and deliverers of the oppressed. The office was not hereditary, but the judges were selected by Jehovah. Nor did these justices seek to overawe the people and frighten them by wearing long flowing robes or coolsacks on their heads. Neither did they scowl nor wag their head, and appear wise while in their judicial ermine.

The Good Judge Samuel

ONE of the justices of Israel, who was made especially prominent in the Word of God, whose good deeds are marked, is Samuel. His mother consecrated him to God before his birth. This is a good precedent for expectant mothers to follow. This act of consecrating the child was an incentive to the mother to look well to the education and guidance of the youth. Samuel's mother did that. When he was only twelve years of age, he was committed to the custody and instruction of Eli and ministered in the temple. He became judge of Israel, and thereafter went about his circuit holding court, deciding cases in the interest of right and justice, and establishing contentment amongst the people. His farewell address was marked by its simplicity, frankness, sweetness, and honesty. He had dealt justly and righteously with the people, and they bore him witness to the truth thereof.

After long and faithful service in his high judicial office Samuel stood before the people and said: "Behold, here I am; witness against me before the Lord, and before his anointed: whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith?" (How many justices of the high courts of earth could make a similar address honestly before their constituency?)

Samuel said to Israel that if they had any such charge to lay against him he would make reparation. "And they said, Thou hast not defrauded us, nor oppressed us, neither hast thou taken ought of any man's hand." (Where is there another nation under the sun whose people would assemble in one great multitude and with one voice say that much about their judges?) Then Samuel said to them: "The Lord is witness against you, ... that ye have not found ought in my hand. And they answered, He is witness."—1 Samuel 12:3-5.

It is a sad yet true fact that today the people have lose confidence in their judges; and it would be impossible to select a World Court that could meet the occasion and bring the desire of the people. The mere fact, however, that the people desire such a court and that such a desire is a righteous one, would warrant us in looking into God's plan to see if He made provision for the establishment of such a tribunal.

The World Court Shall Come

ST. PAUL, enumerating some of the ablest men of the time, who served God and received His approval because of their faithfulness, mentioned Samuel, Barak, Jephthah, Gideon, Samson and David. In my last lecture here proof was submitted showing that these men, together with others who received a like approval from the Lord, will soon be resurrected with perfect bodies and serve in the capacity of the visible representatives of Christ's kingdom on earth. In fact, these will form the visible part of the kingdom of God, for which Christians have been praying for 1,900 years.

I now assert, basing my conclusion upon the Scriptures, that from amongst these perfect men will be selected those who will compose the members of The World Court. Concerning this the prophet Isaiah says: "I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counselors as at the beginning; afterwards thou shalt be called, The city of righteousness, the faithful city." (Isaiah 1:26) Dr. Strong, a recognized Hebrew scholar, translates the word "city" in this text from the Hebrew word which means "court". City is used as a symbol of an organized body created and organized for the purpose of serving the people; and here is the positive statement that these judges, when restored, shall be called the "court of righteousness, the faithful court." That will be a court in which the people can have confidence, and will have confidence, because the judges of that court will be guided by the invisible power of the kingdom, the Christ, in harmony with the divine order.

The kingdom of the Lord, as has heretofore been pointed out, is of two phases, the invisible and the visible. The invisible is called the "new heavens", and the visible, is called the "new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." The authority residing in the invisible Ruler, the Christ, the term "king" is properly applied to the Christ. The visible phase of this kingdom, as was shown in my previous lecture, will be represented by the faithful men of Israel who are called princes or rulers in all the earth. Now referring to this new order of things, the prophet of God says:

"Behold, a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment." (Isaiah 32:1) The word "judgment" here means a judicial determination; that is to say, render judgment according to truth, righteousness, and equity. If a litigant appears in that court with unclean hands he will be required to clean up before he shall ask for redress, because the Prophet, speaking of the administration of that court, says: "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies." (Isaiah 28:17) In other words, the judicial decision of that court will be as straight as a line, and as right as a plummet, from which there is no deviation.

People to Rejoice in the Decisions

INTO this court of justice and righteousness will the people bring their questions, confident that they will receive just and righteous treatment. No bloated corporation will influence or dominate that tribunal. No selfish profiteer will exercise any undue influence. The people will hear the decisions and be glad; because it is written: "When thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."—Isaiah 26:9.

Does any sane person suppose for a moment that if a World Court, such as suggested by the Bok Peace Plan or any other such proposition, were in force, any government of earth would stand by its decisions under the present order if it served the selfish interest of their governing factors to repudiate the same?

A recent manifestation of this kind was had with reference to the League of Nations; and while in that compact it was agreed that its decision should control the nations, Italy openly defied the decision.

It will not be so in The World Court under the reign of the great Messiah. Concerning that the Prophet says: "And he [the Christ] shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—Isaiah 2:4.

This is the only way that lasting peace will be established in the earth. The sooner the peoples and nations of the earth wake up to the fact that the old order is doomed, and that Christ's kingdom of righteousness will bring their desire, the better for them.

The people will recognize the justice and equity of the decisions of the Lord's World Court. The rank and file of the people want to do right, if they have an opportunity; and when the greedy hand of the Oppressor is stayed, they will do right. Concerning the judgment of that tribunal the Scriptures say that "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." (Psalm 19:9) "Therefore the ungodly shall not stand in the judgment." (Psalm 1:5) The Lord will see to it that the rights and liberties of the people are safeguarded, because it is written: "And he shall judge the world in righteousness, he shall minister judgment to the people in unrighteousness." (Psalm 9:8) And again he says: "The meek [that is to say, the teachable] will he teach his way." (Psalm 25:9) That the decisions of this divine World Court will please those who love righteousness the Sriptures prove: "Judgment shall return unto righteousness: and all the upright in heart shall follow it."—Psalm 94:15.

Radio Will Carry World Court Decisions

THE Lord has brought to light the great inventions of this time, amongst these the radio. With these inventions, these faithful men, as princes in the earth, ruling under the direction of the great Messiah will direct the people; then "out of Zion [the invisible part of the government] shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jesusalem [the earthly phase of the government]." Orders will be issued, and a judicial determination will be announced from The World Court, and the

radio will carry the message to the four corners of the earth. The people will rejoice because justice is done.

The Lord, foreknowing the coming of this time and the blessings it would bring to mankind, caused His prophet to write: "The world also shall be established that it shall not be moved: he shall judge the people righteously. Let the heavens rejoice, and let the earth be glad: ... before the Lord; for he cometh, for he cometh to judge the earth." "With righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with equity."—Psalm 96:10-11; 98:9.

The people now are in sorrow and distress and perplexity. But let them take heart. Again I urge upon the people to acquaint themselves with the teachings of the Bible. Know that the kingdom of heaven is at hand; that Satan's empire is passing away; that soon the new heavens shall be in complete control, and the new earth, the new organized government, shall be in operation here.

This new government, including The World Court, will bring blessings to man far beyond his expectations or fanciful dreams of the past.

In November last the public press announced that 150,000 pastors of churches in the United States, and their congregations, were engaged in a drive of one whole week to induce Congress to put the United States into the World Court. These pastors of denominations claim to represent the Lord. They should know that the present institutions are presided over by the Devil. The Apostle says so in 2 Corinthians 4:3, 4. It would have been far more in keeping with the high office that they claim to fill for those 150,000 pastors in the United States to engage in one week's drive to tell the people about the kingdom of Messiah, and the real World Court which shall determine the people's troubles according to equity justice and righteousness, and which will bring the desire of all honest hearts. Why do they not do it? I call upon the clergy of Greater New York now to devote some of their time to this; and since the public press is controlled by interests that do not want to publish things concerning Messiah's kingdom, I do not expect it to publish this message; but surely every Christian should want to pass it on by word of mouth, because herein lies the hope of the peoples of earth.

In my next lecture here it will be my privilege and pleasure to point out from the Scriptures how, under this righteous government, the blessings of life, liberty and happiness will come to the people and how man will be restored.

The Things We Once Believed

1. Infant baptism.
2. The divine right of the clergy to administer baptism.
3. Baptism is necessary to escape eternal torment.
4. God creates, and continues to create, billions of beings in His own likeness who will spend the countless ages of eternity in the strangling fumes of burning sulphur, pleading in vain for even one drop of water to relieve their agonies.
5. God saves some infants, but not others.
6. The only way by which any infant or grown person can be saved is by baptism into some one of the hundreds of sects into which the church nominal is divided.
7. After a man dies, he is alive.
8. Jesus Christ never died, could not die.
9. No ransom was ever paid, or ever will be paid.
10. Jehovah God, and Christ Jesus, His Son, are one and the same person.
11. The Holy Spirit is a person.
12. One plus one, plus one, equals one.
13. When Jesus hung on the cross and said: "My God, my God, why hast thous forsaken me?" He was merely talking to Himself.
14. Jesus was raised in the flesh.
15. He bears, and will forever bear, His scars.
16. He alone of all mankind will have to go scarred and marred throughout eternity.
17. Christ will come again in the flesh.
18. The day of judgment is a day of horror.
19. The literal earth is to be burned up with literal fire.
20. All human beings who are saved become angels.
21. Paradise is heaven.

22. The crucified thief became an angel the day he died, and went to heaven.

23. Christ did not become an angel, but was raised from the dead as a man three days later than the thief, who was raised as an angel.

24. Christ did not ascend to heaven until forty-three days after the thief had made his calling and election sure and had gone to his reward.

25. All the ancient worthies went to heaven when they died, including David.

26. Present kingdoms are parts of Christ's kingdom.

27. The devil has been away off somewhere in an unlocated hell, instead of exercising dominion over the kingdoms of this earth.

28. The Antichrist is to be a literal man.

29. Sectarianism is a good thing, and will be perpetuated forever.

30. One can be born of the spirit while he is still in the flesh.

31. A resurrection from the dead is impossible; for none are dead.

32. A resurrection, in the case of saints, means the taking back of the poor bodies which they had, in place of the perfectly good ones they secured when they died.

33. Sanctification means sinlessness, not self-sacrificing devotion to the will of God.

34. The expression "bride of Christ" means nothing, because everybody who is saved will be the bride of Christ.

35. The expression "high calling" means nothing, because everybody who is saved will be saved to the high calling.

36. The expression "prize of the high calling" means nothing.

37. The time of the end will never come in your day, in my day, or in anybody else's day.

38. Present running to and fro means nothing.

39. There never will be any end of the "Times of the Gentiles."

40. There never will be any special "time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation".

41. There will be no "restitution of all things".

42. The Jubilee arrangements signify nothing.

43. The phrase "abomination of desolation" signifies nothing.

44. There never was, and never will be, a great falling away.

45. There never was, and never will be, a great mother apostate church, and she never had, and never will have, any daughters.

46. The expression "royal priesthood" means nothing, because everybody who is saved will be of the royal priesthood.

47. There can never be a second death, nor even a first one.

48. A human soul, once born, lives on forever.

49. Israel's tabernacle in the wilderness signifies nothing.

50. There is no witness to the Lord in the land of Egypt.

51. The Memorial Supper can be properly observed at any time.

52. The Christian Sabbath is not a rest of faith, but merely a formal observance of one day in seven.

53. The literal heavens will be literally rolled together as a literal scroll.

54. Men will pray for literal mountains to fall on them.

55. Bible chronology is a subject which nobody understands or ever will understand and which is given for no conceivable purpose.

56. Belief in a flaming hell is necessary to salvation.

57. God is to be feared and dreaded, and it is impossible to know Him and to love Him.

We obtained these fifty-seven varieties of misinformation from the clergy. They gave us all that they had, and this was all that they gave us. We paid them well for this instruction, every item of which is untrue. They did not teach us the truth on any subject. They did not have it to teach.

But there is one thing we can say for them, and that is that they have resisted most strenuously all attempts to teach them or to teach anybody else anything except the fifty-seven varieties of falsehood just listed, which is their stock in trade.

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

[336]Any one thus presented by Jesus to the Father, Jehovah, justified, accepted and begotten, is designated in the Scriptures as a new reature. "If any man be in Christ, he is a new reature: old things are passed away; behold, ll things are become new." (2 Corinthians 5:17) here is now a newness of life, which does not esult from being transferred to another climate, but from being given a new dominating actor in our lives, namely, the will of God. Honest Heart, or whoever takes this step, now as new hopes, new aims, new ambitions, new aspirations, and new ideas. He is not looking for earthly honor and glory; but he is looking forward to the time when he might be forever with the Lord in His kingdom and be a part of the seed of Abraham according to the promise, through which man's blessings will come.

[337]This one is now dead from the standpoint of a human being, as the apostle Paul puts it: "Ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God." (Colossians 3:3) The new creature now must be renewed, refreshed and invigorated and strengthened by knowledge; not by ordinary knowledge, but by an acquaintance with God's will and a deep appreciation of His plan. (Colossians 1:9) The world cannot know anything about this; only those who are in the relationship with the Lord. The whole world lies in the wicked one. (1 John 5:19) But now the new creature in Christ is admonished to be not conformed to this world, but to be transformed by the renewing of his mind, that he might prove what is the good and acceptable and perfect will of God.—Romans 12:2.

[338]The one begotten is begotten by the spirit of God, the holy spirit. He is also anointed. This anointing is received by reason of coming into the body of Christ. He is baptized into Christ's death; therefore baptized into Christ's body. To be baptized means to be immersed. To be baptized into Christ's death means to be immersed into the death of Christ. And so the Apostle puts it: "Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death? Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death; that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life." (Romans 6:3, 4) Baptism in water is merely a symbol of the real baptism. It would do no one any good to be baptized in water unless he had first undergone the real baptism by being immersed into Christ.

[339]All of those who are thus inducted into the body of Christ receive the anointing through the Head of the body, Christ Jesus the beloved One. This is illustrated or pictured by God's dealings with Israel. In the type Aaron the high priest was anointed. "He [Moses] poured of the anointing oil upon Aaron's head, and anointed him, to sanctify him." (Leviticus 8:12) This anointing oil was poured upon Aaron's head and ran down upon his garment. (Psalm 133:2) Aaron the high priest was a type of the entire Christ, Head and body. As the oil was poured upon his head and ran down to the skirt of his garments, so in antitype, Jesus the Head, at the time of His baptism in the Jordan, received the anointing of the holy spirit without measure. (Matt. 3:16; John 3:34) At Pentecost His disciples received the anointing of the holy spirit. And thereafter during the Gospel age all who come into Christ receive this anointing through Christ Jesus the Head by virtue of being inducted into the body of Christ.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

One thus begotten is how designated in the Scriptures? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 336.

What is the great hope now of the new creature in Christ? ¶ 336.

Why is it said that he is now dead as a human being? ¶ 337.

As a new creature, does he need renewing? and if so, how is this done? ¶ 337.

Why does not the world know about the development of the new creature? ¶ 337.

What does it mean to be baptized into Christ? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 338.

What is the meaning of water baptism or immersion? ¶ 338.

Is there any virtue in water baptism? ¶ 338.

Who are the anointed ones in Christ? ¶ 339.

Whom did Aaron the high priest typify? ¶ 339.

What does anointing mean? ¶ 339.

PRECARIOUS

PEACE making has been the special occupation of the world during the past month. There has evolved a general agreement to a plan some regard as Europe's last hope. Other astute scholars hold that the collapse has only been deferred.

During the negotiations, war breaks out in China; and the malady that has almost destroyed Western civilization has begun its cankerous work in the far East.

Other nations, in the attempt to arrest dismemberment, surrender their governments to Dictatorships.

These occurrences in other parts of the earth cannot but have a relative effect throughout the world. Though to some the outlook may seem encouraging, yet the future seems precarious.

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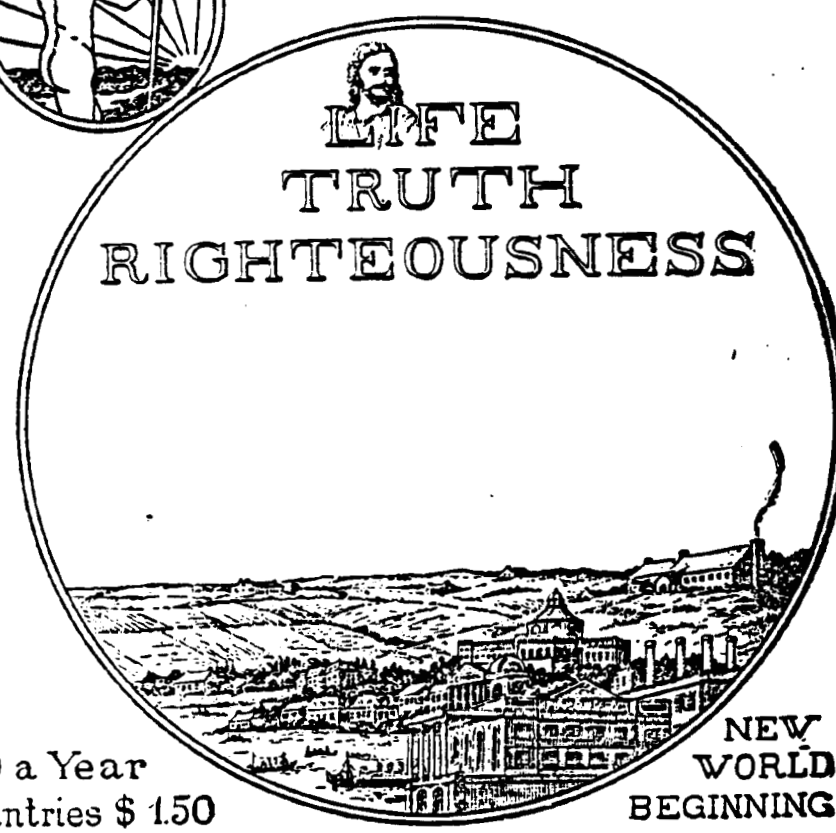
OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. VI Bi-Weekly No. 133
October 22, 1924





NEW WORLD BEGINNING

A DIGEST OF WORLD NEWS

BUSINESS AND WAGE STANDARDS

ANTIQUES

RUST

DEFENSE DAY ENTHUSIASM

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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Labor and Economics

Digest of World News 35
Interesting Labor Items 35

Social and Educational

Antiques and their Supposed Value 45
Live Thou Thy Life (Poem) 62

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

Business—Wages—Standards 40
An Attempt to Destroy the Grocers 50

Political—Domestic and Foreign

Negroes Would Colonize Liberia 35
Militarism Losing Out in Sweden 35
Portugal, France, Premier MacDonald Defines Socialism 36
How a Censorship Operates 37
Chippewa Indians of Minnesota Robbed 38
Defense Day Enthusiasm 49
What is Socialism? 49

Science and Invention

Rust and its Obliteration 46

Home and Health

Sleep 51

Travel and Miscellany

Railroad up Mount Ararat 35
Is St Peter's in Danger of Falling? 36
Waterspout in New York Harbor 37
The Moa of New Zealand (Illustrated) 48
True Friendship 55

Religion and Philosophy

Rip Van Winkle Awakening 44
Pining for Real Manhood 52
From Generation to Generation (Cartoon) 54
What it Costs to be a Cardinal 58
Man Restored 59
Concerning Apostolic Succession 62
Studies in "The Harp of God" 63

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A Digest of World News

Radiocast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor]

Helping the Boys to See Alaska

ANY boy who will personally earn $125 in the next year, and who can borrow $125 from his parents, may borrow a third $125 from George E. Buchanan of Detroit, Mich., and be taken next July by Mr. Buchanan through the Canadian Rockies to Alaska and points on the Canadian Yukon and return. Subsequently the boy returns the $125 to Mr. Buchanan, so that he can help some other boy to take the same trip.

Railroad up Mount Ararat

AN ATTEMPT is being made by Armenians to procure funds for the building of a scenic railway to the summit of Mount Ararat 17,090 feet, with the intent of making it a resort for tourists, similar to that of Pike's Peak. If this plan is carried out, it is not at all impossible that the remains of the Ark, said to have been seen in recent years near the summit, may be definitely located.

Russian Business Follows the Treaty

THE treaty between England and Russia had no sooner been consummated before the great union of Russian coöperatives placed with English manufacturers an order for agricultural machinery amounting to tens of thousands of pounds sterling. It is the successful diplomacy of Britain's Labor Government that has made this additional business for Britain possible.

The Russian Government is in hope to put a radio receiving set into every home, and with that end in view has begun the manufacture of radio sets to be sold to the people for ten dollars each. It is also furnishing the people with information as to how to make their own sets. The Government has begun the radiocasting of concerts. A small annual fee is charged. The reception of news from foreign countries is prohibited, however.

Negroes Would Colonize Liberia

THE Universal Negro Improvement Association had been invited by the Liberian government to establish a Negro colony made up of American Negroes. A group of engineers with materials and $50,000 was dispatched to Liberia within thirty days. Upon their arrival the Liberian government had developed opposition to the movement. President Garvey of the Association blames a small group of politicians in Liberia, who were influenced by the financial interests of England and France, and a rubber company of the United States, who see in the colonization some enlightenment going into Liberia with the possibility of independence of thought and government.

White Slaves in a Negro City

IT MAKES interesting reading to learn that officials of the South African Government's Locust Expedition have found at Molopolole, in the district presided over by Sebele, about fifty white men and women, descendents of Dutch pioneers, who are slaves to the blacks, having no privileges of any kind. Millions of blacks have thus served whites, and some do even yet.

Militarism Losing Out in Sweden

SWEDEN is stirred from end to end by an election which has militarism as its great issue. Hjalmar Branting, a one-time premier of Sweden, in seeking support for his policies as against the policies of the military party now in power in Sweden, said: "Hitherto the formula invoked, 'If you wish peace, prepare for war,' has offered an incorrect solution. Against

it we place the only correct formula, If you wish peace, prepare for peace.' All the workmen in all the countries of the world have now entered upon this path, and Sweden must enter upon it also."

Is St. Peter's Dome in Danger of Falling?

A DESPATCH from Rome to the Chicago *Daily News* reports that an American architect has declared that the dome of St. Peter's Cathedral is in danger of falling. It would be a strange incident if such an event should take place at the forthcoming Papal jubilee. The papers of Rome denounce this report as a scheme to cut off the city's expected revenue from the great numbers of pilgrims invited.

Why Profess to Believe Untruths?

REV. BASIL G. BOURCHIER, of Hampstead, England, says that when the sponsors of a child are examined in the Anglican Church, at the time of a child's so-called baptism, they are asked: "Do you believe in the resurrection of the flesh?" they answer: "All this I steadfastly believe," when as a matter of fact they believe nothing of the kind. Rev. Basil says that, like the nation's cradles, the seats and the pews grow emptier every year; and that the attempt to express truth today in the formulas of yesterday is "just as sensible as sending a twentieth century débutante to Court wearing her grandmother's crinoline." Good for Rev. Basil!

France

DESPATCHES from France show that the French budget this year will have a deficit of between one billion and two billion francs. The military policy of France under the Poincaré régime was a ruinous one. It is not believed in Paris that the French Government will ever be able to pay anything on the debt of 15,194,000,000 francs which she owes the United States, and will probably be able to pay nothing on the debt of equal amount owed to Great Britain.

The futility of the ring of iron which France has put around Germany by the financing and arming of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia may be seen in the fact that the Soviet diplomatic courier, Krastin, has completed his more than 50th round trip by airplane between Berlin and Moscow (750 miles each way) without stepping foot on Polish soil.

Germany

IN THE effort to balance the budget, Germany has within the last few months discharged 400,000 State employés, or about one-fourth of the total number. At first this had a depressing effect, as many of those discharged were not able to find work elsewhere.

Countless millions of caterpillars are destroying thousands of acres of forests on the borderland between Germany and Poland. The combined noise of the caterpillers engaged in eating the leaves is so great that it sounds like the roar of a conflagration. All known methods of stopping the pests have failed; and consideration is being given to the use of the deadly poison gas which, until now, has been intended for use only on human beings.

Portugal

TWENTY years ago, when Portugal was on the verge of bankruptcy on account of the corruption of both of the old parties, King Carlos appointed as dictator an honest man, Senhor Joao Franco. Franco cut from the payroll two ladies of high rank, each receiving $2,000 a year for jobs in which they never did a tap of work. He stopped the salary of a man who was continuing to draw his father's salary for fifteen years after his father's death. He cut from the payroll a Portuguese minister to China who had never set foot in that country and, in short effected economies in eighteen months amounting to $15,000,000. As a reward for this honesty, the crooked politicians of Portugal brought about the death of King Carlos and his son, and the expulsion of Franco from the country, just prior to the time when both the monarch and his dictator had planned to restore a constitutional government.

Premier MacDonald Defines Socialism

THE New York *Times* referring to Ramsay MacDonald's book on Socialism, quotes him as saying:

"A Socialist does not stop the life of society to try new experiments nor put a brand-new system into operation. . . . It cannot be over-emphasized that public doles, Poplarism, strikes for increased wages, and lim-

ization of output not only are not Socialism, but may mislead the spirit and policy of the Socialist movement. Socialism calls men to give unstinted service in return for a reasonable reward, insured in terms of life; and no one should be more impatient than the Socialist with the fallacy that a man cannot be expected to give service before he gets a reward."

How a Censorship Operates

THERE is civil war in Brazil and, as a consequence, newspaper despatches telling of happenings there are not permitted to be sent to the outside world until the Government gets ready. A few days ago the residents of Buenos Aires read in their newspapers articles of commendation of the Argentine ambassador to Brazil. Some days later they learned that some rebel sympathizer had exploded a bomb in front of the Argentine embassy in Rio Janeiro. The explosion of the bomb was the occasion for the words of praise.

Protestant Churches of Canada United

AFTER twenty five years of effort to arrive at a basis of agreement, the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregationalist Churches of Canada have agreed to reorganize as the United Church of Canada. The basis of union is a document of 12,000 words, and may be described as one grand straddle. For example, concerning candidates for the ministry the document says:

"These candidates shall be examined upon the statement of doctrine of the United Church and shall, before ordination, satisfy the examining body that they are in essential agreement therewith, and that as ministers of the Church they accept the statement as in substance agreeable to the teaching of the Holy Scriptures."

In other words, this lets the aspiring preachers all in whether they believe anything or not, and leaves the ministry just where it is now, in the hands of a certain number of people, most of whom do not believe the Bible at all. The Union which the Scriptures teach is a unity of spirit, a unity of devotion to the Lord, and not a corporate union.

Waterspout in New York Harbor

NEW YORK harbor has been visited by a waterspout, estimated about 100 feet in diameter. The tremendous up-current from the overhanging clouds was not sufficient to lift the lower end of the spout more than about fifty feet out of the water; but in the few minutes during which the partially complete spout was in operation, it washed overboard the greater part of a deck load of lumber and barrels from the only craft which happened to be in its way.

Because of continued low money rates the large New York city banks continue eager to loan money; and when the kingdom of Belgium sought to borrow $30,000,000 one day, the total subscriptions exceeded $200,000,000.

The Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City reports a saving of thousands of dollars in interest by transmitting its New York checks daily, by air mail. From $500,000 to $2,500,000 are transmitted daily in this way; and the shipments are considered safer than when sent by train. This is another evidence that we are in a great transition period.

Spain

FOLLOWING the system, which has really worked out well in America, of having all the telephones under one management, the king of Spain has now approved the plan for turning over all Spanish telephone lines, whether state or private, to the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of New York, which will undertake to give Spain a first-class up-to-date system. Similar negotiations are under way in France and Italy.

Interesting Labor Items

LESS than five years ago the labor unions organized their first bank. This bank meeting with marked success, others followed, until now there are thirty-five, with combined assets of $125,000,000. The Locomotive Engineers in Cleveland have the largest bank; the Central Federation of Labor in New York has the next largest; the Garment Workers Union in New York the third largest; and so on, with many more to follow. Labor banks not only encourage thrift among the workers but assist labor by loaning and investing their money where it does labor the most good.

The United States Bureau of Labor points out that there are in America boot and shoe factories where the output per worker for each day is two pairs of shoes; and there are other factories where the output per worker for each

day is twelve pairs of shoes. In the lumber business the differences are still greater; some sawmills turn out 120 board feet per man a day, while others turn out more than twenty-one times as much.

The National Industrial Conference Board reports its findings in a recent survey of labor conditions in twenty-three industries employing 700,000 workers. Since 1914, wages have been advanced 127.3 percent; the cost of living has advanced about 100 percent; the laborer is thus benefited about 27 percent. This result is accredited to the lower cost of living since 1917, the price of commodities declining a little in advance of the lower wage scales.

The American Federation of Labor claims that the National Coal Association has started a propaganda to reduce miners' wages in certain localities. The slowing up of industries and close buying of coal have been bad for the miners. Wages in the anti-union fields are down to the 1917 basis, and in some places range from $2 to $3 a day. Even in some union fields the miner gets only $1.25 a ton for digging the coal, while the retail price ranges from $7.50 to $14.50 a ton.

It is estimated that the farmers of America have gained $200,000,000 by the increased prices paid for the large wheat crop; but on the other hand, it is also estimated that during the months of June, July and August the wages of factory workers throughout the country dropped to the extent of $600,000,000. Workers, therefore, have just this much less to spend.

Chippewa Indians of Minnesota Robbed

COUNSEL for the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota claims that in the thirty-five years since the treaty between the United States Government and the Chippewas was signed, not a single provision of the treaty has been properly carried out; that the Indians have been literally robbed of thousands of dollars by improper classification of swamp lands and timber lands; and that in some instances whole rows of townships of the best lands in the reservation have been stolen outright from the Indians.

Real Americans Get Vote

FOR the first time in the history of the United States the American Indian, who is of age and otherwise qualified, may vote in the fall election. A new law has been passed. It is entitled: "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue certificates of citizenship to Indians." This country is the home of the Indians; it always has been; and now after robbing him of his home, killing him off, and driving him within the confines of reservations, we do the magnanimous thing of granting him franchise! We have about 150,000 Indians, and we hope that from now on they will be able to see the bright side of life.

St. Louis Churches Barely Solvent

A SURVEY of the churches of St. Louis, Mo., made by an experienced worker in these lines, Reverend H. Paul Douglas, concludes with the following paragraph:

"St. Louis churches as a body are keeping just a little ahead of the forces of dissolution and failure. The question of the future is frankly that of hanging together or hanging separately. It is entirely possible that the whole colossal fabric of the St. Louis church may be worth less than its carrying charges tomorrow. Only by a succession of vigorous steps is there any assurance that the second million of St. Louis people will be better served than the first million, or that the church and city of tomorrow will be more worthy than those of today."

A Bishop Says More Than He Realizes

BISHOP SHAYLER of the Episcopal Church, Nebraska, told more than he realized in a recent sermon in Omaha, when he said:

"The churches of the world are tottering to their fall in the sense of self-sufficiency, denominational dissension, or in an attempt to build up a political ecclesiastical world-wide temporal power—are all alike in dire danger of Capernaum's fate. Just as I stood upon the stones of the synagogue in Capernaum and read of the possibilities and possessions of a city which was in heaven and has been cast down to hell, so will some future prophet stand upon the ruins of our civilization and churches, and proclaim our doom, unless we know and obey the One who standeth among us whom we know not."

Our Wonderful Inventive Age

THE United States Patent Office has issued a statement in connection with announcing the one and one-half millionth patent. The inventive period is divided into three stages: (1) from 1836 to 1893; (2) 1893 to 1911; (3) 1911

to 1924. In the first are the steam engine, electrical generation of power, industrial chemistry, self-binder, etc. In the second are the automobile, aeroplane, wireless communication, and the improvement of everything of the first period. In the third are the general and intensive pursuit of improvement in labor-saving devices, resulting in the production of many types of automatic machines.

Radio a Wonderful Help to Navigators

UNCLE SAM has fifty-four radio stations on the seaboard by means of which ships fitted with radio apparatus can determine their exact position in any kind of weather. Moreover, the radio thus helps the naval vessels not only to make port under any conditions, but also to avoid collisions by enabling them to locate other vessels accurately.

American Scheme to Prevent War

THE British and French premiers and notable statesmen from other countries are just now giving much attention to an American plan for outlawing war, which defines an aggressor as the party to a dispute who refuses to submit to the competence of arbitration or international law.

Weather Conditions Not Yet Perfect

FROM all parts of the world come repeated stories of unusual weather conditions. Winds blow from unexpected quarters. Ocean currents are changing. In a day or two the temperatures register changes of sixty or more degrees. One of the latest sufferers from extreme weather conditions is the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, where hundreds of houses were destroyed and at least eighty persons were killed in a cyclone.

Judges Not Always Perfect

JUDGE FRANK DOSTER of Topeka, Kansas, in defending the right of the common people to criticize the courts says:

"We ascribe to judges the old-time superstition that 'the king can do no wrong'. We make a fetish out of the courts, before which we fall down and abase ourselves. A judge's decision of the intent and application of the Constitution or a statute is a governmental decree of a public law. Can anyone give a reason why the author of that decree shall not be subject to criticism to the extent that his pronouncement is stupid, harmful, or subversive of fundamental rights, the same as we criticize the agents of other departments of government, and in the same terms we use as to the others?"

Reduction in World's Bread Supply

LATE figures of the wheat harvests in ten European countries show them as about sixteen percent below last year. In Germany and France the yields are good; but the acreage is less than last year, so that there is no gain in the amount produced. There is the same proportionate reduction in rye as in wheat.

New Idea in Building

BY BEING insulated with a mixture of gypsum wall-plaster, buildings become impervious to cold in winter and to heat in summer. Houses thus treated have double walls, floors, ceilings and roof. A two-inch layer of the mixture under a roof proved a saving of sixty-nine percent of the heat lost through the ordinary ceiling. Last winter an insulated house consumed only three tons of coal, while a similar house without insulation used seven. An excellent ventilation system is necessary for such a building, however.

Financial System Needs Revision

A REVIEW of the world's financial situation has been made by the Midland Bank of London. The statement reads:

"Not until the budgets are balanced and currencies stabilized at some figure, whether or not at the pre-war gold parity, shall we know whether the gold standard can be resorted on any general scale."

There seems to be a financial regeneration in several European countries which have begun at the beginning. But it is feared that the movement will be too slow to check an inflation which looms for the United States, which case, it is predicted, will "hasten the progress towards the ultimate end of a world-wide monetary standard."

"Though the cause of evil prosper,
Yet 'tis truth alone is strong."

"Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above His own."

Business—Wages—Standards *By John Dawson*

SO INTRICATE and complex have the ramifications of modern business become, that to the average man any attempt to define the term business is a difficult task. Webster defines business as a word of extensive use and indefinite signification; that which occupies the time, attention, and labor of men for profit or improvement. It may be a particular occupation, trade, profession, or art. This is an old time definition.

It is worthy of note that words and phrases take on a different meaning and application with the passage of time. The time was when business could be carried on in a legitimate manner, and through the channels of business some of the most enduring friendships were formed. In many cases the store or factory proprietor was a sort of "daddy" to the men and boys who worked for him. The mad rush and whirl of today, however, together with the false standard which has been set up as a result of the rush and whirl, almost preclude the possibility of such a standard of relationship between master and servant. But business today is a far different proposition from what it was fifty years ago.

One does not have to be a very close observer to notice that every line of business is overcrowded. The modern man of business is acute enough to know that too much competition is not the life of trade, but the death of it; hence the combines in every city among the storekeepers, for the purpose of boosting prices. Here is where the storekeeper is a victim of circumstances. If the small shopkeeper cuts his prices, the "trade" will very quickly drive him out. Money! money! With friendship at a premium, the storekeeper does not consider the customer so much as the money that he brings in. But do not blame the storekeeper; for he is a victim of circumstances just as much as the customer is.

Did you ever hear of efficiency and production? What for? Money. All you have to do is to read the advertisements of the schools of business, which offer courses in all special lines; and notice how the end sought to be attained is the acquisition of money. Get the mon! *Efficiency* is a watchword today, and there never was a time when there was so much *inefficiency* as now. Proof of this lies in the toll of accidents; more people killed and injured in one year of peace than were killed and injured in one year of war in the A. E. F. in France. "Get the mon." That is the slogan and the standard of today, although not everybody is aware of it.

Salesmanship! Be a salesman, runs the ad with the picture of the drummer arriving in town dressed to kill. Psychology is a part of the salesman's training. Astuteness, acumen, and the ability to talk are a part of the requirements of the salesman.

Advertising of the wares is another branch of business. The more alluring the ad, the more sure it is of attracting the attention of the susceptible; and the mediums of advertising are legion. Every business today, from the department store to the large manufacturing concern, has its advertising manager, who is an expert in placing before the purchasing public the most attractive designs in order to effect the exchange of cold cash for what he has to sell. It was Napoleon who described the English as a nation of shopkeepers; it would be true today to style the whole world, or that part of it called Christendom, as a whole world of shopkeepers. Business, big business, is the master, money is the standard, and the people are the slaves. Not a great while ago two supposed friends were discussing money matters between themselves. One said to the other: "When we get to talking about money between ourselves, friendship ceases, and we talk business."

Big Business in the Saddle

SPEAKING of the ramification of business, the man in the street will open his eyes in surprise when he recognizes to what extent big business controls everything. You can hardly mention one thing that big business has not gotten the control of except *honesty*.

Candies? The kiddies buy candy from the storekeeper, who buys it from the manufacturer, who buys the sugar from some concern in the sugar trust which controls the sugar plantation which produces the sugar. The kiddies' pennies help swell the money chest of the sugar trust. "This is the house that Jack built." Everything you buy in the store, to eat, to wear, to work in, to play in, to sleep in; the material

you build your house of—everything is controlled by big business; and when you go to church, the preacher tells you what big business tells him to say. If he does not, out he goes. When you read the newspapers, you read what big business permits you to read. Labor was organized to free itself from the shackles of big business. Big business was organized to enslave labor and, figuratively speaking, to make labor eat out of its hand. Have you never heard the saying, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"?

But individuals responsible for the organizations of labor and of big business overlooked the possibility of themselves becoming slaves to the system of their own designing—just like a cocaine fiend. Any organization is for a specific purpose, and has a standard of ethics. Magazines of a vocational character are very much given to flowery editorials and articles referring in a refined way to the evolution of business. The big men who are at the head of big business are becoming aware of the standard which has slowly but surely been forced upon the world. And let it be known that the standard of the world is the standard of the biggest men in the world. The poor of this world do not set the world's standard. It is the nobles, the rich, the mighty of the world who set its standards; and the hangers-on ape the well-to-do.

How Standards Are Set

THE following is an outline of about the way the standard of the world is set: It will be remembered that public schools are not a very old institution. Before the institution of public schools, when the average man was neither a reader nor a writer, the mass of the people took their knowledge from the better informed, the so-called educated classes.

"God bless the squire and all his relations,
And make all the rest of us content with our stations."

In those days the honest preacher had quite a following. People liked to listen to him, and the general mass were content to take what was given to them, thankful for small mercies.

Education of the masses, such as it was, was controlled by the classes. Now that public schools have become the rule, the education of the masses is still controlled by the classes. Let not the reader fool himself into the belief that he is free yet.

Just take a summary of education: Reading and writing, expression and interchange of ideas; mathematics, calculation; science, constructive and natural; studies in nature and the laws of nature, their operation and effects; civics, theory of government with selfishness eliminated, an impossibility in these days; art, the expression of oneself in painting; music, poetry, sculpture, etc.; literature, the examination of the style, composition, plot and counterplot; history (man, his story), the theories and ideas of men of the remote past, together with the language spoken remotely. All these are in the so-called Brain Age, and a person is supposed to be educated; that is, he has been taught to think; that is again, he thinks he has been taught to think. There are many people in the world today who think that they are thinkers; but just the same, the world is rushing on to anarchy.

After a person has had a few years of this sort of training, he is turned loose to fight the battle of life, and earn a living—at what? If he goes into preaching, he permits himself to be a tool of big business. If he is a machinist, he constructs machinery which is to be controlled by big business, for industrial supremacy, if you please. If he goes into the professions of teaching or medicine, he teaches the youth of the land to fight the battle of life, big business refereeing. In medicine, he doctors the victims of the system, and thus makes his living, irrespective of how much or how little good he accomplishes.

The Money-Mad World

EXAMINE trades and occupations and professions, and see how many of them are not in the swim, and money is the standard. Read the advertisements and see how back-to-the-land movements are all interlined with get-rich-quick schemes, cattle growing into money, (potatoes 24c a bushel).

The world has gone money mad. Just a few years ago folks talked big when they talked in millions. Bless your hearts, that's only a flash in the pan now. Billions is the word today. A few years more of this, and the word will

be trillions, and the streets will be paved with gold—perhaps!

Hear Will Irwin on "The Next War":

"What is true of America is true also of every other country claiming civilization. As it is with individuals, so it is with nations. Competition between individuals bred jealousy, competition between nations also bred jealousy, and jealousy bred war. It used to be a saying, "Competition is the life of trade"; add another word—perhaps. The true value of money has recently been demonstrated in Russia: and a concern in Chicago has been offering fifty thousand Russian roubles as a premium on one dollar's worth of yeastolax. If this sort of thing keeps up a few years more, we might even see Kemal Pasha or Trotsky offering fifty thousand American dollars for one Russian rouble. If Robinson Crusoe had had a million dollars on his little island in the Pacific, he might have been a millionaire. Robinson learned the value of money—and of friendship."

Western Civilization a Failure

WE HEAR much about "the aristocracy of brains"; but, in the language of the cartoonist, it doesn't mean anything. Just take a look into the records, and it will be found that this aristocracy of brains has had more to do with causing war and bloodshed than has any other cause.

Referring to money as the standard of the world, it is not news to many that a goodly number of kindly disposed people have spent their time collecting of this world's standard to send missionaries to Africa, India, China, Japan, Turkey, and other places, in order to teach those people to cultivate Western Christian (?) civilization; that is, the civilization that is now going to pieces. As Jesus said of the scribes and Pharisees, they compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, he is twofold more the child of hell than themselves.—Matthew 23:15.

And it is these peoples and nations that Christendom has been trying to convert to her ways that are now arrayed against her. Just as the Great Teacher said of Jerusalem: "If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes." (Luke 19:42) The things coming upon the earth are hid from the clergy's eyes.

A Moneyless World

BIG business has so abused its own standard—money—that part of the Socialist platform is the abolishment of money. It may be news to many people that money is going to be abolished; but the Socialists are not going to turn the trick, nor are the I. W. W.'s. Those who are going to abolish money are the very ones who made it their standard; i. e. big business. Listen to the words of the prophecy of Isaiah, referring to the abolishment of money as the world's standard, and the manner of its accomplishment. "In that day a man shall cast his idols of silver, and his idols of gold, which they made each one for himself to worship, to the moles, and to the bats; to go into the clefts of the rocks, and into the tops of the ragged rocks, for fear of the Lord, and for the glory of his majesty, when he ariseth to shake terribly the earth."—Isaiah 2:20,21.

An Unholy Alliance

THE close observer and student of history will no doubt be able to see the relationship between war and religion and big business in this Brain Age. Not only has big business gradually gotten control of the necessities of life, which it holds up for the purpose of profiteering at the expense of the people, thereby gambling in human life, but it has also gotten control of the persons of the people themselves; and by its errand boys, press, pulpiteers, preachers, and politicians, has further gotten control of the conscience of the people. Those who have been frequenters of the movies have seen the films which show how the newspapers go to work to fix up the "dope sheet" for the purpose of moulding public opinion. Sob stuff, human interest stories, are all an appeal to the sentiments and emotions, but never to the reason.

In the crisis of a disease of the human body, the ignorant doctor is a dangerous man, no matter how well he means or how good he may be otherwise. In the crisis of a national and world affair, the ignorant man is the dangerous man. And in the crisis of the anarchy which the world now faces, due to the blandishments of big business, big church, and big politics, there are millions of ignorant men and women. They have been trained to make money, to

talk money, to think money; and they see their money going to the bow-wows.

Why Money is Becoming Useless

WAGES, of course, are fixed and controlled by big business. The living wage, as it is called, is fixed by big business just the same as the farmer fixes the amount of feed his horse requires plus stable room: that is the horse's living wage. The difference, if any, between the farmer and his horse and big business and the toiler is that the horse has the better of it. The farmer is careful to keep his horse from getting sick, as it would then become a bill of expense. But if the toiler gets sick, that's a horse of another color. Says big business: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

In the computation of wages, money—gold and silver, has been the medium of exchange. That part of the world called Christendom has become a slave to money. In the business of clearing land, if the land-owner paid his help in land instead of in gold and silver, he would soon have no land, which is the source of wealth. But by paying in coin, even supposing he pays per acre more than the original cost of the land, he retains the source of wealth. If the building manager or owner paid the contractor, and the contractor in turn paid his men, in bricks and mortar as they were laid, etc., etc., the same thing would happen. The standard of money, as it is today, has served its purpose; its usefulness has run out; and the abolishment of money, as the world's standard, can be looked for in the near future, just the same as the abolishment of many other things. Then any person who has spent his lifetime in the pursuit of riches or in preserving inheritances has spent it in vain. Then the corporation president can shake hands with the garbage man; and if the garbage man has had dreams of avarice, his air castles will come tumbling about his ears. Hence the significance of Jesus' words: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal."—Matthew 6:19.

Difference between Skilled and Unskilled Labor

UNCONSCIOUSLY perhaps, the wages of the toilers and the rewards of the masters have been governed by three things:

Accomplishment—What a man does;
Knowledge—What a man knows;
Personality—What a man is.

We here state a proposition: What a man is, is the factor which determines how he applies what he knows to the accomplishment of what he does.

If all men were paid according to what they are, I fear that there would be an epidemic of starvation. Just think that over once. This includes big men, little men, medium-sized men. Let it be supposed that labor has received a wage according to its value as a producer. Skilled labor receives more than unskilled; it is worth more. As a producer, skilled labor displays thoughtfulness, steadiness, and application to certain lines in order to acquire proficiency. Unskilled labor displays a lack of these things.

But right here enters another factor—opportunity; and this is a very large factor. Everybody is familiar with the expression, "Opportunity makes the thief." The individual with large opportunities has an advantage if he possesses the qualities of forcefulness, determination, and ambition, and has the rudiments of an education. He can become a power, for good or for evil. It is not altogether wise for the poor to condemn the rich, nor for the rich to despise the poor. The difference between the rich and the poor is largely opportunity, with natural advantages, heredity, and a disregard of the rights of others. Reverse the conditions, of rich and poor, and the result would be just the same. Thus is seen the truth of the proposition, "What a man is, is the factor which determines how he applies what he knows to the accomplishment of what he does."

Basis of Class Struggle

THIS article would hardly be complete without a few remarks on personality and principle. The people in the world today are what they are because of the system or régime which has made them what they are, big, little and medium-sized. The people in the world today are the product of sixty centuries of so-called civilization.

The people in the world today are facing anarchy. *Why?* At the close of the American Civil War people thought that slavery was at an end. One kind of slavery was ended, but

another kind took its place. Money has been the standard, as well as the basis of the living wage. The basis of existence is three meals a day and a place in which to sleep. Three meals a day (food stuffs), beds, bedding, and all building material are controlled by big business. Prices of all these things are fixed by big business. The living wage is both designed and ordered by big business, to keep the toilers struggling to keep the wolf from the door. Whichever way the toiler turns he is a slave to the system, and cannot help himself. Big business has also become a slave to the system of its own designing, and cannot help itself either, and it has dragged the big preachers and the big politicians into the same mess. Capital and labor are at hand-grips now. Which will win in the struggle? All these questions and issues are discussed in Pastor Russell's "STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES". "Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people."—Isaiah 62:10.

Rip Van Winkle Awakening

(Reprinted from *The Christian Century*)

WHEN the church blesses war it thereby violates its own essential character. *War registers the failure of religion, and when the church is asked to bless war, it is asked to bless its own failure.* There has never been a war in the history of Christendom which did not register the failure of the Christian church to function in the social order in accordance with its essential genius. We, from our advanced and enlightened point of vantage, may look back and condone the church's failure on account of this or on account of that. We may say that the church was too weak, or it was too young, or it was not aware of its responsibility, or it had not yet discovered the mind of its Founder as we think we have discovered it. But the fact remains that a war in Christendom means and can mean nothing less than the inadequacy of the Christian church to meet what we now see are its essential obligations. War today means that the church is spiritually insolvent, bankrupt. It may carry on its institutional life; it may exhibit many virtues of personal piety and organized charity; but war means that the world church is unequal to its world responsibility, that its vital power is less than the vital power of evil, that the gates of hell do indeed prevail against it.

To ask the church to bless war is to ask it to bless and glorify its own bankruptcy. In the very act of blessing war it automatically divests itself of its character as the organization and instrument of those ideals of brotherly love and fellowship and humility and self-sacrifice whose negation war carries to an apotheosis. It helps nothing to say that in certain wars there is a right side and a wrong side. The Christian church is responsible for the wrong side as well as for the right side. Such responsibility is not thrust upon her; it is a responsibility that she assumes, claims and glories in. The church is on both sides of all Christendom's wars, not by choice but by her genius. It is the nature of Christianity to accept responsibility not only for the good but for the evil course of a people which calls itself Christian. In our American civil war, in the world war, in every war, the church was on both sides. In blessing the war she blessed the disruption of the beloved community and tore her God asunder into nationalistic or tribal deities. Christianity thus made itself a pagan cult. It is the paramount duty of the Christian church to recover her character as Christian by definitely and solemnly proclaiming that her agencies, her properties, her ministry, her altars and the sanction of her ideals may not again be counted upon as national resources in event of war.

"Then I looked into the future
Far as the human eye could see,
Saw the glory of the world
And all the wonders yet to be;
Saw the heavens filled with commerce,
Argosies with golden sails;
Pilots of the purple twilight
Dropping down their costly bales;
From the skies an awful tumult
And there rained a gastly dew;
From the nations' airy navies
Grappling in the central blue."

Antiques and their Supposed Value *By H. J. Grover (Canada)*

MANY people have a peculiar affection for things old. Things, we said, not persons. With some it almost amounts to reverence. It gives a desire to be in possession of things that are old, odd, quaint, and unusual. The more general this becomes, the more enhanced in value are things antique. So there are many who deal only in antique goods, and possibly some with few scruples, who do a little mixing; and many people are deceived.

Why do people manifest a preference for an old piece of walnut furniture (the present craze is for walnut) that has lain in a dusty attic or mildewed cellar for many years, is dented and scratched, obsolete of design, and perfect as a dust collector in its frets and carvings? Perhaps they know that when such things were made there was no scarcity of good lumber, and economy was not so necessary as now, and veneers were not used so much. Moreover there was less machinery than now, and furniture was made by hand and built to last, and maybe not on a piecework basis, either.

So the old buffet or table is bought for a song, and sent to the cabinetmaker who specializes on just that kind of work. There are quite a few such in every large city. You will find them in some little backyard workshop. They remodel and repair, clean off old varnishes or paint that may be hiding the natural beauty of the wood, smoothing the surface all afresh until it looks as if it were newly constructed. Then it is taken to the expert finisher; and when it leaves his hands it is hardly recognizable. Indeed, some people have failed to identify their own goods, so great was the improvement. A peculiarity about old woods is that they take on a rich mellow color which is exceedingly hard to match try as one may, with stains of any kind, in the new wood.

Old, substantial furniture seems to give an atmosphere of comfort to a home, with a restful impression. Then, too, if one buys a table, say, with the top warped or split because of shrinkage in seasoning with age, one knows that when it is straightened up once more and joined together, it will not warp or shrink again and can be relied upon for a lifetime.

Unless one is well acquainted with woods, it is possible to be deceived by imitations, doctored up with stains. Butternut, for instance, is often used with walnut, also cherry; and an expert often finds it difficult to detect the difference. Butternut is softer than walnut, and a polish does not endure so well on it as on walnut, but the grain is much the same.

Everybody has heard of the old violins, which improve in tone because of age and of the extremely dry and resinous woods. Fabulous prices are sometimes paid for antique goods. One often wonders where people can get so much money to waste on luxuries or fads. Some specialize on coins, others on books, furniture, old implements of war, textiles, or earthenware, pottery and china.

It is interesting to note the conditions that obtained just before Israel's downfall, which seem to parallel present-day conditions. There was a wealth of material things, but poverty of things that count as riches with the Great Master of the universe.

Read Ezekiel 27th chapter regarding the business done in fine textiles and fabrics, rare jewels, valuable metals and beautiful woods, delicious spices and perfumes, foods and fancies, clothing and conveyances. They even had to have cedar chests.—Verse 24.

Does the present-day craze for luxuries suggest another imminent crash? Why should it? The secret is that we worship the creature more than the creator, so great is the degeneration. In the acquiring of each luxury and means of earthly comfort no thought is given to the creator of these things, thoughtless concerning the interests of the one who labors with his skilful hands for a mere pittance, with little hope of ever possessing such things as he himself constructs. Even Christians are apt to overlook the fact that in this way they may be unjust.

Sometimes an antique article is thought of as something old-fashioned, out of use entirely and behind the times. The good old Book is sometimes bought in this way. THE GOLDEN AGE recently told of a copy of the Mazarin Bible sold in 1897 for about $20,000. Every owner of a Bible has really the same value as that purchaser; for it contains the same words which acted upon, will give everlasting life, which is priceless.

In that Book God says that he made an ancient declaration. It is that He created the earth not in vain, but formed it to be inhabited

by man. (Isaiah 45:12, 18) Also He admonishes us to "remember the former things of old: for I am God, . . . and there is none like me. Declaring the end from the beginning, and from ancient times the things not yet done." David quoted a proverb of the ancients. (1 Samuel 24: 13) If it was ancient then, it is surely a valuable antique now.

Not everything old or antique is valuable or to be revered. Many people reverence old customs or religious systems or persons filling offices long established. The office of British Poet Laureate was recently abolished. Possibly the people had lost reverence for that office, or is it that they are losing reverence for earthly kings, as such, whom the poet extolled.

There is an antique religious system that is unworthy of reverence because it is a sham. It is losing prestige fast because the genuine thing (the truth) is coming to light and being compared with it. It can be easily identified by the ancient description of it by Isaiah (9: 15) when he said that "the ancient and honorable, he is the head; and the prophet that teacheth lies, he is the tail." In 1925, it is planned to have an antique celebration in antique apparel and ceremony, in an endeavor to keep this stupendous and ancient fraud in existence.

Supposed relics of saints were part of this and similar systems. In fact every kind of contrivance has been tried, so that the people's power and pelf might be gathered and retained.

Our Master left His followers no relics, but gave them instructions to do something in memory of Him. In this they are reminded of what He did for them, which is a guarantee of greater things that he will do in the future, when He will make all things new and the former (evil things) shall not be remembered or come into minds, with desire for them.

Rust and Its Obliteration *By H. E. Coffey*

THE word rust in its usual sense applies to the reddish coating found in iron or steel after it has been exposed to moist air. The word is also applicable to the coatings produced on any of the various other metals by corrosion. The rusting of iron is sometimes thought of as oxidization. However, the chemical change means more than this; for iron rust consists essentially of ferric hydroxide, $Fe(OH)_3$, and as a rule contains some oxide. Carbon dioxide as well as oxygen is necessary for its formation.

The farmer and the botanist are even more familiar with another type of rust—parasitic fungi which cause rust-like spots of discoloration on the plants on which they live. This form of rust does an immense amount of damage to the cereal crops of the world. The life history of the spores which cause its spread is interesting. Wheat rust, for example, lives only one season on wheat, and must then find a barberry bush upon which to pass the next stage of its life cycle.

Scientists as well as practical farmers have as yet received no reward for their efforts toward ridding plantdom of this saprophytic pest. Spraying the host with fungicides has no effect, since the spores live within the plant and many times are located within the embryo of the seed. Early-sown and early-maturing varieties of cereals are less liable to be affected by rust. Too much moisture or too much nitrogen increases the liability of plants to an attack by rust.

Rust also forms sometimes on salted or smoked meat, giving it a bad flavor. This form of rust is thought to be due to a microörganism or to oxidation.

But it is to the rusting of iron and steel that I wish to give special attention in this article. According to the famous engineer, Charles Page Perrin, there has been a production of 1,760,000,000 tons of iron and steel during the past thirty-four years. He estimates the loss by corrosion during this time to be 718,000,000 tons, or an average of 21,000,000 tons per year. The British engineer, Sir Robert Hadfield, estimates this annual corrosive loss at 700,000,000 pounds sterling.

Invention of Rustless Steel

IN ORDER to lessen this huge yearly loss, rustless steel has been invented. This form of steel has been produced and sold in both England and Germany under the name of "stainless steel". In the process of production ferro-

chromium alloy must be used. As this alloy is very expensive it has never been possible to use this form of steel in a commercial way. "Stainless steel" sells for from fifty to seventy-five cents per pound, whereas common steel sells for from one and one-half to three cents per pound.

Recently Dr. Beram D. Saklatwalla, a Persian by birth, though now an American and a noted metallurgist, has come forward with an entirely new process for producing rustless steel, and one which no longer makes the cost of production prohibitive. He has filed his patents in twenty-six countries. In short, instead of using the expensive ferro-chromium alloy above mentioned, Dr. Saklatwalla uses silicon as a reducing agent. By this means he is able to fuse chromium directly into the steel without the use of the expensive alloy.

The correct name for this new product is vanadium steel. Tests covering periods of several years show that this new steel is absolutely rustless and non-corrosive and that it is of greater tensile strength and ductility than ordinary carbon steel. Dr. Saklatwalla's discovery promises to revolutionize the iron and steel industry of today even more than the Bessemer process did which was put into operation more than sixty-nine years ago.

Rustless Steel Not a New Thing

IN OUR modern age of advancement, when knowledge continues to increase with such lightning-like swiftness, many discoveries which were known to the ancients have to be re-discovered. In India there stands among other notable ruins and wonderful buildings the iron pillar of Delhi. For centuries (no one as yet knows for how long) this pillar has stood, defying the elements. It is known as the rustless iron pillar of Delhi. How these ancients produced rustless iron has until recently baffled all scientists, and one can but wonder if Dr. Saklatwalla has not re-discovered the process used centuries back in the continent of his nativity.

For a long time we have been using the practical proverb: "It is better to wear out than to rust out." The foregoing is only added proof that when Benjamin Franklin and others are awakened from their long period of rest in the tomb they will find that it is necessary neither to wear out nor to rust out. The new age is dawning when we may expect the awakening of earth's inhabitants gradually and orderly.

During the ages of the past man has had no alternative. He must die. If he did not wear himself out in useful toil, then he would surely wither and his body decay from sheer lack of use. It is the same way with machinery. Iron and steel products which are not worn out by use will surely rust away even with more or less careful attention.

Now we stand upon the threshold of a new era. Announcement is made that a cheap and practical process for producing rustless steel has been discovered. The metallurgist explains the process in terms we can grasp, and no one questions the discovery. Only a short while, and his discovery will be used in a commercial way. Some time is required, however, for new steel plants to be erected in place of the ones now in use and for the people to see the usefulness of the discovery. Soon also we may expect a discovery which will forever rid the plant kingdom of its deadly foe—rust.

Careful students of the Bible have already found that God's Word reveals a plan whereby man will need neither to wear out nor to rust out. The announcement of this discovery has been made. The message of the incoming new day, "Millions Now Living Will Never Die," has been published to the peoples of the earth. No one who has been a careful student of the Bible should question this discovery. It can be, and has been, explained in terms we can all grasp; and it is shown to be in full harmony with the Word of God and His plan revealed therein.

Hasten, yes hasten, Millennial day
When we shall neither wear nor rust away.

"The cows are lowing along the lane;
The sheep to the fold have come;
And the mother looks from the cottage door
To see how the night comes over the moor,
And calls the children home.

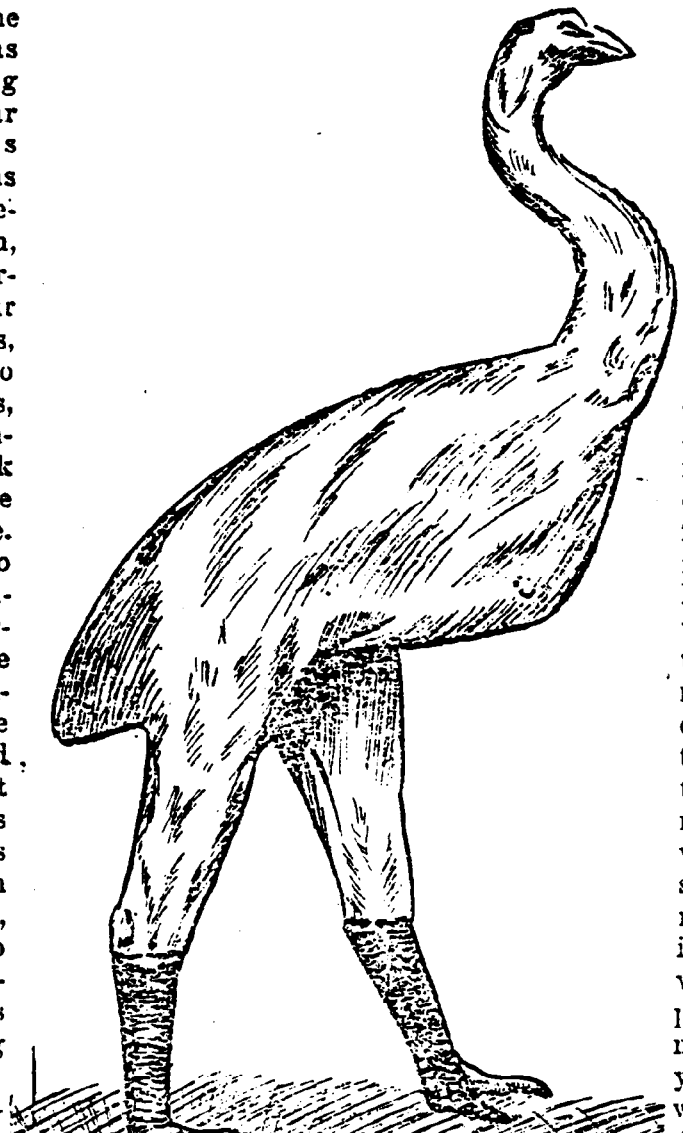
"Their feet are bare in the dusty road,
Their cheeks are tawny and red;
They have waded the shallows below the mill;
They have gathered wild roses up the hill,
A crown for each tangled head."

The Moa of New Zealand

By Redfern White (New Zealand)

I WAS especially pleased this week to see and to read your splendid article on Australia. It was like a refreshing drink to a thirsty soul; for we read so little about the lands of the Southern Seas. It was most amusing during the war period to hear several Americans speak of New Zealand as being contained in or being a part of Australia, and we who were so fortunate as to call at your port of Newport News, Virginia, on our way to the scene of hostilities, were not a little astonished to find such a lack of knowledge on the part of the people there. We were always led to believe that the knowledge the average American possessed of the world was rather extensive; but I can assure you that some would hardly credit the fact that New Zealand was many hundred miles across the water from Australia. It is, then, doubly pleasing to me to see you publish something about our Islands that is both enlightening and appropriate.

And now, kindly permit me to draw your attention to an error you have made. In your writings on New Zealand, on page 426, last paragraph in second column, you say, speaking of the animals of New Zealand: "There was the moa (a sort of fox-dog, now extinct)." Yes, the moa is extinct, but it was as much a kind of fox-dog, as an elephant is a kind of banana. I have no desire to be funny, Sir; but the moa was a bird, a huge, tall, powerful bird, practically wingless, but for all the world like an ostrich. It was nearly nine feet tall, with mighty legs, capable of great power and speed. I am sending you a sketch of the extinct New Zealand moa, not because you need any further enlightening, but because we have several "built up" specimens in our museums. My object in directing your attention to your error is not to air my knowledge; rather am I inclined to write in order that your splendid journal should not be held up to ridicule by outsiders who would, I feel sure, be pleased to gloat over the mistake. I feel sure, you will see eye to eye with me in this matter. Anyhow, the mistake is not a serious one; and after all said and done, even though it were, we are none of us infallible.



Out in the Fields with God

"The little cares that fretted me
I lost them yesterday,
Among the fields above the sea,
Among the winds that play,
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.

"The foolish fears of what might happen
I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay,
Among the husking of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod
Where ill thoughts die and good are born—
Out in the fields with God."

Defense Day Enthusiasm *By J. A. Bohnet*

IN AUBURN, N. Y. a city of 36,142 inhabitants, there was heralded in the newspapers a monster parade of some 10,000 people in line, made up of the usual troop of soldiery, legionaries, boy scouts, crafts, and other delegations. The procession was headed by the customary police staff, and brass bands were interspersed with fife and drum corps.

There was no manifest exuberance over the affair as it marched along Main street. The onlookers were as mum as oysters while the long line marched on amid the blare of no-tune-playing musical instruments. Soldiers in arms filed past. Scouts in dress parade tramped along in silence. Legion boys stepped proudly to the distant drum taps. The fair ladies moved by quietly, each carrying a flag.

Not a hand clapped on the densely packed side lines, until after a lapse of time the city mail carriers hove in sight. Such applause! People are more interested in getting their mail than in warfare showings.

The people are tired of war and battle exhibitions. They want the emblems of peace and happiness.

The cavalcade continued to tramp along the thronged thoroughfare. Not another handclap was there until a bunch of little girls in white showed up. Then came another loud and prolonged manifestation of sublime approval.

The sweet little girls, indicative of quiet home life, moved the multitude to expressions of deep appreciation, which all the bristling guns and military displays failed to do. And this was Defense Day!

Was the parade intended to arouse the spirit of patriotism in the breast of everyone? Was it intended to awaken the populace to further expenditures of money for the country's protection? Was it designed to help the manufacturers of arms and ammunition?

What was it for?

Very evidently it did not move the people in these directions. But it *did* show what the people think of their little ones and of the men that bring them letters.

What is Socialism? *By C. J. W., Jr.*

THE English language is so complex, and many of its words capable of so wide a variety of meanings, that such a term as "Socialism" may by popular use acquire a meaning diametrically opposed to the thought it was originally intended to convey. For instance, to the popular mind, which is the press-fed mind, the word "Socialism" is synonymous with anarchy, bolshevism, nihilism, communism, and mob violence.

On the contrary, Socialism is opposed to all bloodshed and force, and may be briefly summed up as the Doctrine of Balanced Society. The ideal of every true Socialist is a people with but a single class: no man better than his neighbor, but all on an equal footing—that of cheerful and unanimous coöperation for the common good.

The amount of worldly power or wealth which anyone possesses does not alter the fact that he or she is an ordinary human being, like us all. The worshipful rulers and ecclesiastics of ancient and modern times have been held in their exalted position by the time-honored and moldy "divine right" propaganda, which has been pumped into the public ever since there was a public to pump it into. Should the people ever become broad-minded enough to observe that the Pharisees of the "uppah clawsses" are merely men and women, after all, the jobs of these worthies would be placed in a precarious position. Therefore the press has been carefully instructed by the establishers and maintainers of class distinction, to throw as bad a light as possible upon all activities of public-spirited citizens which would show up oily senators and priestly crooks in their true light.

Consequently all riots and revolutions, from whatever cause, whether they take place in the textile mills of New England or among the natives of uncivilized Senegambia, are solemnly ascribed by our "unbiased" newspapers to be the machinations of "Reds", i. e., Socialists. By this method, the press, primarily intended to broaden the minds of the people and to keep them informed upon the topics of the day, has been shamelessly misleading the public, and helping in a great measure to delay that which

would be to their own advantage, could they but realize the fact.

However, the Socialistic idea, altogether a very good one, and as nearly perfect a form of adjustment as the mind of imperfect man can conceive, is inadequate and impractical when compared with the marvelous Plan which our heavenly Father has formed and laid out with such care for the welfare of His children.

We may declare war; form leagues for peace; elect presidents, congressmen, and senators; ordain clergy, and murder one another in the name of Democracy. But the sublime Plan moves on towards completion, majestically, unswervingly; and all man-made attempts at readjustment are and will be utterly impotent. The plan of Socialism, however, is worthy of justification and of considerate attention by the readers of THE GOLDEN AGE, as it slightly foreshadows the satisfactory arrangements which will be in effect when Messiah's kingdom is established in the earth.

An Attempt to Destroy the Grocers

ANY person who lives in a large city and is willing to use his eyes can see that a plan is under way to take over all the best grocery sites in the country, with a view to getting all the grocery business into the hands of big business. The threat made a few years ago that big business would make the common people eat out of its hand seems to be about fulfilled, or ready to be. Moreover, it looks as if we should have to eat what they have in their hands, whether it is fresh or whether it is stale, and whether we like the price or not. And in the meantime we are killing off the independent grocer who has heretofore been our friend, and who has given us what we wanted, whether we could afford it or not. The story is told in the following editorial from the Washington, D. C. *National Tribune*:

"Chaining" the Newspapers

IT PROBABLY has occurred to others that the parallelism between the chain of grocery stores and the recent consolidation of great newspapers by big business is extremely alike. Complaints of housewives against the chain of groceries is that they can find there only certain staple articles which are bought in great quantities and distributed to the chain of stores. While the chain of groceries has been fatal to the small, independent grocers it has been equally fatal to the quality of goods furnished. Apparently the chain groceries are selling "seconds." The old independent corner grocery was run by a man who was proud of his standing and reputation in the community. He showed judgment, discrimination, and taste in the selection of the goods that he offered to the buyer. He made this superiority the great object of his life. Such a man would readily gain a position in his trade that would bring him the best customers and increase his wealth. Now the housewives complain that vegetables seem to be second rate, staples "seconds" in quality.

Take for example, coffee. The management of the chain stores buy in shipload lots, brown, grind, and send it out to their stores. These operations render the coffee stale when it is received in the neat packages in which it is offered for sale. Every lover of coffee knows that no time should be allowed to elapse between the browning and the grinding of coffee and its serving on the breakfast table. Coffee is delicate and its aroma is quickly lost after grinding, so that it is impossible to make a cup of good coffee from it.

The housewife can get at the chain store in her neighborhood only coffee which has been browned and often ground some time before, even months; and it is not "Araby's sober berry," which all particular housewives desire. Yet under the iron rule of the management, this is all she can get there. Her only hope is some independent grocer who, if he does not brown, at least grinds his coffee before her eyes, and thereby she has coffee that is reasonably delicate and fragrant. It is the same way with butter, spices, cake, eggs, meat and many other perishable staples. They are bought by the management in great quantities and distributed to the chain stores. By the time they reach these groceries all their delicacy has disappeared; and yet they are all that the purchaser can find there.

The chain of newspapers which is put into operation by big business is similarly unpleasing to the reading public. There is no independence, no originality, no more surprise in them than there is hope of being surprised by the coffee drinker that he will get an old-time cup of coffee from a second-class berry. Their editorials are written by scribbling hacks who write things that big business desires to have written. There is absence of the wit and new angles taken by such writers as were Greeley, Henry Raymond, Samuel Bowles, Henry Watterson, and others of the giant journalists who are now dead.

Naturally the editorials all breathe the same atmos-

phere. They are written on the same level, they are designed to shape the public mind as big business would have them shape it, and there is no one to say to them nay. Editorially and in the local and news features these newspapers are insipid as the coffee drinker finds the cup of coffee brewed from the chain store berry. Big business will tend to reduce all the glory of former journalism to flat mediocrity, a condition similar to that of the wilted vegetables and renovated butter which one finds in the chain stores.

Are we to have "seconds" in journalism as in the chain groceries?

Sleep *By Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr. Commissioner*

N. Y. State Health News Service Radio Health Hint No. 100.

THE State Department of Health gave a radio talk on Sleep from Station WGY, at Schenectady. It was emphasized that eight hours of sleep is necessary in order to rebuild the body cells which are constantly being worn out during ordinary activity. In addition, some valuable hints were given to those who suffer from sleeplessness:

"If you are subject to headaches, indigestion, frequent colds or that 'always tired' feeling, there is a very simple question which you might ask: 'Do I give myself eight hours of sleep each night?' Unimportant as this question may seem, the answer often provides the clue to the health difficulties in question.

"To sleep enough is important because this is our period of growth. We sleep that we may rest; and it is during sleep that the tissues are rebuilt and restored after the wear and tear of the day.

"The body is made up of cells, collections of which make up its tissues and organs. These cells and tissues are constantly wearing out; and as they are broken down and destroyed, they are thrown into the circulation to be gotten rid of by the skin, lungs and organs of elimination. Every thought and every movement adds to the wear and tear. The harder the work, whether it be brain or muscle, the faster these cells are broken down and the more rapidly the blood becomes loaded with poisonous products. If we are to go on living, these degenerated cells must either be repaired or be replaced by new ones. Some of this repair work is done by the food that we eat and the air that we breathe and in a large measure it is during sleep that most of the work of reconstruction goes on. It is then that the strength and energy spent during the day are restored.

"So, you see, there is a great deal to be accomplished during sleep; and it is only fair to give the body sufficient time in which to do it. If enough time is not given, the processes of restoration and reconstruction will not be completed. Fatigue will result, with decreased efficiency and lowered resistance; and it is well known that when resistance is low, disease is most likely to attack us.

"The number of hours of sleep necessary may vary with the individual; but in this age of hustle and bustle, of strenuous work and strenuous play, it is safe to say that not less than eight hours are needed in which to make up the losses accumulated during an average day. Are you giving your body time enough at night to do this work of repair and reconstruction? If not, you are overdrawing your account in the Bank of Health; and disaster is sure to follow. The danger signals may be headache, indigestion, constipation, or that 'always tired' feeling.

"If you are sleeping enough, you will wake up refreshed and vigorous. If, however, you feel tired and listless on awakening, your sleep has not been sufficient. Make it up at once. Go to bed several hours earlier; and sleep, if possible, until you wake up satisfied and refreshed. If the body has had time to do its work, you will know it. You will not want to sleep longer.

"One of the greatest aids to proper sleep is a well-ventilated room. See that you have plenty of light warm bed covering, and open your windows wide. This will insure a means of escape for the poisons which the body is throwing off, and at the same time will permit the entrance of fresh air with its supply of oxygen for the blood.

"When, for some unknown reason, sleep does not come naturally but has to be courted, a warm bath before retiring or a brisk walk out of doors will often work wonders. It is sometimes beneficial, too, to take a light lunch before retiring, as an empty stomach is a frequent cause of sleeplessness. When food is eaten at this time, however, it should be simple and digestible. A glass of warm milk, a cup of cocoa or chocolate with one or two crackers, is ample.

"Those who fear wakefulness should avoid the things which are conductive to it. An exciting novel or play, excessive smoking or coffee drinking or a heavy meal just before retiring, will often prevent slumber.

"Make up your mind to be fair to yourself in the matter of sleep. Give your body a chance to help itself. The reward will be yours in better health, increased resistance and greater efficiency."

Pining for Real Manhood *By J. B. Doty*

FOR more than seven years we have heard the cries of intense suffering and distress, not only in war-torn Europe, but in nearly every other part of the world. In our own land not only has that suffering increased, but crime of every conceivable form has been on the increase also; and our newspapers with bold headlines give us a daily dish of the improper doings of men and women, and even of boys and girls.

Even optimists and evolutionists, who have long consoled themselves with the progress that man has made since he was a monkey (!) are beginning to look as distressed as did the monkey in the show when he picked up a newspaper which some one had thrust into his cage. As he gazed at the styles of dress and saw the accounts of the doings of men and women, a look of disgust passed over his features; and he threw the paper piece by piece out of the cage, indicating that he had monkey instinct enough to feel insulted at the low standards of some of those who claim to be his relatives.

Many of our magazines now contain articles that declare: "We are on the brink of a precipice, and no one seems to know how to avert a catastrophe!" Or they cry out in lamentation that would have been hooted down when we changed parties two years ago.

All the doctors of philosophy—political, social, religious, industrial and financial—have tried their hand at suggesting how to right things; and, strange enough, things do not right! Tht wise men are bewildered, and are anxiously asking, "How shall we get back to normal conditions so that we may have some hope of enjoying life again?"

I admit that I have nothing new to offer; but in a long-forgotten Book there was a remedy offered to a stubborn and stiff-necked people who were on the verge of a collapse. An old Prophet was instructed to tell the rulers and people of the country that there was only one way of escape from the doom hanging over them. After enumerating their vices, follies, crimes and sins against God, their fellowmen, and themselves, the faithful messenger declared that God was looking for a man to stand in the widening breach of that hedge which (Ezekiel 22:30) had been established for the protection of mankind. He told them that if one was found who could so lift up the standard of right doing that the masses might see it clearly, then God would exercise His power to avert the destruction. The Prophet closes his presentation by saying that God "found none," so then He let the results of their own unrighteousness come upon their heads. This same old Prophet then declares the judgments that should visit Samaria, Assyria, Egypt, Babylon and all other nations that have forgotten or forsaken God.

Judgments Evidently Coming

"BUT how does this point out a remedy for our trouble?" you inquire. Is it not true that every indictment made against those nations of the past can be applied to us as a nation, together with some extra ones invented since these disappeared?

Have we not gathered unto ourselves through our literature and our social customs the dross of earth that fascinates the lower senses but leaves the mind and heart not only undeveloped but polluted? With the instruction given by the Great Teacher, have we not incorporated into our religious thought and practice those things that stupefy and benumb until we have about as much conception of God and His arrangements as a drunken man has of the law of gravity? and do we not stagger in about the same way?

One of our poets, more than forty years ago, must have seen the famine coming upon the land; for he wrote:

"God, give us men! Times like these demand
Stout heart, true faith, clear head and ready hand;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men whom the lusts of power cannot kill;
Men who have honor, men who will not lie,
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flattery without winking;
Tall men, suncrowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking:
For while the masses with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo, Freedom weeps,
Honor lies bleeding, and waiting Justice sleeps."

In that same old Book, I read of a nation or city that was within forty days of their doom when a reluctant and bedraggled Prophet came

into their midst and proclaimed that in forty days Nineveh should be destroyed. King and councillor put on sackcloth, not silk and satin and gold; and they, with all the people, sat on ash-heaps and poured ashes on their heads while they prayed for deliverance from destruction.

We are told that because the Ninevites did the best they could in cleaning up, God withheld the judgments that had been prepared for them. Now if the prayers of a heathen people were heard by a just God, surely the prayers of a nation that calls itself "Christian" should be as effectual—provided that they are as sincere in their plans and purposes.

Repentance Proposed for Deliverance

THEN suppose all of us in this land, from money-king to tramp, go out together some morning and strip ourselves of all our follies, vices and evil habits, and sit on the ash-heap made after we have burned these things, and there cry unto Jehovah in true repentance, and ask for deliverance from the ominous and close-approaching storm that awaits us, what would be the result? If we would then seek righteousness and meekness what should we expect of a loving God whose wrath is evidently kindled against wrong-doers!

Suppose we try what Nineveh tried with success; and as we cry to God for men, let us repeat these lines, written by Dr. J. G. Holland. After we have sat there long enough to see ourselves as God sees us, then let us get up like men. Let us brush the dust and ashes from our bodies. Let us put on the garb of decency, of humility and of right conduct. Then let us go forth, determined to find one man who will become a part of the great "hedge" that has been trampled down. If we are earnest and honest, we need not go far to find him.

In that same old Book I read that one of those old prophets said: "Rid me, and deliver me from the hand of strange children, whose mouth speaketh vanity, and their right hand is the right hand of falsehood; that our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace."—Psalm 144: 11, 12.

When about one hundred millions of us get right out in dead earnest, and each helps to rid this land of one (himself) insincere, hypocritical, deceitful citizen who professes decency, but who does not practise his profession, there will be the greatest renovation that this old world has ever seen. God does not desire to put us through the school of suffering, if we can learn in some other way; and since He has provided the Great Teacher to lead us into the paths of righteousness, He will be glad to turn aside the awful doom toward which we are hastening.

What a fertilizer there should be in those ash-heaps to help renew the soil which has been depleted by the long years of waste and wantonness! How quickly the world would change, and what hope and joy would come to the anxious souls in this western republic, which was founded by the overflows of Europe three centuries ago because of the same rotten conditions that existed in the governments there! Men and women who believed in decency, in devotion to things that are clean and just, braved the wilderness in order that they might have a place where they could live as becomes intelligent, reasoning, and peace-loving men and women.

And now the same withering, destructive contagion is here; and we are asking for deliverance from everywhere, except from Him who has all power, wisdom, justice, love, and truth.

After God had sifted the best blood out of Europe, He let loose some of the penalties of dissipation and infamous living; and plague and disaster carried away millions of people, and Europe was purged of some of her gross sins.

Shall it be our land, or little Switzerland, or what or who that shall be used as an ark of refuge in the fiery storm of terror that now threatens a frenzied world? It depends upon immediate action. If we repent, cast off our follies, vices and crimes, and ask God to help us restore what we have taken from others—

"Oh! oh! must we do all that, after we have worked so hard to accumulate our great fortunes and resources of power? Must we come down to the level of toiling for ourselves! Surely that is an awful thing; we cannot."

Never mind about what we cannot do; for there are certain things that we MUST do—now from choice, or later on from force—when we are compelled to know that God cannot be bribed or deceived, and that He has plans and purposes that take in all of His children.

Who will build his incinerator first, invite his neighbors to witness the conflagration, telling them what it is all about, inspiring others to

follow suit, so that we may all go into lamentation together?

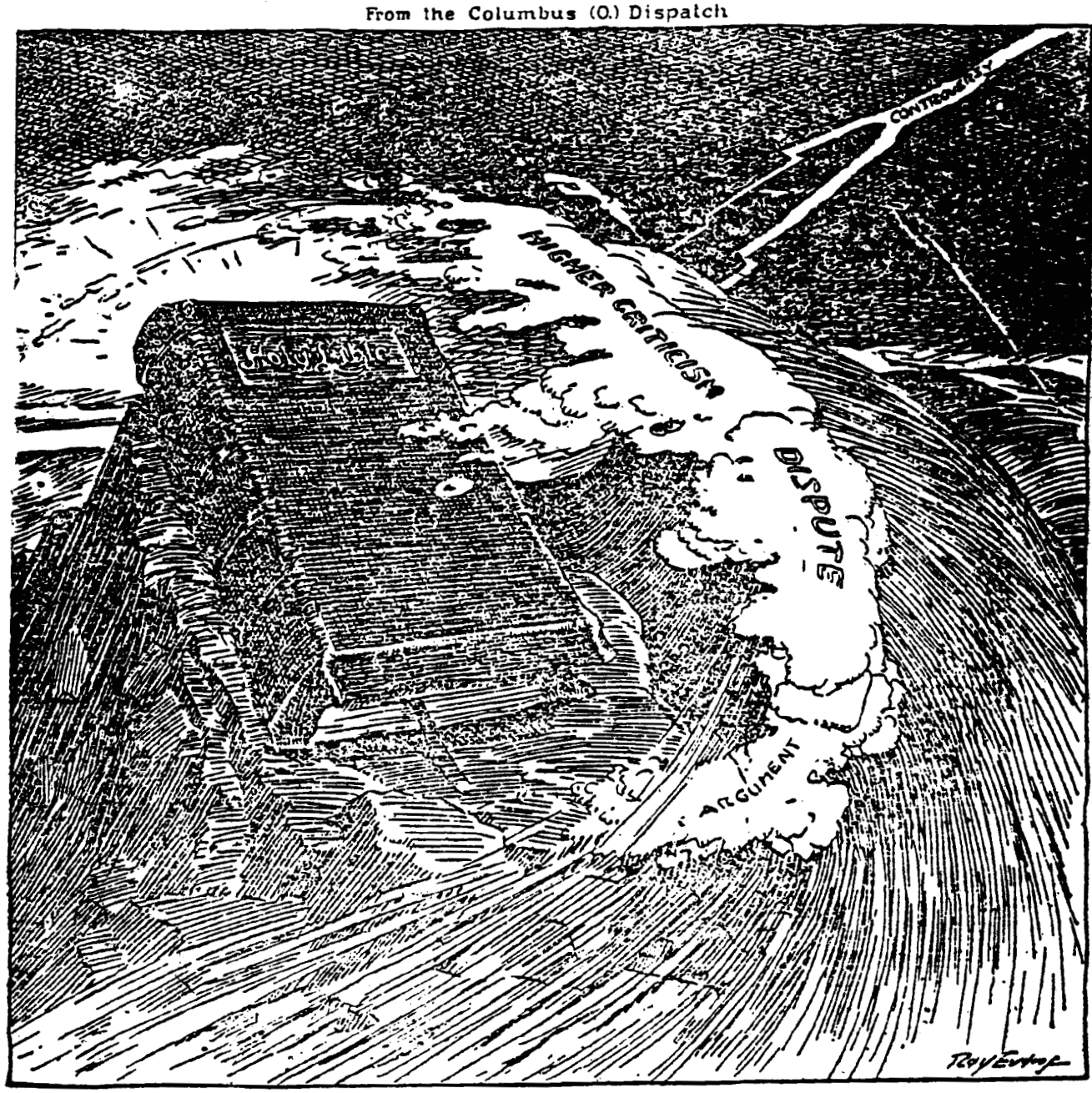
Will it be said of us: "Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone"!

"Autumnal gloaming, fraught with sound
Of saddened sweetness born of death,
Ten thousand chasms with you abound
In insect-song and zephyr-breath;
Attune my ears to catch the strain
That flows mellifluent from the throng
That sings its dearest, best refrain
As life ebbs out in joyous song.

"Sing on, sing on, sweet insect-choir,
And teach my soul to sing a song
That shall all mortals so inspire
Earth shall become a minstrel throng
With tongues ecstatic chanting praise
To Him who made and clothed the field,
And set the dome of heaven ablaze
With astral worlds to us revealed."

FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION

From the Columbus (O.) Dispatch



True Friendship *By W. L. Pelle*

"TRUE friendship is a rare flower on our sin-cursed earth and when it is found and proved, it should be greatly prized. It is an element of the original likeness of God. True friendship cannot exist in a heart where selfishness reigns; for the moment self-interest is crossed, the false and fickle friendship begins to decline or to prove treacherous."

We are inclined to use the word friend rather loosely, ofttimes merely instead of the word acquaintance. A friend in the true sense of the word is much more than that. A much deeper relationship is implied. Friendship has been defined as "a deep, quiet and enduring affection founded upon mutual respect and esteem". It is always mutual, and is not shaken by trouble, by abasement, by exaltation, or be any change of conditions affecting those bound together by its ties.

The uses of the word friend in times gone by are well illustrated in Holy Writ. Sometimes the word signifies "favorite". For example, in enumerating the members of Solomon's cabinet, the historian says (1 Kings 4:5), "And Zabud the son of Nathan was principal officer, and the king's friend." Abraham was called the friend of God; i. e., he occupied a special, tender, close relationship to the Almighty, not enjoyed by any other human being at that time.

In the New Testament we note the use of the expression, "the friend of the bridegroom." The old Jewish custom with respect to marriage was quite different from ours. Things moved much more slowly than today. From the time when a young couple were engaged until the day of the marriage, they never saw each other. This period of time was usually a year. (Probably it would be better if this same custom obtained today. It might keep the divorce courts from working time and a half.) During that time all communication and message-carrying were taken care of by a person called "the friend of the bridegroom". On the day of the marriage, the bridegroom and his "friend" went to the home of the bride's father, where the bride was in readiness and heavily veiled awaiting her beloved. Then the triumphal procession began, and ended at the home which the bridegroom had provided. There the heavy veil was discarded by the bride and her husband spoke to her for the first time. It was then that the work of the "friend of the bridegroom" ended. This term is applied to John the Baptist in his preliminary work as the forerunner of Jesus.

Quite often the word friend was used as an ordinary salutation; e. g., "Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having a wedding garment?" Our Lord calls His followers friends.—Matthew 22:12; John 15:14

The characteristics of a friend are several. One of the most distinctive is that of unselfishness. The Friend of friends made this statement: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." (John 15:13) Unselfishness means thoughtfulness of another's interests before one's own. Were the whole world possessed of this spirit, there would be no room for wars, strikes, profiteers, quarrels, or the like. The divine promise is that in due time this will be a fact, when all human beings will be friends of one another.

The Loyalty of a Friend

A FRIEND is loyal. "There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." (Proverbs 18:24) He sticks close not only in prosperity, but in adversity. The spirit of the world is one of forgetfulness. Suppose a person meets with disaster or some other misfortune. His so-called friends are wont to leave him. Let some one suddenly become rich. He also becomes impregnated with the same spirit of forgetfulness, and scarcely speaks to those with whom he once associated as friends. Loyalty never forsakes nor deserts. It remains through thick and thin, and never dies until its possessor does. The quotation made above implies that even brothers may desert one another; and we must admit that the relation of brother to brother is a close one. But the spirit of true friendship is never broken.

A friend will cover the weaknesses of his friend. "Who hides a fault will gain affection [friendship]; but to report, repels your friends. (Prov. 17:9, *Fenton*) This does not mean that one must be blind to the faults and weaknesses of his friends; but rather that while he knows all the time that they are there, yet he bears with them and seeks to keep others from discovering them. How much sorrow has been caused by the reporting of faults! Alas! Too much time has been spent in talking about

faults and advertising them instead of covering them, as a friend will do. Thousands have gone down to the grave with heavy hearts, and family ties have been broken asunder, all for the lack of even a little of the spirit of true friendship. Do you have friends? They have faults, do they not? We all do. Do not advertise them. Cover them; and the world will be better off for your being here. Little Willie is considered the biggest pest in the neighborhood, but his mother thinks that he is the dearest little thing that ever lived. Why? She is his friend. Someone has wisely said: "A friend is one who knows all about you, yet loves you just the same."

Friends are lovers of one another. "A friend loveth at all times and [is] a brother born for adversity." (Proverbs 17:17) This statement is very similar to the one already touched upon. The spirit of love is the spirit of sacrifice and devotion, and will forget its own interests that the welfare of its loved ones might be enhanced.

Make-Believe Friendship a Camouflage

THE love of a friend is from a pure heart. A revised version of Proverbs 22:11 says: "He that loveth with a pure heart, and hath grace upon his lips, shall have the king for his friend." Purity of heart has to do with purity of motive. Make-believe friendship is often used for political purposes, to get a few more votes, to gain greater prestige in society, or to incur favor with some dignitary—"getting on the right side of a fellow," it is called. Such friendship is merely a veneer. It is short-lived, and ends in disappointment and sometimes in disaster. The smeared-on friendship of Absalom with his father's subjects worked well for a time as a camouflage, but its true foundation was finally discovered. The foundation of true friendship is not a desire to use it for gain. Its foundation is love and esteem. Purity of heart is back of the bonds between real friends.

If your friend is a real friend to you, he will reprove and rebuke you when necessary. "Better open reproof than hidden love. The reproof of a friend preserves; but an enemy's kisses betray." (Proverbs 27:6, *Fenton*) These rebukes come only when necessary. Some people take delight in reproving and scolding. The parent does not rebuke the child because he delights to do so, but because it is necessary and because of natural love for his child. The love that binds friends together is of a higher degree than family love. The rebuke that comes from a friend is never uttered on the spur of the moment or without thought. It comes only after serious deliberation, and as the only alternative. The rebuker is thus pained more than the reproved. The rebukes are the kind that preserve, and not destroy. They halt the erring one, if he can be halted, and bring him to his senses. These rebukes may not always be appreciated; but if the heart is right, they will be sooner or later. Children quite often imagine the "uselessness" and "needlessness" of the mother's scoldings; but when they become grown-ups, the story is different. To this all will agree.

Counsel of the Soul is Precious

A FRIEND is a counselor. "Ointment and perfume rejoice the heart: so the sweetness of a man's friend by the counsel of the soul." (Proverbs 27:9, *margin*) Nearly everyone likes to give advice (and sometimes when they do not know how), but few desire to take it. When a person is sick, there are usually about fifty remedies prescribed by the visitors, each of which is "a sure cure". The counsel that counts is the "counsel of the soul"; in other words, from the heart. A friend withholds his advice until the time when it is needed, and then offers it "without money and without price". The effect of the "counsel of the soul" upon the needy is the same as that of oil and perfume upon the Orientals who are all arrayed in beautiful garments for celebration.

"As iron sharpens iron, so a man does the face of a friend." (Proverbs 27:17, *Fenton*) The world has been bowed in sorrow for the past six thousand years, and only now are the clouds of this great gloom beginning to be scattered. The "Friend of sinners", now exalted in glory with all power in heaven and earth, is the one exercising the power to dispel the darkness.

If you are a friend to another, you will be a comforter. Thousands of people have loved ones who have been shot down in mortal combat, or who have been victims of disasters, or who perhaps have died of disease. Many of them were not Christians. Where did they go? The ones left behind would like to have this

question answered. They need comfort. The soul-savers (?) of our day preached the boys into the trenches and offered them heaven as a reward. Little do they know that God's Word does not agree with them.

The truth of the whole matter is that those who died in "no man's land" are in the tomb, awaiting resurrection. The time is not far distant when they will come forth and be restored to their loved ones. Human beings do not want to go to heaven. They would rather stay right here on earth. "The desire of all nations shall come." What a blessing it would be if people only knew this! They will ere long. Let us get better acquainted with this comforting message, and be comforters, friends to the distressed and weary.

A friend is a confidant. "And the Lord spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend." (Exodus 33:11) A confidant is one in whom you can confide; he knows how to keep a secret. The whole world is upside down! There are things kept secret that should be made known; and there are private matters that have been published abroad. A wise person is he who knows how and when to keep his mouth shut, and how and when to speak forth. Much distress and trouble have been caused by things transpiring that should not, and by confidences being broken. If your friend has had some difficulties and if he seeks comfort, counsel, and confidence in you, do not betray him by talking too much. Be a real friend. Put the things into the closet of your heart, and do not allow the thief called "scandal" to steal them out. When a friend speaks "face to face" with you, he speaks intimately; he tells what is in his heart, and honors you by reposing that much of trust in you. Be a friend to him.

The Friendship of David and Jonathan

CAN a degree of friendship as just described exist between fallen human beings? It can, but it is very rare. It must stand the fire of affliction. History has related many instances of real friendships between great men in ancient times, but there is none related greater than between David and Jonathan. Considering the circumstances from the standpoint of imperfect man, Jonathan had every reason to treat David as a rival and opponent. Usually under similar conditions, envy, jealousy, and enmity would spring up in the heart of the one who has aught to lose.

But not so in this case. Rivalry and jealousy are not companions of friendship. The record is that Jonathan's soul was knit to the soul of David; their affections were interwoven. Narrow minds are likely to suppose that the crushing down of others is essential to their own honor and exaltation. Not so! Jonathan was not thus small-minded, but noble-hearted; and it is for this reason that his character has been beloved by all who have known of it from that time until now.

There is a reason for everything. It has been well said: "There must have been a reason for this love between these two noble souls. We are to love and esteem whatever things are just, true, pure, noble and honorable. This injunction implies that the reverse of these would by improper. True, there is a difference between loving principles of righteousness and goodness, and loving individuals; but what we wish to notice is that the love for individuals should be based upon their possession of noble and love-worthy characters. Neither of these men could have loved the other had he been bad, ignoble; for only the mean can love the mean, and only the perverse can love the perverse." That which attracted these men to each other was their nobility, their courage, their honesty, their faithfulness to the king and the nation and, above all, their trust in God and reliance upon Him. The same principle is true in all unselfish love; there must be something mutually attractive to draw and to hold the interest and love of each to the other.

"Selfish love may indeed admire that which is brilliant, that which is good, that which is noble, that which is generous; but not being equally noble and generous, it will be sure at some time to be assaulted with the temptation to abandon the friendship where it believes it could better serve its own interests."

God's Instruction to Israel

GOD'S chosen people, Israel, were taught the spirit of true friendship. We read in Deuteronomy 15:7-11: "If there be among you a poor man of one of thy brethren within any of thy gates in thy land which Jehovah thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not harden thine heart, nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother: but thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and

surely lend him sufficient for his need in that which he wanteth. Beware that there be not a thought in thy wicked heart saying, The seventh year, the year of release, is at hand; and thine eye be evil against thy poor brother, and thou givest him nought; and he cry unto the Lord against thee, and it be a sin unto thee. Thou shalt surely give him, and thine heart shall not be grieved when thou givest unto him: because that for this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all that thou puttest thine hand unto.... Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy, in the land."

What the world needs most of all today is the spirit of unselfishness, of sympathy, and of brotherly kindness, the spirit of true Christianity. This is the spirit of sacrifice, and a sacrifice is not such unless it costs something.

Some writer has suggested: "The glory of life is to love, not to be loved; to give, not to be given to; to serve, not to be served.... The self-centered cannot keep friends even when he makes them."

Another has remarked: "Behold, what gross errors and extreme absurdities many do commit for want of a friend to tell him of them."

"The candle shines not only on him who lights it, but on all within reach of its rays."

"True criticism does not consist, as so many critics seem to think, in depreciation but in appreciation. More lives are spoiled by undue hardness than by undue gentleness."

"One there is above all others
Well deserves the name of friend;
His is love beyond a brother's.
Costly, free, and knows no end."

What it Costs to be a Cardinal *By L. D. Barnes*

RECENTLY, at a consistory, two new Cardinals were created, says a head-line. These reports are often decorated with the likeness of a bald-headed fat man, and the papers pass it on as though something of great moment had occurred in the annals of man. The Pope creates the Cardinals, and the Cardinals in turn create the Pope.

This reminds us of one of Mr. Brisbane's rare and curious animal-fowl discoveries, a species only one of which seems to exist and which seems to fertilize its own eggs and to produce its own kind. The eggs are hatched, and the young are suckled, proving conclusively, to Mr. Brisbane, the evolution theory in the transition of fowl to quadruped, and vice versa.

The attached was clipped from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* some years ago and seems to have been preserved for this writing:

"*Costs* $16,000 *To Be Cardinal.*
[Rome Cor. New York *Sun*]

"The elevation to the Cardinalate costs in hats, rings and tips, regulated by a fixed tariff, no less than $16,000, which their Eminences usually are obliged to borrow and pay back in installments out of their salaries of Curia Cardinals—$200 a month besides perquisites—or out of their episcopal revenues if they are Diocesan Bishops."

There seems to be considerable foolishness and unnecessary outlay in being "elevated" to be a Cardinal. No rings nor tips nor red hats are mentioned in the appointment of the Twelve Apostles, or in the sending later of the seventy. True, they were to heal the sick and to do good as they went. But their bestowments were to be spiritual gifts. Instead of "$200 a month besides perquisites" (amounting to many times that sum), they were instructed to provide neither gold nor silver nor script, and only one coat was allowed. How conditions did change when the spirit of anti-Christ entered! Big salaries, big mouth, big show. The Lord declares that He will punish the host of the high ones, and "bring into contempt all the honorable of the earth."—Isaiah 23:9.

Jesus became poor that we might have the riches of life, not that we might have a good salary and wear a red hat and a collar buttoned on behind. The cardinal business is a piece of foolishness, a great imposition on poor humanity. It is an old humbug that must pass away when all things are made new, under the new and better order of things for which we groan and travail in pain together until now. With the manifestation of the sons of God, all counterfeits will be junked. All hail, happy day!

Man Restored

(Radiocast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by Judge J. F. Rutherford)

MAN'S greatest study is himself. Modernists tell us that man is a creature of evolution. The theory of evolution is unreasonable and without substantial proof. On the whole, the history of humanity shows that man has made some advancement mentally; but morally and physically there has been no substantial advancement. It would seem strange that all the advancement or development was before man began to make history, and none since. Evolutionists claim that man evolved from the lower order of animal; that ages ago man's ancestors were monkeys. But the connecting link between the monkey and the man has never been found. It never will be found because it never existed. Evolution is based upon the opinions of men. Man's opinion about anything is unreliable unless that opinion is supported by known truths about which there can be no doubt.

Evolution is the denial of God, the all-wise Creator, and an absolute denial of His Word, the Bible. In my previous lectures here I have submitted the proof establishing beyond doubt that the Bible is God's Word of Truth. When the theories of men contradict the Word of God, then we may be absolutely sure that such theories are wrong and not worthy of serious consideration.

Evolution Product of Pride

SELF-PRIDE led men to the theory of evolution. It was from an ambitious desire on man's part to exhibit his own wisdom that this theory has been taught. The advocates of evolution call themselves savants, or men of great learning and wisdom. The Bible says of and concerning such men that their wisdom is foolishness in the sight of God. (1 Corinthians 1:20) The Scriptures furthermore say that the reverence of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to such as reverence Him will He show His plan. (Psalm 25:14) The teacher of evolution cannot reverence Jehovah, because he denies both Jehovah and His Word. Therefore it is not expected that he would understand or appreciate God's arrangement.

Modern men may have more cunning than had men of old; but for profound wisdom there is none living that equals Moses, Solomon, or even Shakespeare. Many of these modern wise men, who call themselves Modernists and claim to be preachers and teachers of the Bible, are the Bible's worst enemies. Likewise clergymen of almost all denominations have long taught a theory which, if true, shows that God is a fiend and not a God of love. They teach erroneously that God created man immortal, knew that he would sin, and in advance provided that man should be eternally tormented in a lake of fire and brimstone, which they call hell. Men who possess some reason and sense of justice have concluded that if the Bible supports such fiendish doctrines then they cared to know nothing about Jehovah or about His Word. For this reason there has been a great lack of knowledge concerning God and the Bible. The only purpose of these lectures is to induce the people to study the Bible and to learn the true plan of God for the ultimate blessing of mankind.

How Man Was Created

CONCERNING man's origin the Bible says: "God created man in his own image," and "likeness". (Genesis 1:27, 5:1) That man was created perfect we have two lines of certain proof: (1) The Bible says that all of God's creation is perfect (Deuteronomy 32:4); and (2) man was created in the image and likeness of God, who has always been perfect. The four fundamental divine attributes are justice, wisdom, love, and power; and the first man, who was created in the likeness of the Lord, was given these attributes, therefore was in the likeness of God. Image means resemblance; likeness means resemblance or similitude. Therefore the man was a visible image of the all-wise Creator. We know that man did not resemble God in his nature, because the organism of man is flesh, and that of Jehovah is spirit. (1 Corinthians 15:45; Hebrews 1:3) Made in God's likeness, therefore, must mean that man was given a perfect human organism, and that his mental endowments resembled those of Jehovah God; hence the perfect man possessed an equal balance of wisdom, justice, love and power. Even the imperfect man of today possesses these attributes in some degree.

Man was made the ruler of the earth, and given power and authority to produce his species and to fill the earth with a race of people. God expressed to man His will concerning him, which expressed will constituted the law of God concerning man. This law prohibited man from doing certain specified things. The penalty of death was fixed for its violation. Had the man been obedient to the law, death never would have resulted. God knew that man would take one course or the other. Therefore He made His plan in the alternative; that is to say, if man did not sin, then he would fill the earth with a perfect, happy race which would be a glory to Jehovah. If he did sin, he must suffer the consequences. In due time after full experience God, through His loving-kindness, arranged to redeem man from death, to deliver him, and to give him a full and fair opportunity to obey his Creator and live.

Man Restored to Human Perfection

IF MAN is to be restored, then to what will he be restored? To be restored means to be brought back to the condition originally enjoyed. If the Modernists are right, and man was a monkey, then restoration would mean that all in due time would become monkeys. On the contrary, if man was made perfect, lost that perfection by sin, and the Bible proves that he is to be restored, then man will be restored to human perfection. The latter is the truth.

The perfect Adam never begat a child. The first child begotten by Adam was after he was under the sentence of death and undergoing the punishment. At that time he was imperfect; therefore he could not produce a perfect offspring. Naturally the children of Adam would be born imperfect; and since no imperfect creature can possess the right to live everlastingly, it follows that all thus born were born sinners and subject to death. That is exactly what the Scriptures teach, as we read: "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." (Psalm 51:5) "Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned."—Romans 5:12.

Ransom means an exact corresponding price. It means a price produced and paid over, that exactly meets that which the law required concerning another. The man Christ Jesus, when on earth, was exactly like Adam before Adam sinned. God's law required of Adam the forfeiture of a perfect human life. The loving-kindness of God provided that the man Jesus might have the privilege of giving His human life as a ransom, or corresponding price; and if so, thus Adam and his offspring would be redeemed, because Jesus willingly submitted to God's will and laid down His life that man might live. (John 10:10; Matthew 20:28) God raised Him out of death, not as a man but as a divine creature, and exalted Him to a position above all others, and committed to Him the power to restore mankind. (Philippians 2:5-11; Matthew 28:18) Thus the law of God can be satisfied by substituting the perfect humanity of Jesus for the perfect humanity of Adam. Since Adam was the father of all mankind, therefore the death of Jesus provides a ransom price for all mankind. —Romans 5:18.

Restoration Clearly Foretold

FROM the time Jesus arose from the dead and ascended into heaven until His kingdom is fully set up, the Scriptures show that through Christ Jesus God is selecting and developing His church. The second coming of Christ is for the purpose, first, of receiving unto Himself His church; and second, to restore mankind to what was lost. (John 14:1-4) Concerning the restoration St. Peter says:

"Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord, and he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you: whom the heavens must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began. For Moses truly said unto the fathers, A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things, whatsoever he shall say unto you. And it shall come to pass, that every soul, which will not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people."—Acts 3:19-23.

Herein is the proof that the Lord has the power to restore, and will restore, the obedient ones of mankind. But this restoration will not be to all whether they want it or not. Restoration will be offered to all and granted to all who accept the provisions and render themselves in full obedience thereto. It therefore

follows that there must be a trial or judgment of mankind immediately preceding the restoration blessings. Hence St. Paul wrote: "And the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent; because he hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he hath ordained; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead."—Acts 17:30,31.

Resurrection Power Vested in Jesus

THE day here means a period of time, which other scriptures show is the thousand-year reign of Christ, during which time all men shall have an opportunity.

If all men are to be tried and judged, then, it is reasonable to conclude that those living on earth at the time when Christ begins the judgment would be tried first. This is what St. Paul declared is God's purpose when he said that through Christ Jesus He shall judge the *living* and the *dead* at His appearing and His kingdom. (2 Timothy 4:1) Since the apostle Peter plainly says that those who refuse to obey shall be destroyed and shall have no more opportunity, and that those who do obey will be fully restored and live, it follows that all will have a trial in the order named. Jesus then said: "All that are in the graves shall hear his [Jesus'] voice, and shall come forth." (John 5:28-30) In corroboration of this St. Paul declares that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, of both the just and the unjust.—Acts 24:15.

The Scriptures show that God, speaking through each and every one of the prophets, foretold the restoration of man. Of these prophets there were twenty-four, as follows: Enoch, Jacob, Moses, Samuel, Job, David, Solomon, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, and John the Baptist. This great array of twenty-four witnesses, speaking under inspiration from Jehovah, ought to be sufficient to establish in the mind of any reasonable person the question at issue. All of them foretold the restoration of man. It would be a much wiser and saner course for people to take the testimony of these twenty-four inspired witnesses of God than to take the testimony of a lot of theological professors who are called savants, and whose advance theories are based neither upon reason nor upon the Bible.

Time here will not admit of quoting the testimony of all these; but I call attention to some and will be glad to furnish the others to anyone upon application. A prophecy in Job describes the miserable condition that mankind is now in. It shows a race of people oppressed and chastened and suffering; and then the Prophet says, describing the great Redeemer as one among a thousand who is with man to show him the ways of righteousness: "Then he is gracious unto him, and saith, Deliver him from going down to the pit [the tomb, the grave]." Then the Prophet records the response of man, who comes to a knowledge of this fact: "I have found a ransom [a redeemer]." What then shall be the effect upon the man who obeys the Redeemer? The Prophet answers: "His flesh shall be fresher than a child's: he shall return to the days of his youth: he shall pray unto God, and he will be favorable unto him." (Job 33:24-26) When a man's flesh becomes fresher than a child's, and he returns to the days of his youth, then he will be a happy creature.

Return to Vigor of Youth

THE prophet Isaiah, speaking of the coming of the Lord and His blessings, says to the poor groaning creation: "Be strong, fear not; behold, your God will come ... and save you. Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped: then shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing."—Isaiah 35:4-6.

Another of God's prophets spoke thus: "For I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds. (Jeremiah 30:17) Again: "I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth." (Jeremiah 33:6) And then the people shall not say: "I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity." (Isaiah 33:24) Again the Prophet says: "But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it. For all people will walk every one in the name of his God, and we will walk in the name of the Lord our God for ever and ever." (Micah 4:4,5) They will be afraid neither of sickness nor of death.

Then the people will exclaim: "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies; who satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's!" (Psalm 103:2-5) In harmony with this Jesus says: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death." (John 8:51) "And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Believest thou this?" (John 11:26) Again he says: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."—Revelation 21:4.

The promises of God are sure. Having said it, He will bring it to pass. In His own due time He will restore man, and will make his home a veritable paradise.

When man is restored to human perfection, then again he will be in the likeness of God. He will be absolutely just with his fellows. The knowledge that he has he will apply according to the divine rule, and therefore will be wise. The power that he will possess will enable him to forever resist evil and to do that which is good. The motive for his every act will be unselfishness; therefore, he will have love in perfection. The man thus restored will possess wisdom, justice, love and power equally balanced, and will again be in the image and likeness of Jehovah God.

Concerning Apostolic Succession *By Chas. Henry East*

THAT which follows concerning apostolic succession is taken from a pamphlet called "Churchman's Pamphlet of Information about the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Southwestern Virginia":

Question 1: What is the Protestant Episcopal Church?

Answer: It is a true branch of the ancient Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, *established by Jesus and His Disciples.* (Catholic means Universal.)

Question 2: When and how did it come to America?

Answer: As a daughter of the Church of England, in the establishment of the Jamestown colony, in 1607.

Question 3: Who established the Church of England?

Answer: Tradition says St. Paul. No one knows. Its bishops attended the Councils in the fourth century at Arles. (314 A. D.) When Augustine landed in 597 A. D., he found the Church established.

Live Thou Thy Life *By Henry Auckctill (South Africa)*

Live thou thy life, nor count the time ill spent,
Though men may doubt the puissance of thy deed.
Hope be thine anchor; work in sweet content;
If faith wax feeble, love shall intercede.

Live thou thy life, nor count the time ill-spent,
Tho' men may scorn and stab at thee with sneers.
Courage alone can win thee victor's plume;
Hold firm the helm as on thy vessel steers.

Live thou thy life. The royal souls who fought
Battles as grim as thine still watch o'er man;
Perchance inspire thee with the noble thought,
Winged earthward from the white empyrean!

Live thou thy life, and let thine whole aim prove
Loyal to TRUTH, whate'er may be thy fate;
And for thy guerdon, seek thy brother's love
By deeds that saints alone can emulate!

Live thou thy life, e'en tho' thou must resign
Hopes sweet and pure as pearls beyond all price;
The fire of sorrow will thy soul refine,
And chrismal oil is won by sacrifice!

Live thou thy life. In patience hold thy song.
Till the deep gloom is pierced by early dawn.
Perchance the dear God may not try thee long.
And thou shalt see the rose hues of the morn.

Live thou thy life, whatever shall betide;
And let thy bread be o'er the waters borne;
Nor laurels seek, nor roses in thy pride.
The noblest crown must ever be of thorn!

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

[340]Those who are thus anointed have the spirit of the Lord, and by virtue of His spirit are able to understand the mystery of God and to appreciate the fact that they have the promise of being joint-heirs with Christ Jesus in His kingdom. To be anointed means to be assigned to a place in the body of Christ. "The spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with him, that we may be also glorified together."—Romans 8:16, 17.

SANCTIFICATION

[341]These new creatures in Christ, otherwise called members of His body, must now be transformed and made into the image and likeness of their Head. (Romans 8:29) They must be sanctified. Sanctification means to be set apart for the use of Jehovah. It means the process of making us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light. (Colossians 1:12) It is the process of perfecting the saints. (Ephesians 4:12) This process begins when Jehovah accepts our consecration and begets us; and must continue until birth upon the spirit plane.

[342]Sanctification, then, is to be made holy, in the likeness of our Lord. Concerning such Jesus said: "Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth." (John 17:17) The Christian now must feed upon or study the Word of God, learn its principles, learn of Jehovah's character and that of the Lord Jesus, and strive to conform his own life thereto. He now has set before him the hope of being made like the Lord in glory; and "every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure." (1 John 3:3) This process of sanctification is done by the Lord through His Word. "Both he who sanctifies and those whom he is sanctifying have all one Father, and for this reason he is not ashamed to speak of them as brethren." (Hebrews 2:11, *Weymouth*) Here we see that the sanctifier is the Lord Jesus Christ, and those whom He is sanctifying are the members of His body; and all of these have one Father, Jehovah God; therefore all are of the one body, constituting the mystery of God.

[343]All this work of sanctification is done in what we designate the school of Christ; and it is only those who are in this school by being in Christ Jesus that can be sanctified and ultimately be a part of that glorious mystical body, the heavenly kingdom class that will constitute the great prophet, priest, and king.

[344]This mystery hid from ages and generations and made known only to the saints is, says the apostle Paul, the Christ; and the Christ in you is the hope of glory. Those who are in Christ and who have the spirit of Christ in them have the glorious hope of being born on the divine plane as members of the body of Christ. These are called to the obtaining of the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ; and to them are given all the exceeding great and precious promises contained in the Word of God. The Prophet speaking of them and to them said: "The nations shall see thy righteousness, and all the kings thy glory: and thou shalt be called by a new name, which the mouth of the Lord shall name. Thou shalt also be a crown of glory in the hand of the Lord, and a royal diadem in the hand of thy God." (Isaiah 62:2, 3) These have the promise: "When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory." (Colossians 3:4) And "then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father."—Matthew 13:43.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Give Scriptural proof of how one may know that he has been begotten and anointed of the Lord. ¶ 340.

What is the meaning of the term "sanctification"? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 341.

How is one sanctified? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 342.

What influence has the hope of glory upon one's sanctification? ¶ 342.

Who is the Father of both the Head and the body of the Christ? ¶ 342.

In what school does this sanctification take place? ¶ 343.

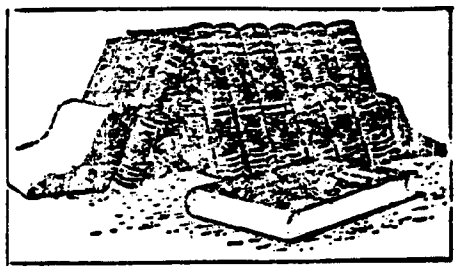
Can any one outside of the school of Christ be sanctified? ¶ 343.

Those who are in Christ and have the spirit of Christ, what is the hope set before them? ¶ 344.

Quote some of those precious promises as set forth in the Scriptures. ¶ 344.

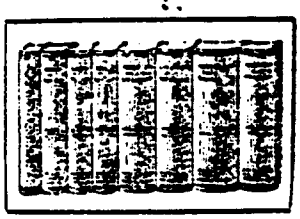
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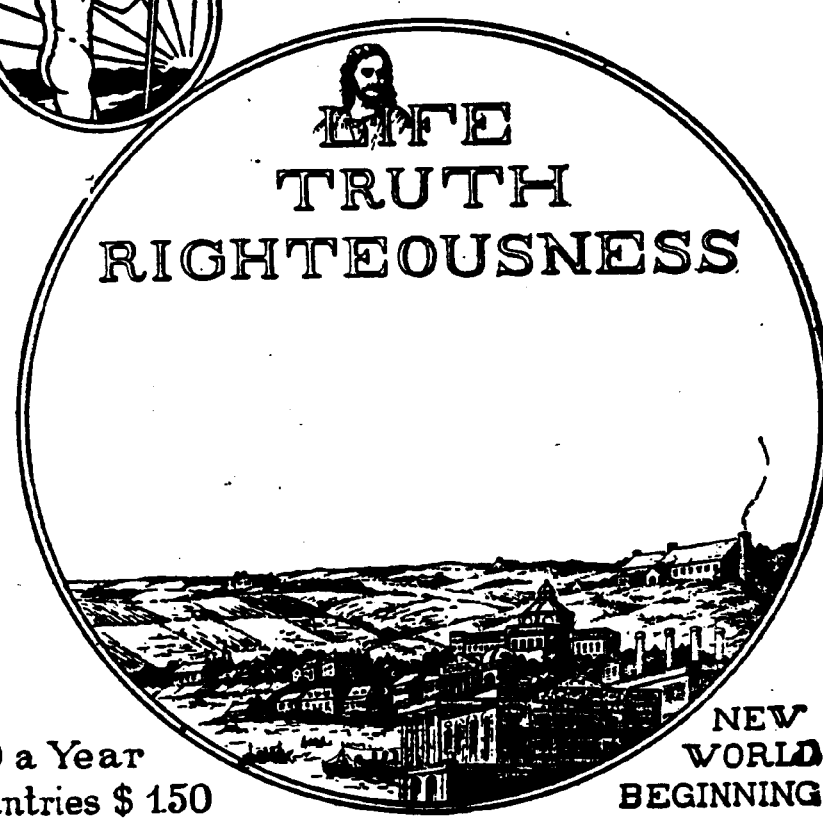
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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Labor and Economics

A Digest of World News 67
Elimination of Employés by Age Limit 67

Social and Educational

Miscellaneous Items 67
The Progress of Co-operation 74

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

Manufacturing and Financial Items 68
Transportation 68

Political—Domestic and Foreign

U S. Mail Service 68
Ups and Downs of Government 69
Europe, Great Britain 70
France, Germany 71
Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Russia 72
Italy, Spain, Miscellaneous 72
Reports from Foreign Correspondents 82
How Prohibition Came on the Statute Books 85
Civilization (Poem) 94

Travel and Miscellany

Miscellaneous Items 69
The Land of Flowers ad Springs 80
Eastern Texas as Viewed by a Northerner 82
Explation of North Pole Region 86

Religion and Philosophy

Miscellaneous Religious Items 70
The Test of Man 73
St. Hickson Failed to Cure 79
Introspection 86
Religious Persecution in Russia 87
A Preacher Prostitutes His Profession 88
Paradise on Earth 91
Studies in "The Harp of God" 95
In Memoriam (Poem) 95

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A Digest of World News

[Radiocast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor]

Labor and Economics

THE gradual process of the elimination of employés by reaching the "age limit" is attracting attention. Thirty years ago nothing was thought of the age if the work could be done. But with the coming demand for speed in industrial and business activities, the young and vigorous were sought. The age limit soon became "too old at 60"; later "too old at 50"; in a few instances it is now "too old at 40." And where the children can do the work, those of 18 are being replaced by those of 14 and 15. The "efficiency experts" of our day are making our institutions a sausage mill for grinding the vitals and nerves of humanity, looking only at the profits of the present with no consideration of the future. Humanity is burning out.

The United States makes a bad showing in the number of men killed in mines. The situation is such that in a bituminous mine employing 476 men, where the average daily output of the men is ten tons each, one man is sure to be killed every nine months. In recent years defective electrical apparatus has caused the loss of 500 lives in American mines.

For the first eleven months of 1922 the net profits of the Reliance Manufacturing Co. were only $600 less than $1,000,000. In seventeen prisons this company gets factories, power, heat and light, and pays five cents apiece for making shirts for workingmen. No wonder their profits are large, and their competitors have a hard time!

Walter P. Hedden, research agent for the Port of New York Authority, is responsible for the statement that out of each dollar that a New York family spends for fruit or vegetables it now costs forty-eight cents to handle, transport, and distribute it after it has reached New York.

Social and Educational

TWENTY-FIVE healthy children have been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Beals of Edgewood (a suburb of Pittsburgh), according to the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*. A five-column cut of the group is shown, presenting a picture of health, happiness and contentment. Mr. and Mrs. Beals are of the type which make good fathers and mothers. Mr. Beals is a railroad engineer; so most of the care falls to Mrs. Beals and a maid. Seventeen attend school; none is over sixteen years of age.

Scientists have discovered that the constant talking of a mother to her baby is an exceedingly important factor in the development of the child. The child sees, but does not understand; and in time learns to read speech from the lips and to speak as well.

France is reported as having a standing army of 700,000 men. Uncle Sam's armed soldiers are much fewer, but Uncle Sam does have a standing army of 700,000 school teachers—God bless them, one and all! These teachers, instead of being trained to shoot their fellow men, are teaching the young idea how to shoot. Three cheers for Uncle Sam's army of teachers!

Acting upon the assumption that there is a natural law which automatically fits some for the highest and best-paid work and others for the hardest and least remunerative employment, some American educators, forgetting the histories of Lincoln, Garfield and Edison, are now deliberately proposing to separate the school children into groups, some of which would have held before them during school days only the prospect of a subsequent life of rough, hard and ill-paid labor.

Out in California Captain Edgar Thompson says: "Beneath the radiance of our flag there is no place for a pacifist.... His manhood is

seared and branded by the hot trident of the master of hell." On the same day, in New York, the Editor of the *Graphic* wrote: "Many well-meaning folks like to use the word 'pacifist' as an ugly name. See him without prejudice; and you will find that he is merely one who has driven the fire-eating, world-smashing devil out of his soul ahead of the rest of us. We shall all get there in due time." The report of Captain Thompson's address says that he faced "his audience with burning eyes". What is wrong, Captain? Stick out your tongue, and let us feel your pulse, and take your temperature.

Manufacturing and Financial Items

FOR many years the practice of the Steel Trust has been such that if a customer, say in Illinois, purchased from one of the trust's plants located in his own community he was compelled to pay the same price as would be charged for the goods in Pittsburgh, and in addition was compelled to pay the freight from Pittsburgh. This practice has built up Pittsburgh at the expense of all other steel-producing centers, and has added millions of dollars to the prices charged the consumers. The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the practice discontinued.

The seventeen concerns which manufacture mill work in St. Louis have formed a bureau which prepares official lists of the material needed for every important job in the city. This takes away from the contractors all opportunity to exercise skill in figuring closely on the material required, and assures their having more material than they need, whether they like it or whether they do not. The Government is proceeding to undertake the dissolution of this trust.

The National Negro Business League is urging the founding of Negro banks, and the depositing in such institutions of the $100,000,000 now in the banks of the whites and the $20,000,000 which is hidden at home. With these funds available for the use of their own race the progress of American Negroes would be much more rapid, and the whole country thereby benefited.

R. R. Batson, a financial writer in the New York *World*, speaking of certain prominent Wall Street bankers, says: "Much of the credit for securing an acceptance for the Dawes Plan is claimed by these bankers. They assert that it was a business arrangement, and that the presence of the various premiers was necessary only to give it their sanction." This ought to make it clear who is running the world.

Transportation

WITH five motor bus companies contending for franchises in New York, it is evident that the street-car is doomed. Motor buses can take people on at the sidewalks, can go around obstacles, can operate on a new route at a moment's notice, can turn out through fire, can maintain an express service without interfering in any way with the regular traffic; and if they break down they do not prevent other cars of the line from operating as usual.

The officials of the American City Government League, in an answer to advertisements of the Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Company urging higher car-fares, present evidence from Duluth, Olean, Kansas City, Syracuse, Rome, White Plains, Albany, Jersey City and Philadelphia, showing that increased fares in those cities decreased the net income of the operating companies. In Philadelphia during the year after the carfare was increased from 5 cents to 7 cents there were 75,000,000 less passengers carried.

On its recent 1,300 mile cruise over the Atlantic Ocean the Navy's giant dirigible, Shenandoah, consumed 9,500 pounds of gasoline, and released 4,000 pounds of water ballast; yet it came back to the hangar at Lakehurst heavier than when it went away. This was due to an apparatus which converts the engine exhaust into water, this water, in turn, being pumped into the ballast tanks.

U.S. Mail Service

ALARMED by repeated robberies of mail trains, especially the one near Chicago in June when the thieves led by a prominent official of the mail service, named Takey, obtained $2,000,000, the Government has now ordered 3,000 armored cars of such a design that it is believed future hold-ups will be impossible. The clerks inside the cars will be able to light up the neighborhood brilliantly and to shoot effectively at a distance and at short range. It is expected also that the clerks will be provided with gas

masks, inasmuch as gas bombs were used in Inspector Takey's raid.

The postal service of the United States as a whole is a marvel of faithfulness. In the last thirty months, fifty-five men have lost their lives in their efforts to live up to the high traditions of the Port Office department. The two longest routes, located respectively in Minnesota and New Mexico, are each 143 miles in length.

On one of these routes in Oregon the carrier is compelled to travel down the beach at low tide. If, for some reason, the incoming tide catches him before completing his trip, he must either abandon his team and the mails and climb the rocks or be dashed in pieces against them.

Two of the most dangerous routes are to islands in Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, which can be reached in the winter only with greatest difficulty. At certain seasons a trip to these islands must be made partly on the ice and partly across open water, which all sounds very well until you have tried it once. One of the carriers reports that on one of these routes it has sometimes taken him eight hours to traverse a distance of four miles which at other times is made on the ice in twenty minutes.

In one instance in Lake Michigan a carrier with his team and equipment was blown out to sea on a cake of ice barely large enough to hold him. He was rescued by the United States life-saving guard, which towed his cake of ice to shore, where the mail was delivered as though nothing unusual had happened.

Ups and Downs of Government

IT WILL be a surprise to many to learn that so many as 12,000 prosecutions have been made for violations of the Pure Food and Drug Act. The list of adulterated foods contains practically everything used for that purpose, and is a sickening commentary on the low state of our civilization. One would think that regard for his own health and the health of his family would prevent anybody from adulterating food.

Admiral W. L. Rodgers, speaking at the American Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass., declared that when the population of the United States reaches 200,000,000 he expects that as a matter of course this country will go to war to keep its place in the world. It is plain that the Admiral has no use for the Bible, and does not believe at all that the time will ever come when the nations shall learn war no more. Thank God, he is wrong!

By the consent of Major General M. M. Patrick, head of the army air service, Father John J. Sullivan, of St. Augustine's Church, Boston, has been given the use of a government airplane for a flight from New York to San Francisco. Similar favors in the use of the city's automobiles are extended to the same class by some of the officials of a certain city we could name. It is surprising what generosity some politicians can show in loaning and giving away public property.

Travel and Miscellany

OVER a territory which a few generations ago was an ideal hunting ground for the Indians, who were then the only settlers of southern Michigan and northern Ohio, the Sioux and Chippewa tribes of Michigan went early in September over the trail that their forefathers used for centuries. They went in modern motor cars over concrete or asphalt highways, through busy cities, past immense workshops, across great railway lines, and through orchards and fields of a kind their fathers never knew. From some points of view this trip was a funeral procession of incalculable pathos, and yet the changes of the last century had to be.

Education and publicity have contributed materially in bringing about better living conditions in New York, with the result that during the past twenty-two years the tuberculosis death rate has fallen from 280 to 99 per hundred thousand of the population. It pays to point out things that are not right. It helps to right them, to make the world better.

Near the GOLDEN AGE office in Brooklyn a German band was surrounded by a crowd of children sucking lemons, with the rather surprising result that the band was forced to stop playing. The leader complained to the police that the sight of lemons at the mouths of the children puckered the mouths of his musicians so that they could not play their instruments. He wanted to know what could be done about it. The advice received was that there was nothing to prevent the band from going somewhere else.

Mr. M. E. Thrailkill, of Columbus, Ohio, of-

fers three farms of forty to one hundred and fifty acres each, free of use to any farmer who will pay the taxes, keep the fences and buildings in repair, and maintain the fertility of the soil. In addition, he must pay the fire insurance on the buildings. These farms are within twelve miles of the city of Columbus, in the best part of one of the most fertile states in the Union.

Religious Items

THE daughter of Rev. Colin O'Farrell, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Butte, Montana, came home saying that her teacher had taught her that she was descended from a monkey. Rightly enough, Mr. O'Farrell was indignant, and on a succeeding Sunday had his daughter sit in the pulpit chair, holding in her hand a stick to which a monkey was tied, while he urged the people to return to belief in the Creator. With some heat Mr. O'Farrell suggested that if evolution be true, then man must have descended from the ass rather than the monkey, which was merely another way of saying that in his judgment(and in ours) none are such complete asses as the evolutionists.

They insist that everybody take their preposterous ideas for granted, even though they know that evolution has not been proven and never can be. Their methods are not to prove, but to sneer at those who disbelieve them. In due time the Lord will turn all this supposed knowledge backward and illustrate that its wise men are indeed foolish, as the Prophet declares. —Isaiah 44:2 5.

Dr. W. Gray Jones, Methodist minister of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in a recent sermon on war said:

"During the war I told of official German marriages, and waxed indignant and furiously outraged. I told of Belgian boys with their hands severed from their arms by the brutal German soldiery. I told of inhuman actions of submarine commanders, who wantonly killed non-combatants. The only thing that saved me from being a colossal liar was that I believed it. Recent evidence by Lloyd George and Rear Admiral Sims shows that most of these things were untrue.

"Now, since the war is a conflict of ideas and news, and lying is an intrinsic, inseparable weapon of warfare, if I told those things again I would know they were untrue and I would be a liar. I have become convinced that the way of war and the way of Jesus are opposed the one to the other. Therefore the Church and war have nothing in common. Never again can the government officials count on the Church as an asset of war. The way of Jesus is the way of peace, and for that way the Church of the future will stand. [Maybe.]"

Europe—Great Britain

ACCORDING to the Bankers Trust Company, Europe is all ready for the next war. The countries which have from 15,000 to 40,000 men under arms, ranging in order from the smallest to the greatest armies are Lithuania, Norway, Esthonia, Latvia, Bulgaria, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Hungary and Portugal. The countries having from 86,000 to 163,000 in the order named are: Belgium, Turkey, Germany, Greece, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Great Britain, and Holland.

The greatest armies of Europe are in the remaining countries: Russia with 1,000,000; and France three-fourths of a million; Switzerland half a million; and Italy, Poland and Spain each a quarter of a million. Probably the German army could be made a million strong on short notice.

Premier MacDonald has summoned a special meeting of the Committee on Imperial Defense to reconsider the question of building a tunnel to France, recently abandoned. All former Premiers will attend the meeting. The tunnel will cost about $130,000,000.

One of the players in the International Polo Games was Major F. B. Hurndall, of the British Army, who was supposedly drowned October 10, 1918. The ship upon which he was crossing the Irish Channel was torpedoed. A half hour later his body was discovered floating upon the surface of the water, with several other supposed corpses. He was carried to Dublin, where a surgeon pronounced him dead. But a nurse in the Dublin hospital, noticing some warmth about his heart, rubbed him with alcohol for three hours, with the result that at the end of that time he opened his eyes.

British Religious Notes

THE cables contain an article of several hundred words from England to the effect that the new bishop of Birmingham, Canon Barnes, believes in evolution and denies absolutely the truthfulness of the book of Genesis. As a matter of course, when he denies the fall of man he denies the need of a redeemer. But why,

take the trouble and expense to cable such news when *practically all* the clergy similarly repudiate the Word of God, of which they are paid to be the sworn defendants?

The Holy Trinity Church, Goodramsgate, York, England, has in front of it two notice-boards, on each of which appears the following doggerel:

"If aught thou hast to give or lend,
This ancient parish church befriend;
If poor but yet in spirit willing,
Out with thy purse and give a shilling;
But if its depths should be profound,
Bethink thee well and give a pound.
Ask not for any record given,
But look for thy receipt in heaven."

To the foregoing we subjoin a text which we hope the Rector will use the first time it is brought to his attention, i.e., "If I were hungry I would not tell thee: for the world is mine and the fulness thereof."—Psalm 50:12.

Miscellaneous Items

DURING the strike of telegraph operators employed on news service in *Canada*, the papers throughout the country received their news by radio. Persons who owned radio sets got the news through the air several hours before the printed records of the same was available. What reforms will be possible when there is a radio station in every home and when absolutely truthful news alone is permitted to be radiocast!

According to a story we get from *Mexico*, Our Lady of Gaudaloupe is reappearing after an absence of 400 years. The last time she appeared, she is supposed to have miraculously painted her image on an Indian blanket. This blanket has for generations been an object of reverence in one of the Mexican cathedrals, but of late the paint has been peeling off badly. Our Lady probably knows this, and is getting back on the job with some of the modern cosmetics which are warranted neither to peel nor to crack off.

For many years the San Blas Indians, whose home is on the coast of the *Caribbean Sea*, have not permitted a white man to enter their country; but because the whites know how to care for the sick, a group of San Blas girls are taking a complete course in nursing in a Panama hospital, so that they can return to their own land and care for their own people.

The discovery of White Indians in Panama has led some scientists to suggest that perhaps the natural color of man is swarthy, and that all the white people of the earth are white because they are suffering from some mild, hereditary disease. This identical thought appeared in the writings of Pastor C. T. Russell in 1902. Pastor Russell was just about twenty years ahead of his time.

France and Germany

SINCE the war there has been a tremendous immigration of Africans into France, a very natural result of the using of so many soldiers from Africa and Madagascar. Hitherto, the French Government has taken the most friendly view of this immigration; but the newcomers work for such low wages and such long hours, and under such impossible housing and sanitary conditions that the French labor is feeling the pinch, and is complaining to the Government that it can not compete. This places the Government in a quandary; for if immigration is restricted, it will make the recruiting of black troops in the future much more difficult that it has been in the past.

Between Lyons, France, and Lausanne, Switzerland, a distance of about 100 miles, there is an aerial bus service. The aeroplanes make stops here and there to pick up passengers. Quite likely this is the next thing ahead in transportation. There will be stations where aerial passengers can send up rockets in the path of a flier to indicate that they wish to get aboard.

In the effort to balance the budget, Germany has within the last few months discharged 400,000 State employés. Just at present this is having a depressing effect, as many of those discharged have not been able to find work elsewhere.

Reports have it that 1,000,000 Germans are unemployed, half of whom are receiving a dole from the Government. Reports from Britain show that over ten percent of British workers are unemployed, while the cost of living is seventy-two percent higher than it was at the outbreak of the World War.

Since 1876, Germany has had several Counts by the name of Von Schack. It seems that the Von Schacks were wealthy, and had a valuable

collection of pictures. They offered to present these pictures to the Kaiser if, as a reward, the title of Count would be given to two members of the Von Schack family. As a consequence, the Kaiser got the pictures; and the common people of the world got two more grand and glorious counts to whom they may look up, or upon whom they may look down, as they prefer.

The king business in in bad shape. Despite this, however, the kings who have lost their jobs do not take kindly to the idea of engaging in honest productive work. If they cannot get a job in the regular king business, they like to get as near to it as they can. Accordingly, we read that George of Saxony, the ex-Crown Prince of the defunct or "as-it-were" kingdom of Saxony, has taken a job as priest in the Roman Catholic Church.

Following the example of Protestant churches of America which, while maintaining their separate identity, have united for political purposes in the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Protestant churches of Germany have perfected a similar federal organization.

Czecho-Slovakia—Rumania—Russia

EVER since the new country of Czecho-Slovakia decided to have its own new church, there has been a great falling off in the communicants of the two churches which have hitherto been dominant in that area. From 1911 to 1921 the Roman Catholics in Czecho-Slovakia decreased 1,290,915, and the Greek Catholics 60,097.

The Bratiano Brothers, who are said to control the oil industry of Rumania and also to control the Rumanian government, are supposed to be behind the new law of Rumania which gives ten years for the Standard Oil and the Royal Dutch to sell sixty percent of their holdings to Rumanian citizens; i. e., presumably to the Bratiano Brothers. Probably this hold-up will be satisfactory to the Rumanian people, if it works.

Financiers in Paris, who once owned the immensely rich oil fields of Baku, did not succeed in their recent effort to overturn the Soviet system which now prevails through what was once the territory of the Republic of Georgia. The Soviet Government put down the rebellion quickly and easily, and compelled the groups of dissatisfied with their rule to flee into the mountains.

Despatches in the New York *Times* state that since the days of the Czar eighteen successive governments have borne rule over the Ukraine, as Southwestern Russia is now called. The Jews are the principal sufferers. Most of the business of Russia has been at all times in the hands of the Jews; and with the advent of the Soviet into business, millions of Jews are without the means of livelihood. In the slaughters in the Ukraine, at least 70,000 Jews lost their lives.

Italy and Spain

IN THE ruins of a convent near Naples, Professor Mario di Martino-Fusco has found 150 unknown original manuscripts of the Roman historian, Livy. The professor has retired into the country, where he is busy translating works which will no doubt throw important light upon the history of the Roman Empire.

An American banker who had some reason for wanting to stand in with the Papacy has made the Pope a present of a chair of solid silver worth $60,000. This reminds us of the Christian religion, because it is so different. The Son of God, when here upon earth, said: "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." If somebody had offered Christ a $60,000 silver chair, we are sure that He would have followed His own advice to the rich man, "Go and sell all that thou hast and give to the poor." We have no objection whatever to the Pope's following Christ's example.

Since 1912, Spain has nominally held control of a strip along the northern coast of Morocco, 200 miles long and 60 miles wide. Never having gotten any further along the path of civilization than the attempt to rule by brute force, Spain has totally failed, with an army of 150,000 men, to hold her own against the 50,000 Moors she has been constantly fighting in this area. Nine hundred German mercenaries have been killed in the Spanish ranks, thirty of them for refusal to obey their Spanish officers. The Spaniards are sick unto death of their war in Morocco; but like the hunter who grabbed the bear by the tail, they dare not let go for fear of greater troubles to follow immediately.

The Moors are insisting that the Spanish leave their country, bag and baggage. They seem now in a fair way to have their wishes realized. Meantime, unemployment in Spain is growing at an appalling rate, the militarists having shown their utter incapacity to govern the country.

The Roman city of Leptis Magna, which has been buried in the sand of Tripoli for 1500 years, is now being slowly brought to light by Italian excavators. This city once had a population of about 300,000 inhabitants. Very probably it contains manuscripts which, when discovered, will be of value to Bible students, historians, and others. The buildings are found practically intact.

The attack which led to the death of Major Imbrie, acting American Consul at the Persian capital, was directly due to the act of a Mohammedan priest who made the false accusation against Major Imbrie that "he had put poison into the well", a sacred well where the priest was ministering. So savage was the attack upon Major Imbrie that he sustained 135 wounds. Perhaps even these would not have caused his death had not the mob broken into the hospital and renewed the attack.

The British Government has under construction an airship which is to have an cubic capacity of 5,000,000 feet, and will have a carrying capacity of 200 passengers. With this ship, which will be capable of making eighty miles an hour, the Government expects to make the journey from Britain to India in four days. The airdome at Cardington, near Bedford, will be located on a plot of level ground 1,000 acres in extent.

A gentleman just returned from China reports that in certain sections of the best part of that great country the graves appeared to occupy fully fifty percent of the best agricultural land. Every day adds proof of the fact that cremation is the only proper method of disposing of the dead.

It is estimated that 10,000,000 people in China face famine as a result of the recent floods there. There have also been serious floods in the nearby island of Formosa.

The Japanese officials whose business it is to deal with the Japanese gods have appealed to them to do something to prevent the Japanese women from bobbing their hair, but all to no purpose; for the bobbing still goes cheerfully on.

Sydney, Australia, has several thousand British immigrants not as yet assassinated. Recently they kicked over the traces and invaded the principal hotels, demanding food and accomodations and ordering it to be charged to the government. This started something, right away. The local government made a grant of money for food, and the federal Government of Australia set aside $2,500,000 for work on national roads.

The New Zealand *Worker* publishes a list of twenty-eight clergymen, bishops, and arch deacons who are stock holders in the Bank of New Zealand, and then is mean enough to suggest that these dominies should take as their Bible lesson for the week Proverbs 28:8, "He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, he shall gather it for him that will pity the poor"; and another one from Nehemiah 5:10, "I pray you, let us leave off this usury."

The Test of Man

THE place to take the true measure of a man is not the forum or the field, not the market place or the amen corner, but at his own fireside. There he lays aside his mask; and you may judge whether he's imp or angel, king or cur, hero or humbug. I care not what the world says of him, whether it crowns him with bays or pelts him with bad eggs; I care never a copper what his reputation or religion may be; if his babes dread his homecoming and his better half swallows her heart every time she has to ask him for a $5 bill, he's a fraud of the first water, even though he prays night and morn till he's black in the face and howls hallelujah till he shakes the eternal hills. But if his children rush to the front gate to greet him and love's own sunshine illumines the face of his wife when she hears his footfall, you may take it for granted that he's true gold; for his home's a heaven. And the humbug never gets that near the great white throne of God.

From the *Kablegram*.

The Progress of Co-operation

AMERICANS are not interested in coöperation; but they ought to be, and the time will come when they will be. "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," may sound like a good philosophy to the selfish and the strong; but it is not even for the selfish and the strong. There is a better way for men to get things worth having and worth keeping. That way is the un-American, but nevertheless very desirable, way of coöperation.

In America individual profit-seeking has been carried to such lengths that a Congressional investigation discloses that for each $1 paid to the producer of food it is necessary to pay out $2 to other persons before the consumer can have his needs supplied.

In the Scriptures man is advised: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise." (Proverbs 6:6) If we consider the ways of the ant sufficiently, we are amazed not only at her industry but at her spirit of coöperation. The ants are all working industriously, not for themselves individually, but for the common good; and in working for the common good they each have protection and comforts which no one of them could gain by working selfishly.

A thing that has hindered coöperation in the United States is the vicious attitude of the press, which is maintained largely for the purpose of effectively discouraging the people from doing anything for their own welfare. The more things people do collectively, the less chances there are for the grafters, who already own nearly the whole country, to get what is left.

Real Need for Co-operation

A FARMER in North Dakota received $1.40 as his reward for ploughing, planting, spraying and digging a carload of potatoes and carrying them to the railroad station. The railroads got $180.60. The other parties, the American business men that "assisted" the farmer to get his just dues for his labor, got $154.00. They do not believe in coöperation. It is un-American. It is Socialistic, so the newspapers say; and if the newspapers are to be believed, Socialism is next door to Red Anarchy.

In fact, there are newspapers that would not hesitate to say that for the farmer to try to take away the chance of the Board of Trade or the Produce Exchange, or whatever crowd of prosperous citizens it was that got the $154, to do the same thing over again to every farmer every year, and to take another slice just as big, or twice as big, out of the consumers, is nothing but wildest anarchy.

We may be all wrong, but we cannot help feeling that the principle of coöperation is *right;* for it eliminates waste and does for the many what some of them, at least, could not do for themselves individually if working alone. One bee would have quite a task fixing up a hive for himself; and it would not be a very satisfactory hive when finished. It is the same with man.

Coöperation has usually failed in the United States, even when it has been well started, because the American people do not have the co-operative spirit. They do not like to save money, and they do not like to see others save money. They like to be known as good sports, good spenders. This may be good Americanism, but it is not good sense.

At the other extreme are some true Americans who are so convinced that the fate of civilization, like the fate of the ant-hill and of the beehive, hangs upon coöperation that they declare that chaos is just ahead unless better counsels prevail; and they are for making coöperation *compulsory.* This does not seem to us to be practical, either. The bosses of coöperative societies in which the people were compelled to be members would be bosses indeed. They would probably be grafters of the worst sort.

A significant item respecting American co-operation movements is that on at least two occasions, and probably many others, the employés of such movements have had to go on strike in order to obtain adequate wages and fair treatment. On one occasion there was a strike of stenographers in the offices of the national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., so we are informed. This shows how easy it is to be inconsistent, and brings out in strong relief a reason why coöperation is so successful in Europe and so unsuccessful here.

Co-operative Wheat Marketing

SPURRED on by necessity, the farmers of the United States have been virtually forced into doing something for themselves in the marketing of their wheat crop, with the result that

wherever there are coöperative elevators established it has been demonstrated that the growers are saved three cents to five cents a bushel on their grain. In the aggregate this is a great sum.

There are now several coöperative wheat marketing societies: The Nebraska Farmers' Union, the Northwest Wheat Growers, Incorporated, and the Equity Coöperative Exchange. The latter society started in 1912, at St. Paul, Minnesota, with a handful of members and a paid-up capital of $14,600. Now it has 25,000 members and a paid-up capital of $2,000,000.

It is estimated that in eight of the wheat states the coöperative wheat selling associations now handle one-eighth of the wheat crop. The farmers in these associations were virtually compelled to go into them because of the shark practices upon them of the "business men", the gentlemen who previously purchased their wheat "in the regular way". The wheat selling organizations are run on a democratic basis of one vote for each member, regardless of the worth of the stock he holds.

Co-operative Milk Selling

IF THERE is one thing which it seems should lend itself to coöperation easier than another, it is the milk business. The supply of milk is constant, and the demand is constant. The milk is produced every day and used every day, in every street, and by every person on the street.

And yet, in New York city, where there would seem to be ideal conditions for putting some kind of common sense coöperative plan into operation, the consumers have been facing a steadily rising price of milk, almost none of which has gone to the producers, but practically all of which has gone to the grafters in between.

Just now the Dairymen's League of that city is conducting a fight to try to get six cents a quart for the producers who, until recently, never received more than 4.4 cents per quart, even when milk formerly retailed at six cents was retailing regularly at sixteen cents. The Dairymen's League sells for its members according to the butter-fat in the milk, and pays the producers at the end of the month, deducting a percentage to pay the costs. Since these farmers are paid according to the quality of their milk, they make every effort to keep the milk at the highest grade.

What is claimed to be the largest single milk business in the world is the Franklin Coöperative Creamery of Minneapolis, Minn., which was founded as a result of a lockout of the drivers of those who had been theretofore monopolizing the milk trade in that city.

The drivers went around to their old customers, picked up what trade they could, and started in business. This was in 1919. Now they are doing a business of many millions of dollars per year, and are branching out into ice-cream manufacture and the restaurant field.

On one occasion, when the autumn season came around and the price was due to go up one cent per quart, and the Franklin Creamery had already announced the increase, the old companies tried to get their business back by announcing that they would not make the customary increase. Thereupon the Franklin withdrew the increase and another one cent besides, and in four days the war was over, and the people were all getting their milk at the old price of eleven cents.

The Franklin Creamery has its own theatre, where plays are given for the benefit of employés and stockholders; its own cafeteria, where seventy-five can get their meals at one time; and its lockers and shower baths for its drivers and other male employés. It also maintains a school for coöperative executives.

There are several other coöperative creameries in the country. There is one in Cleveland which does a $500,000 business per year. There is a large one in Vermont. There are several in Nebraska. The latter are estimated to produce a net gain to the farmers of two cents to four cents per pound of butter-fat.

Co-operative Fruit Marketing

IF MILK would seem to be specially easy of handling coöperatively, fruit would seem to be the opposite. The crop ripens all at once, and must be cared for without delay. The great problem of refrigeration comes up, and the equally great problem of wise distribution and adequate reception.

And yet California has made a world-wide name for itself by its success in the coöperative marketing of fruit, the sales by this method, for California alone, having amounted in 1919 to $225,000,000. In 1923, the sales were still larger, in the neighborhood of $350,000,000.

The so-called "California Plan" aims to control seventy-five percent of the crop. The members agree to market all their fruit through the association for a period of five years. An initial payment is made when the crop is delivered. Other payments are made as the sales proceed. At the end of the season there is a final settlement. All producers are paid alike for the same grades.

There are limits to what can be done. The California coöperatives tried to carry the price-fixing a little too far in the raisin and prune market. They had no difficulty in fixing the prices; for California has a monoply on raisins and prunes. But they were surprised to find that the people of the country turned away, and used other foods or went without. There are two sides to coöperation. The customer must be considered, too.

The system of coöperative marketing developed in California has spread to such an extent that 1,200,000 farmers altogether are now handling their crops by this method, with a volume of business estimated at somewhat in excess of $1,500,000,000 for the entire country. All this has been done in about four years.

Many of the coöperative organizations have failed to make good. The Department of Agriculture has made a survey of 243 of the failures, and found that 200 of them did not have sufficient business to make them going concerns; 148 were badly managed; 73 did not have enough capital; 35 over-extended credit to consumers.

The subject of coöperative marketing is now being taught in eight state universities and eleven agricultural colleges in a very complete manner, including accounting, purchasing and credit. There are fifty-nine other colleges and universities that give a considerable amount of attention to the subject in their regular courses in farm management.

Co-operative Purchase of Education

AMERICANS are as loath to save money by coöperation in buying as they are to save it in selling. But they are slowly making progress in some lines of buying, generally being driven to it by necessity.

Greater New York has three coöperative educational institutions. At least one of these came into existence because the private school which several hundred young men were attending, was managed in such a grossly inefficient way, and so evidently had no motive except that of profit, that 200 of the young men went on a strike.

Now these young men, constituting the Coöperative Educational Institute of Brooklyn, New York, choose their own teachers, decide on their curriculum, determine their tuition fee, elect their own administrators, manage their own business affairs, and choose their own holidays. The attendance is now 400.

Co-operative Purchase of Homes

A BUILDING and Loan Association is nothing in the world but a coöperative plan of purchasing homes. Where these associations have been efficiently managed they have turned out to be excellent channels of saving, turning into permanent investment large sums that otherwise would have been wasted in rents.

New York city now has many coöperative apartment houses. The owners of the apartments are obliged to live in them. They can not lease them to others. They can not sell them except to the board of directors of the house and at the price paid for them. In one of these apartment houses there is a coöperative kitchen in which the cooking is done for all tenants. By means of dumb waiters the food leaves the apartment raw, and comes back cooked at the proper time. This is said to work out satisfactorily.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, under the guidance of a commission appointed by the mayor, there is a successful coöperative housing plan somewhat similar to the above, except that the homes are private homes. There are like arrangements at Endicott, New York, and elsewhere.

Co-operative Purchase of Fuel

IT IS evident that in the coöperative purchase of fuel only the first steps have been taken anywhere, as it is manifestly the wise thing and the economical thing to supply all the heat, light and electricity for a town from a single centrally located plant.

A few steps have been taken, however, toward reducing the fuel costs, which have become a great burden since the gigantic anthracite steals were pulled off during the war. We published in these columns notice of Governor Bryan's state-owned coal yards in Nebraska, which are

estimated to save the Nebraskans about $4 per ton.

There have been some sporadic efforts made at coöperative coal purchasing elsewhere, always, however, because the people were really pressed into it. One of these coöperative coal yards is at Staunton, Illinois, where the employers of some miners attempted once too often to profiteer in selling coal to their own men.

Another illustration is at Lehighton, Pennsylvania, where some workers, mostly railroad men, had a fairly successful coöperative store. They hit upon the coal idea, but could not at first find any way to get the coal. At length they rented a siding, built some bins of concrete in their spare time, and finally arranged with an independent coal operator to sell them coal, with the result that they are saving about $4 per ton in their purchases.

Co-operative Purchase of Credit

CO-OPERATIVE purchase of credit is the way we designate the workers' banks, which are operated as banks for the common people, and not intended or operated as adjuncts of big business. There are now twenty-three of these banks in various parts of America, only a pitiful few as compared with the hundreds that are to be found in various European countries; but it is a start.

These banks are a real foundation upon which the workers may build their own homes, their own factories, and their own educations. They are not run for profit, but for the good they can do to their own depositors and customers. The issues of stock are limited, the dividends on the stocks are kept low, and the surplus profits all go to the depositors.

The first coöperative bank in the United States was that of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Cleveland, Ohio, November 1, 1920. Seemingly this bank has either changed its original plan, or else it did not plan as we had hoped; for we observe that one of the directors of the Brotherhood Bank has been made a director of the Empire Trust Company of New York, and it is announced that the Brotherhood has acquired a large interest in the Trust Company.

A man who was being swallowed by a shark might say that he had a great interest in the shark; but it would not change the fact that a shark is a shark, and would not postpone the obsequies. This is not to say that the Empire Trust Company is a shark, but it is one of the great financial powers of the metropolis, and its sympathies are that way.

Miscellaneous Co-operative Purchasing

THE farmers are doing well with their coöperative insurance companies. There are said to be over 2,000 such companies in existence, providing all classes of protection at the actual cost.

A case in point is the Farmers' Coöperative Fire Insurance Company of Woodridge, New York. This concern has about $6,000,000 in force, and yet manages to do its business at a premium rate of $4.45 per $1,000, as against double that amount charged by other companies.

Terre Haute has a coöperative laundry. Staunton, Illinois, has a coöperative motion-picture house. The town is a strictly mining community. All the men in town belong to the miners' union; and six nights a week the union shows the best pictures in its hall, with the result that the other theatres in town have had to close up and move on.

In the British Isles

IT IS to Great Britain that the whole world must look as the successful pioneer in the field of coöperation. In the little city of Rochdale, England, in 1844, the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers founded what is now the Rochdale Society, which supplies virtually all the necessaries of life to 4,500,000 families.

The credit for this great idea is due to Charles Howarth and the twenty-eight flannel weavers whose first investment was in a barrel of oatmeal. The Rochdale Society now has its own factories, and even its own steamship line. It conducts almost every sort of enterprise. The competition which the Rochdale Society has been able to give other concerns has prevented the profiteering in Britain which is such a feature of American life.

This coöperative movement has grown in Britain not because it was favored or pampered by the government, the press, the banks, or the pulpit. Every one of these worked against it; and with rare exceptions none of them did a thing to help. Yet in spite of all difficulties the

Rochdale Society has doubled in the last twenty years, and now has a third of the British homes as members.

The men that are actually managing the Rochdale Society work for small wages. One of them being reminded of that fact, and being offered much larger remuneration, had the courage and the character to reply nobly: "My fellow coöperators pay me sufficient to satisfy my needs. I am happy serving the people. I should not be happy serving you at the expense of the people." We wish every American business man was like this young man.

It can not be said that the Rochdale Society was absolutely the first coöperative institution, even in the British Isles. As early as 1830 there were in Scotland not less than 170 shops organized on what was then known as the Owen plan, but within the next four years most of these ceased to exist.

The Rochdale plan succeeds and grows, and accomplishes what is desired. Its first coöperative bank was founded in 1872. Now it is a gigantic institution with over 1,500 branches throughout the United Kingdom, and an annual business in excess of $2,418,000,000. Its motto is "Service instead of Profit".

The Belfast (Ireland) Coöperative Society began the handling of milk ten years ago. In the early part of this year the milk business of the society reached a total of 20,000 gallons per week, and arrangements were made to increase the outlet to 50,000 gallons weekly.

In Scandinavia

CO-OPERATION has made a new country out of Denmark. A generation ago it was common to see Danish women working in the fields; today it is a rare sight. Coöperation is is what induced the change. One-half of all the Danish homes are in direct touch with the coöperative movement.

The way it works out in agriculture is that Danish farmers can buy concentrated dairy feeds in the United States, transport them to Denmark, and then undersell American buttermakers right on their own soil. Moreover, they can and do undersell the great American packers in the London market.

Coöperation in Denmark operates the laundries and the bakeries, thus removing two of the greatest burdens from the home. The houses and their grounds are becoming more beautiful. Music, art, and education are all improving. Class and social distinctions are passing away.

The people of Denmark were agitating for coöperation for thirty years before it was finally obtained. What held them back? Why, the foes of every step of human progress, of course! You know who they are. Everybody knows who they are. The four P's in one pod: Profiteers, Politicians, Press, and Preachers.

Coöperation has given Denmark regular supplies and stable prices. It has made the people happy by ridding them of the "snobocracy". It has raised the per capita wealth from that of 27th place to second place. It has elected a farmer parliament, and it has a coöperative premier.

We use the term "coöperative" because so many Americans have been poisoned by the press that we hardly dare say "Socialistic".

Norway reports a steady expansion of coöperative banking and coöperative stores. Sweden reports that of her six million inhabitants one-sixth are definitely committed to coöperative methods. The three countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, have a joint committee that buys the tea, coffee and other articles for the coöperators of the three nations.

Finland differs from the three countries just named in that the coöperative movement there (which is only twenty years old) was started not as a result of pressure from beneath, but as an act of public benefit from above, by those who were in charge of the country's affairs and who desired its welfare.

In Western Europe

CO-OPERATION is growing steadily in Western Europe. We give a few scattered items which have come to our attention.

Amsterdam, Holland, in spite of the almost prohibitive cost of building materials (brought from other countries) has since the war built on the coöperative plan a village of one thousand houses, attractively laid out, each in its own little garden. Both the city and the state advanced the funds necessary to help the coöperatives in this enterprise.

The tiny but densely populated country of Belgium is a great hive of industry. The workers planned a coöperative vacation resort and purchased one of the grand old castles, situated

in a beautiful park in the hilly region. This has been transformed into an ideal summer home where hundreds of workers can be entertained at the same time at a minimum of expense. Who can say that it is not better every way for this castle to be a source of joy and of health to hundreds of workers than to be merely the occasional home of an imaginary nobility?

In France, coöperative societies are accomplishing considerable, especially since the war, and are receiving some friendly aid from the state. Even in Spain there is something being accomplished, although the number of coöperators is comparatively small. Next to Denmark, Switzerland is the most thoroughly organized along coöperative lines of any country in the world.

Until the Fascisti anarchists seized the Italian government, the coöperators in Italy were making wonderful progress. They owned farms, ships and factories, and had constructed and were operating one railroad. They were building a great canal to connect Milan with the River Po; they had reclaimed large tracts of waste lands, had built and were operating irrigation systems, and had founded several thousand workers' banks. In Milan they had built and were operating a model workingman's hotel. The Milanese coöperators could even buy their dinners, all ready to serve, delivered to their own doors by the coöperative delivery wagon.

But with the advent of the black shirt anarchists much of this progress has been blocked, and in some instances the fruit of thirty years of effort has been destroyed. Scores of coöperative stores have been burned; land, machinery, horses and oxen have been seized; all in the name of—what?

St. Hickson Failed To Cure *By Geo. E. Daily*

IN THE GOLDEN AGE, No. 124, your article on "Modern Medicine Men" was read with great interest, especially the one regarding the "Shrine of St. Hickson".

The writer of this letter, who has been crippled a good many years with spinal trouble, attended one of St. Hickson's healing services several years ago in Hartford, Conn. St. Hickson received a big ovation from the clergy, and his wondrous work was broadcast throughout the country. The writer, having received no help or benefit from other sources, expected to see great works done by this Hickson, not for his benefit only but also for other poor cripples and afflicted persons.

The church in which the healings took place was crowded with the sickly and maimed, young and old, with all kinds of complaints. The writer was handed a card to be filled out, stating trouble, how long afflicted, etc; and was then seated at the extreme end of the church, where there were a few empty seats left.

At ten o'clock a. m. the healing service began, and until one o'clock a steady stream of afflicted humanity knelt at the altar, while St. Hickson laid his hands upon them and blessed them. During the three hours' service the only sound to be heard in the church was an organ playing, a low, solemn sound. In such an atmosphere one could expect great works to be done.

At one o'clock the service was ended, with more people waiting to be blessed, the writer included. St. Hickson requested the remaining ones to kneel in the aisle, while he passed through and laid his hands on their heads. This was done, and he touched each one with a "God bless you". And thus ended the service.

If any healing or miracle was done that day, it was not visible or made known. The writer saw the blind, deaf, lame, etc., leave as they entered, with their afflictions still with them. As to the writer, he is still crippled and waiting for that day to come when Christ will reign, when all those who are afflicted will find relief; for there will be no more pain, sickness, disease, or death and God himself will wipe away all tears from off all faces.

The Land of Flowers and Springs

FLORIDA the land of flowers might as well have been called the land of springs, or the land of waters; for it is as much one as the other. Other states may boast of their mountains, but not Florida. But no other state can truthfully boast of more water.

Florida is a giant thumb thrust down into the gulf of Mexico, which it separates from the Atlantic Ocean. It has 1,145 miles of coast line. Nowhere more than 300 feet above the sea, its scenery, while beautiful, is of necessity that of lake and river and seashore and forests.

Florida is unique in the number and size of its springs. A navigable stream bursts forth from the earth at Silver Springs. Another equally great spring emerges in the ocean a mile east of St. Augustine. These springs are doubtless outlets of some of the rivers which here and there lose themselves in Kentucky, Missouri, and elsewhere.

Florida has countless lakes, countless islands, and several large rivers, the largest of which, the St. John's, is navigable for a distance of 250 miles. The St. John's is a mile wide 150 miles from its mouth, and is six or seven miles wide near its mouth. The Kissimmee, Suwanee and Apalachicola rivers are also navigable, two of them for a distance of ninety miles each.

Lake Okechobee in the south, twenty-five feet above sea level, covers 1,200 square miles and has served as a great reservoir to keep the Everglades filled with water. It is now being used otherwise, and the Everglades are being drained. They cover 3,600 square miles, much of which is recoverable for agricultural purposes. The Everglades throughout are dotted with dry hummocks, some of which cover over a square mile.

Key West, which always was an island until the courage and the genius of man connected it with the mainland by the Florida East Coast Railway, has one of the finest island harbors in the world. The railroad to Key West is a marvel of engineering, running 107 miles along coral reefs all the way from Florida mainland to Key West—a railroad at sea.

Florida's Star Attraction—Climate

NOBODY would dare believe the things that Florida people themselves have to say about their climate; but one may quote from others, and this is what *Collier's Weekly* says:

"At its best—no, even at its average—the Florida climate is a thing so wonderful that you sometimes scarcely believe at the end of a month that you have really had thirty such golden days. Lying between two sun-warmed seas, as it does, the peninsula is always fanned by salt air. Florida weather at its best, in those incredible spring days of warm, fresh sea winds, almost accomplishes the impossible. It is both tonic and soothing; it at once invigorates and calms you. The calmness is accentuated by the inevitable sense of remoteness which the oranges and roses give you as you read your letters from home of frosts and blizzards in the North. The South, one must repeat in closing, is a miracle, a pretty fairy tale which no one, if he can be carried aboard the Florida train on a litter, can afford to miss. What charm can there be in snows and the fire crackling on the hearth, when down yonder the moon is flooding the orange blossoms with light, showing golden fruit and white blossoms, and the mocking-birds, tricked into belief that it is day, are singing through the gorgeous southern night?"

Coming down out of the skies, we may say that the normal mean temperature for January ranges from 60° to 70°, and that in June, July and August it is hot. If you don't believe it, try it. Three great railway systems, the Southern, the Seaboard, and the Atlantic Coast Lines, bring Florida within one night's ride from New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 1,000 miles distant, and are making it an extremely popular resort state. More than a million people visit Florida each year. Some of these visitors come from Europe and South America, charmed by its salt-laden, ozone-saturated atmosphere, to which is added the health-giving qualities of a delightful odor of pine.

A Glimpse at Florida History

IT IS sometimes said of Florida that it was the first state to be discovered and the last to be developed. Ponce de Leon, the Spanish explorer, first landed near St. Augustine, March 27,1512, and thereafter spent some years seeking among the now famous springs of the state, and far over its borders, the fountain of eternal youth.

The Spaniards did little or nothing toward settling the country. In 1763 it was ceded to Great Britain, and twenty years later was returned to the Spanish. In 1819 it was sold to the United States for $5,000,000; and the real settlement of the country was undertaken.

The whites began their usual invasion of the territory of the red man, pushing him farther and farther back into the swamps and the less desirable country, taking the best of his land and killing off his game. This was the cause of all the Indian wars and of the greatest of all Indian wars, that of the Seminoles.

The Seminoles were brave, and they were honest. Their chief Osceola was summoned to a conference. When he came, he conducted himself with the air of the ruler of the country, which by right he was. General Wiley Thompson tried to break his spirit by having him put in irons for a day. The mistake cost Thompson his life.

Osceola promised all that was required. On the date when he was to turn over the Indian stock to the whites, scalping parties descended upon the white settlements, burned their cabins, murdered the inhabitants and drove their cattle into the swamps. Osceola scalped Thompson with his own hands.

After seven years of courageous defence of his country Osceola finally approached the commander of the United States troops under a flag of truce, to endeavor to arrange terms of peace. He was accompanied by a retinue of several chiefs and seventy of his best warriors. With unspeakable treachery the entire company was seized and imprisoned in Fort Moultrie, where Osceola finally died of fever.

The United States government never did fully conquer the Seminoles. The bulk of the tribe was seized and moved to the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), where a remnant of 2,757 still have their own government and manage their own tribal affairs. The unconquered remainder, now dwindled to 358, still live in the Everglades. They are partly civilized and entirely inoffensive, but avoid the whites on the ground that "white man no good, lie too much". With the draining of the Everglades, their last chance to escape white domination passes.

Conquering the Everglades is a slow job. The Tamiami trail, which is intended to connect Tampa and Miami, was abandoned during the war, on account of shortage of labor; but work on it is to be renewed. A party of ten cars actually made the trip over the entire route early this year. Seven of the cars managed to get through in ten days' time; two were lost in the swamps, and one gave up the fight and went back to Fort Myers.

What Florida Produces

THERE are still plenty of deer, wild turkeys and green turtles in Florida; and there used to be plenty of alligators, but they are now rare. Several of the brilliant birds have been greatly reduced in numbers by hunters employed by wholesale milliners.

The richness of the soil, the warmth of the climate, and the large rainfall make Florida an ideal place for vegetation of almost any kind. Twenty years ago it was claimed that Florida was the only place in America where a man could buy a piece of land, and raise enough crops on it within two years to pay the cost of the land.

There are 250 different varieties of crops, nuts, etc., brought into northern markets from Florida. The two leading crops are oranges and pineapples. Florida oranges are famous for juiciness and a delightful tang not noticeable in other varieties.

Not only does Florida produce all kinds of early foods for northern markets, but it also produces large quantities of staples such as sugarcane, cotton, rice, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, peanuts, casava, melons, lemons, limes, grapefruit, guava, plums, olives, figs, and cocoanuts. It has a greater variety of trees than any other state in the Union. Of trees peculiar to Florida itself, in the United States, are the wild oranges, cocoanut, Indian almond, mahogany, satinwood and manchineel.

The largest sponge market in the world is at Tarpon Springs, Florida, twenty-eight miles north of Tampa. Like other Florida industries it has been developed by those who have come in from outside. The sponge fishing is in the hands of Greeks, of whom there are about 1,500 in the industry. They carry on the work scientifically, using the latest modern appliances. The best sponges are harvested 120 to 140 feet below the surface of the water, and grow as fast as they can be cut.

Florida has no metals, but stands first in the mining of phosphate rock for fertilizers. The phosphate deposits skirt the Gulf all the way from Tallahassee to Tampa. Tampa has approximately 200 cigar factories, employing

about 10,000 workmen in the manufacture of clear Havana cigars.

A State with a Great Future

FLORIDA has a great future before it. This fact is coming to be recognized. More than one-fourth of all the building done in the United States during the years 1920-1921 is said to have been done in that state.

Florida has no possible sources of cheap power; yet the people of Jacksonville buy their current at a price lower than any other city in the United States, unless it is Seattle. The reason for this is that the city owns the power plant, as every city should.

The fishing industry of Florida is large, there being about 200 vessels engaged in the trade off Pensacola. A considerable quantity of horses, mules, and cattle are raised for export to Cuba. The present population is an even million, of whom two-fifths are colored. The state maintains a double system of schools, one for white children and another for colored.

Miami has done much for Florida, but it has done more for itself. Following the example of some western states it engaged upon an advertising campaign, setting forth in northern cities the advantages of a winter home where the water never gets colder than 72° and where the sun is always warm.

In ten years Miami has multiplied its population four times, and its permanent residents now number 50,000. During the months from November to May every room that will house a boarder is filled. The city is built on a limestone rock, and many of the homes are built of the material beneath. A million dollar boulevard connects Miami with Miami Beach, 3.5 miles distant.

Eastern Texas as Viewed by a Northener *By M. M. Parmenter*

WE HAD supposed before coming to Texas that we would see rattlesnakes, plains, prairies, and possibly alligators. But we find that the plains are 500 miles farther west; rattlesnakes are very scarce; and the landscape generally looks like the hills and vales of Ohio. The roads in Smith and Van Zandt counties are mostly improved, and remarkably well taken care of.

Cotton is grown, and hauled to town, where it is ginned and bailed for shipment. It was interesting to us to see how the seeds are separated from the cotton. The raw cotton is sucked up from the farmer's wagon outside, by means of a twelve-inch galvanized iron pipe. It next passes through the gin, which is a machine equipped with a number of circle saws about twelve-inches in diameter, revolving rapidly on the same shaft. These protrude through narrow slots, pulling the cotton away from the seeds. The separated cotton is then carried on a conveyer to a press, where it is baled.

Occasionally we see a sorghum cane mill. This is a very primitive, backwoods affair. A mule walks around in a circle, pulling a long pole which rotates iron rollers. The cane is fed into these rollers, and the juice squeezed out into a vat. Nearby is a long oven, made of bricks and stones, on the top of which there is a large pan about six inches deep, and four feet wide by six feet long. The juice is here boiled down to syrup. Immense quantities of cane stalks are thrown away after the juice is squeezed out. It would seem as though this might be good material for making paper.

The towns look much like the ones we used to see in the moving pictures. The restaurants are called cafés, the men wear broad-rimmed hats, and the streets are very wide. Large groups of men are often seen standing around the stores and garages, and they look very intently at travelers passing through. Most of these people seem filled with the spirit of helpfulness, however; and when our car is broken down, nearly all passers-by stop and ask if they can be of assistance.

Some of the things we never saw before are water drained from the roof for drinking purposes; Negro preachers interested in I. B. S. A. literature; white women dipping snuff; and a Baptist minister butchering hogs.

Reports From Foreign Correspondents

From Canada

MR. R. E. FAIRBURN, writing in the "Christian Guardian", is somewhat fearless in his arraignment of the modern pulpiteer, so much so that we cannot but fear for him inasmuch as, knowing what short shrift is meted out to all who are not pleasing to the "machine" which governs us through politics, church and state, his utterances must be most distinctly displeasing to large numbers of those who read the columns of his vehicle.

"Without doubt," he says, "our modern world needs the prophetic voice and message. It is surfeited with the cloying sweetmeats of sentimental preachments designed to engage the sensibilities. That is the due penalty of religion made easy and palatable."

Mr. Fairburn proceeds to detail the crying evils of our day, all of which he states should be vigorously attacked from the pulpit, but deplores the fact that the modern ministers are unable to lead in the work:

"Not the eloquent departmental secretary, not the crowd-attracting evangelist, nor the expert organizer of drives, nor the pleasing singer; only the prophet!" "Needless to say," he goes on, "The religious world does not welcome such a voice, if there be found a man of insight and courage to arise in the name of the Lord. Oh, for half an hour of Isaiah!"

We sympathize with Mr. Fairburn's cry as we do with his expressions against war, commented on in a previous article. He seems to be one of the few voices crying in the wilderness; and we can sympathize with any who, seeing clear-eyed the stark horror of modern conditions, yet mills hopelessly around in the narrow cage of tradition and "orthodoxy", knowing naught of the freedom beyond the bars. Let us hope that his eyes may soon be opened to the "new and living way" from his troubles.

Ontario faced a plebiscite on the liquor question in October. Your correspondent prophesied some time ago that the prohibition law would be amended in some form before Christmas. If our present Provincial Government has its way, Quebec is due for a considerable drop in revenue from Ontario's "wets" before long. "Keep your booze money at home," is the popular sentiment; and "Patronize home bootleggers" is another expression of it.

Recently our papers have endeavored to justify the Government Immigration policy by proudly showing that the tide of emigration from Canada southward was slowing up and that many Canadians were returning. The *Mail and Empire*, Toronto, ceases its propaganda, however, with the statement that the exodus still continues as heavy as ever.

The Vancouver *Daily Province* tries also to peer through the propaganda smoke to see what immigration from Continental Europe and the British Isles will really mean to the country. It comments on the prosperity before the war, with an aggressive immigration policy in force and thousands of people flocking in and then says:

"We do not seem to have decided upon which was the cause and which the effect, or whether the two were concomitant. We had free homesteads for them and railroad work to help them get on their feet. We still have plenty of land available, but it is not free, and railroad work has dwindled to a minimum. This being the case, it is not at all certain that we know what we want to do with the newcomers. We cannot expect them to create the tide of prosperity which will sweep them on to a competence. That is too much like looking to a nation to raise itself by its bootstraps. The machinery is all ready, but the engine won't start. Priming of some sort is necessary."

The Moose Jaw *Times* puts the matter quite clearly:

"Canada lost $182,000,000 in man power to the United States during 1923. 182,000 men went over during the year, and Immigration officials figure that each immigrant is worth $1,000 to the country. Accordingly the 182,000 who went across the border represent a loss of $182,000,000. It is reliably estimated that every man, woman and child in the country is an effective consumer of $700 worth of products during the year."

Thus we must add to our $182,000,000 the immense sum of $127,400,000 loss to general business, making a total of $309,400,000 loss to Canada. It goes on:

"A few weeks ago the Government announced that the tide of emigration to the United States had turned, and in proof of this is was said the statistics collected by the Department of Immigration showed that during April and May an average of 2,000 people per month had returned to Canada from the South. But what did the United States figures show? They showed that during May about 13,500 people went from Canada to the

Republic. That is to say, for every one that came back, six went over."

This pertinent commentary on the Government bluff should make us think. Prosperity is not just around the corner. In fact, a pair of high power binoculars will fail to discern it anywhere on the horizon.

The Toronto *Star* carries as a news item the statement of Canon F. G. Scott, Bishop of Quebec, and noted war time padre, at a recent meeting of the Anglican Social Service Council:

"We must admit," states the Canon, "that Canada is today being carried on one big bluff. We cannot build a country on false hopes. We must get to rock bottom. It is no use saying we should bring Britishers out here to go on the farms. They won't do it."

"They are doing it in my province," interrupted a member from Alberta. Later, Canon Scott added:

"Do you realize that this country is bankrupt? If this country was asked to produce gold for money in circulation it could not do it. We are very heavily taxed. Every man, woman and child in Canada down to the last Indian papoose is paying $6.50 a year for the National Railway. We must go slow."

Yes, Canon; we must go slower than that even. In reply to your interrupter regarding the condition of Alberta, let us quote from a report recently received from one of our western representatives, one whom we have every confidence in as a reliable observer:

"We have been for the past two weeks in a very poor district (in Alberta). With no crops year after year the people are leaving by the hundreds. There is not ten percent of the farms where we have been for the past two weeks that are inhabited. Those that are staying are next to destitute. The C. P. R. is giving them free transportation to any place they choose to go. I never could have believed there was such poverty in the West had I not seen it for myself. We have driven for twenty-five miles at a stretch on a road with houses on both sides and not one inhabitant. It will mean very hard times for the winter with a great many. This condition exists north and west of here also."

Alberta is no doubt excellent territory for British refugees!

There may still be doubt in the hearts of some as to the reliability of figures quoted in these columns concerning Canada's indebtedness. Briefly let us quote from the Calgary *Daily Herald* some figures which are considered reliable by the Bond Dealers Association of Canada.

"Dominion Debt, 1923,	$2,512,126,559
Provincial Debts, 1923	$ 674,411,876
Municipal Debts, 1923,	$1,050,000,000
Total Debts, 1923,	$4,236,538,435

Divide this amongst eight millions of a population, which incidentally steadily grows less, and you have the average per capita debt, for every man, woman, and child, Indian papoose and Eskimo, of $530. How nearly does this tally with our other statements?

Mr. G. G. Coote, Alberta member of parliament in the Dominion House, gave his views to the Toronto *Financial Post*. As reported by the Moose Jaw *Times*, he states that fully one-third of the farmers of Western Canada are bankrupt:

"The reason why there have not been more cases of bankruptcy amongst farmers is not due to the fact that this unfortunate state of affairs does not exist, but that there is not the machinery for disclosing it."

A special despatch to the *Times-Herald* Newspapers from Shaunavon, Saskatchewan, concerning a trip through Southern Alberta by a local barrister, adds this testimony:

"Conditions in Southern Alberta are reported as being most pitiable, fields being absolutely without sign of vegetation for scores of miles. A procession of caravans was seen at different points, farmers pulling out to seek new homes in Northern Alberta or in the United States. Others were moving but had no particular destination."

The *Veteran*, official organ of one of the largest organizations of Great War Veterans in Canada publishes the answer of Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University, and late Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces in France, to the question of the American Legion, "What did the world gain by the Great War?"

"By the World War we gained a truer appreciation and a better realization of war's unspeakable waste, its dreadful hardships, its cruel slaughter, and its aftermath of loneliness, sorrow and broken hearts. We know that as a means of solving the world's problems and removing international discord war is a delusion and a lie."

Sir Arthur should be in a good position to exercise hindsight in this matter. If only our statesmen, politicians, ministers, et al, could have exercised foresight as well! Slowly but surely the vindication of the conscientious objector comes trickling from the lips of the world's intellectuals; but how much will be remembered of these utterances when the next call to useless sacrifice sounds from the strongholds of Mammon and Mars?

The Montreal *Witness* sums up the last decade with a comment on the war and its after effects in language which might well be remembered in the next one:

"Four years of slaughter, during which the world's great powers gave their whole reserve of wealth, and knowledge and energy to doing as much destruction as they could: six years of agony and economic waste which have cost the victors far more than it would have cost to forget and forgive everything."

What will the next few years bring forth—more war, or peace?

Read the HARP OF GOD, and get a clear answer.

How Prohibition Came On the Statute Books *By Judge Rutherford*

THE following is a sample of some of the things that happen to pious advocates of prohibition who at the same time take a contrary course. Let each one judge whether the following proves that Prohibition was put on the Statute books as a scheme of the Lord or a scheme of the devil. The following was taken from the public press:

Dry Law Advocates Starts Jail Term on Booze Charge. Former Member of House of Delegates Begins Serving Sixty-Day Sentence at Bowling Green for Violating the Prohibition Laws

(Reprinted from an Exchange)

BOWLING GREEN, VA., Sept. 13. C. B. Conway of Moss Neck, former member of the house of delegates of the Virginia General Assembly from Caroline county, has started a sixty days sentence in the county jail here for violating the prohibition laws. Conway was arrested on May 1, after a fifty-gallon still had been found in operation in the kitchen of his home, together with a quantity of corn liquor and mash. He was not at home at the time but surrendered to Caroline county authorities later and, after indictment by the grand jury on two counts, he pled guilty before Judge R. H. L. Chichester and was fined $100 and sentenced to sixty days in jail. He was released under $1,000 bond for appearance October 13 to begin his jail term, but decided to begin serving his time this week.

Two Thousand Pay Fifty Cents Apiece to Hear Wheeler Rap Mellon as Bootlegger

(Reprinted from New York *American*)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 16.—Secretary Mellon's conduct of the Treasury Department and his influence with the Republican Administration were assailed by Senator Wheeler, of Montana, Independent Vice-Presidential candidate, in his address here to-night.

An innovation was introduced by the local managers of the Independent ticket when they asked for and obtained a fifty-cent admission fee to hear Senator Wheeler's speech. The hall, seating 2,038 persons, was filled before he began to speak.

The Treasury head, Senator Wheeler asserted, "embodied the economic idea that government existed solely for the protection of property" and he added that "in matters of taxation, public expenditures, finance, law enforcement, foreign, oil and related questions, Mr. Mellon's quiet voice is pretty nearly supreme in the present Administration."

An example of "Mr. Mellon's tenderness toward property," Senator Wheeler went on, had been exhibited in prohibition laxity. The Senator said:

"He is in charge of the Prohibition Enforcement Department of this Government. He was in the whiskey business forty years, and was a part owner of many thousands of barrels of whiskey when the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. According to Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, he was still interested in the proceeds of this whiskey when it was sold.

"Many of our wealthy people, I truly believe, do not know that the Constitution was intended to protect human rights as well as property rights."

Senator Wheeler added that big finance had been Mr. Mellon's religion and "Wall Street his mother church."

Supported Dry Legislation

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 13.—Legislative journals of the house of delegates of the Virginia General Assembly for the terms during which C. B. Conway was a member show that the Caroline county delegate was an ardent supporter of prohibition legislation.

Parson's Grip Invoices Bible, Liquor, Songs

(Reprinted from Fort Worth *Star-Telegram*)

SHREVEPORT, Aug. 26.—In the midst of the Sunday service of the Farmerville Baptist Church Sunday,

Sheriff Pat Murphy of Union Parish entered the front door and advanced to the pulpit and arrested Rev. Raphael Dumas, negro clergyman.

Sheriff Murphy seized the parson's handbag, opened it and took therefrom one Bible, two hymn books and two quarts of corn whiskey.

Introspection *By P. A. Mc Swain*

"MAN that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble". (Job 14:1)

This melancholy truth finds an echo in every human heart; for divested of all the sophistry concerning it, human life is the most pathetic tragedy the universe has ever conceived.

Man boasts himself the proud possessor of a soul. But taking history at its face value man is seen to be the most brutal being in the whole scale of animal creation, literally sprinkling the earth with pale sleepers, victims of the relentless god of war, while millions have perished in excruciating torture, even in the name of religion.

Man prides himself on his ability to reason by use of the substance known as brain. But he forgets that the dog by use of the same substance can unerringly scent and follow the trail of an animal that has passed along five hours before, and that at last the worms get both.

Since time began, man has set himself the serious task of solving the great riddle of life. But all his efforts have turned to ashes in his hands; for neither the result of scientific research nor the discoveries of philosophy reveal anything concerning it, while the little mound of earth that marks the end of the journey mocks his puny triumphs.

Secret of Life Unknown

THE secret of life is not revealed by any of the processes known to man; and the only evidence we have that man has any pre-eminence above that of the beast is demonstrated by love, such as acts of mercy and tolerance. When the griefs, sufferings and disappointments of life become a fading memory and death lays hold upon the little throbbing heart, the only consolation to be had is the thought of any deeds of kindness that he may have scattered as he passed along the way.

Looking down the dim vista of nineteen centuries we find the record of a man who freely sacrificed His whole life, and all that life embraced, in loving service to the downtrodden, the outcast of earth. Not a single transgression could be laid at His door, nor was guile found in His mouth; His life established the ideal that draws like a magnet, and His death brought the hope of immortality. Yet in that dark hour of dissolution amidst the fading scenes of earth we find among His last utterances the agonizing cry, "My God! My God! why hast thou forsaken me?"

What then must be the last hour for the heedless, the ungodly who live their lives for self alone?

But did Jesus die in vain? Surely His sacrifice is to some now, and later will be to all, available for salvation. Thank God for the assurance of His Word that Jesus' resurrection is a guarantee of coming times of restitution and the restoration of all that was lost when Adam plunged our race into sin and death! And still, for Christ's kingdom we humbly wait.

Exploration of North Pole Region

IT HAS been thought that we were nearing the end of the glacial period, and that the climate of the entire earth was to become more moderate—the north warming, the south cooling. We believe this yet; but Captain Donald B. McMillan, who has returned from a fifteen months' exploration of the Arctic region, brings some new ideas relative to this.

Mr. McMillan's observations, reaching over a period of sixteen years, incline him toward the belief that we are entering another glacial period; for the ice caps and glaciers of the far north are increasing in thickness and are moving southward.

Other discoveries made by Mr. McMillan corroborate the Bible record that there were no cold, barren, and uninhabitable areas upon the earth prior to the Noachian Flood. Enormous

coal deposits, twenty-five feet thick, a few hundred miles from the North Pole, and eight hundred miles beyond the reach of any transportation facilities (except sleds), were found. As a result of this, the explorer claims that that region once had a very different climate from what it now has, and he thinks that the polar axis of the earth has materially changed. He found clam shells on the tops of hills, 1200 feet above the sea level, proving that the hills were once under the water. And now, there are positive signs of the subsidence of great nd areas; for "the entire coast is sinking", he says.

Our opinion, however, is that we are not in a new glacial period, but gradually getting out of the first and only one that shall ever be. Prior to the Flood the earth was a sort of hothouse, canopied with vapors of water through which the sun's heat was equably distributed. These vapors gradually condensed and finally gravitated upon the earth, causing the great Deluge, the centrifugal force of the earth's rotary motion compelling the precipitation at the poles. The earth, now having the sun shining directly upon it, warmed up at the equator, and cooled rapidly at the poles. The ice in the polar regions was not formed during centuries, but during a few days.

Physical changes are unquestionably still going on in the earth; and as the frigid zones thaw out, on the surface by the warm waters of the Japan and Mexican Gulf streams, and beneath by the internal fires which are believed to exist, we may expect the earth to buckle and twist and heave and sigh in these convulsions of nature until all the ice is disgorged and the earth settles into the peaceful equilibrium of a perfect poise.

Neither has the earth changed materially the axis of its polarity. The North Star and other stars are in motion, and no doubt change their relative position, not only to our earth but to our entire solar system. But the motion of all our planets with their polar inclinations (with the possible exception of Uranus) incline us to the view that our present axial relation to the sun is as it always has been.

God has manifested too great an interest in the human family by sending His Son Jesus into the world to redeem and, presently, in the Messianic kingdom, to restore the race to the pristine perfection of Adam and Eve in a world beautified earth-wide like Eden, to permit a comet to shatter it, or another glacial period to freeze it up, or the sun to cool sufficiently to devitalize it. We should not be afraid—either for our children or for our children's children.

Religious Persecution in Russia

MR. WILBUR K. THOMAS, who was head of the Quaker Relief Commission to Russia, says that the only religious persecution there has been in Russia is that the Government officials have gone around and gathered up the sacred bones of John the Baptist and St. James; and that when they had finished the job they had enough bones to make 200 men. This has hurt the regular religious trade seriously; for the common people had been previously taught that the bones were genuine.

But Mr. Thomas insists that while religious fraud has been made more difficult, yet there are many religious sects in Russia; and that he asked representatives of several of them whether they had been interfered with in any way by the Soviet and they stated that they had not. Moreover, Mr. Thomas stated that this was their answer without an exception.

On the other hand Mr. John Spargo, famous Socialist, states that today in Soviet Russia a child may not attend the Soviet schools if he attends church or Sunday school, and that children are expelled from the State schools if they do not admit that they are atheists. The revolution in Russia is the French Revolution right over again in all its phases.

"The earth shall brighten with gladness,
With the rising of the day.
And envy, hate and bitterness
With the night shall pass away.

"A better day is dawning!
The day long since foretold,
When the Golden Rule of the Master
Supplants the rule of Gold."

A Preacher Prostitutes His Profession

RALPH CONNOR is supposed to be the name of a man. He is the author of "The Sky Pilot," "The Patrol of the Sun Dance Trail," "The Sky Pilot in No Man's Land," etc.

A sky pilot is one who is supposed to know the way of salvation; but in reality he is a pious hypocrite posing in the livery of sanctimony, disguising himself as a Christian. A sky pilot is of the tribe Magi; and obsessed with pride and vainglory he sallies forth to win the plaudits of the World, the Flesh, and the Devil, and is unsatisfied in his insatiable greed until these plaudits are received. He cares nothing for the Lord Jesus, for the Word of Truth, nor for the spirit of the truth. What do the lowliness, the goodness, the gentleness, of the Man of Galilee mean to him! His cloak of religion serves only to fool the people.

In Winnipeg, Canada, there is a preacher by the name of Reverend C. W. Gordon. He is the pastor of St. Stephen's Church (Presbyterian). His annual salary from this congregation is $1.00—one dollar. Yes, a dollar a year; but read on.

Chaplain in Canadian Army

SOME extracts from the Manitoba *Free Press* must now serve us for a part of his war record.

(Date of issue appended at end of paragraphs.)

"While they were in Winnipeg the speaker [Dr. Gordon] felt certain that to many of these boys God had seemed but a name, but now they regarded Him as a great and real person, a very trustworthy friend. 'Our army,' he said in conclusion, 'is a deeply religious army.' "—January 4, 1917.

"Taking for his [Dr. Gordon's] text Luke 9.: 62, 'This teaching is applicable to Canada and its duty today.... War from a distance may well be a thing of glory; but near at hand war is an ugly thing, the commonplace of which are pain, dirt and death.... The red plowshare of war today is tearing through pleasant fields of life, bringing ruin upon the flowers and fruits of human lives and wrecking homes of many living things; and the teaching of the metaphor is that before Canada there is but one simply single duty, and for every man, woman and child in Canada that duty is to plow this tearing, terrible furrow of war straight through to the end.... They are convinced we are right in our aim at the first; they are convinced we are still right in pursuing the same end; and that end with all reverence we say is nothing less than the Kingdom of God.' "—January 15, 1917.

"Major Gordon said that before the war he was an anti-conscriptionist and pacifist; that he was still a pacifist but that he realized that the way to peace lead through the blood red paths of war. 'Everything,' said the speaker, 'should be subservient to carrying on of war. Things high, holy and sacred even should be considered of second importance.' He personally was not so much concerned about saving men's souls today as making them fit to fight and go help the matter through."—September 19, 1917.

"I [Dr. Gordon] believe the heart of Canada is wholly sound still for righteousness and this war, and still prepared to sacrifice." "A chaplain that doesn't make his men better fighting men isn't on his job.... It is wonderful to see how the men steady up when they realize God is with them."—November 14,1917.

Judged by His Fruit

THAT a preacher may prostitute his profession is entirely possible. It will be edifying to quote Luke 9: 62: "And Jesus said unto him, No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God."

In the context Jesus was pointing out the hardships that would attend one who undertook to be His follower. Every one knows that the life of Jesus from the time of His consecration was a stormy one. He was "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." He said that the way of life was difficult: 'Sit down first and count the cost.' Jesus was humble, meek, kind, and sympathetic. "If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." His argument plainly was: 'If any man makes up his mind to be a follower of mine, makes the start, and then turns back, he is not fit to be rewarded with heavenly glory.'

But Dr. Gordon applied it to Presbyterians, Methodists and Catholics in Canada taking up deadly firearms to kill off the Presbyterians, Methodists and Catholics in Germany. He says: "The metaphor is that before Canada there is but one simply single duty.... to plow this tearing, terrible furrow of war straight through to the end,... that end *with all reverence* we say is *nothing less than the kingdom of God.*"

Was there ever ranker blasphemy uttered—that the hateful murderous war, which he himself admits "is an ugly thing, the commonplace of which are pain, dirt and death," is man's agency for ushering in the kingdom of God on

earth! It is only partially paralleled by the blasphemy of the preachers who proclaim that the League of Nations is "the political expression of the kingdom of God on earth."

Dr. Gordon probably got the idea that his army "is a deeply religious army" because the boys gave his oratory respectful hearing. Yes; he has oratory. No matter what else he lacks, he probably has oratory to burn. A preacher must have oratory, and an author has the gift of speech. Ralph Connor and Rev. C. W. Gordon are one and the same. We now know that he has courage and honesty! We can tell by the fruits. Before the war he was an anti-conscriptionist. He changed his mind about that when the Canadian Government began to conscript its soldiers. Before the war he was a pacifist. But now he is one in name only. "Everything," says he, "should be subservient to carrying on of war"—that the way to peace leads through the blood red paths of war, that "things high, holy, and sacred even, should be considered of second importance."

World's Standard of Mentality

JUST how great this man is may never be known, but we will help somewhat. It is proverbially known that preachers' sons are bad ones, so young Gordon got a good start in life by being the son of his father, the Rev. Gordon, being born 64 years ago. He went to public schools in Glengarry; Harrington High School, St. Mary's, Ontario; Toronto University; Knox College, receiving there the degree of D. D.; at Queen's University, Kingston, L L. D.; and at Glasgow, D. D.

Dr. Gordon had put his hand to the plow as an anti-conscriptionist, and turned back to join hands with the devil in the fiercest war ever known. His war promotions are as follows: Made chaplain 79th Cameron Highlanders, went with C. E. F. as chaplain of the 43rd Batt.; Cameron Highlanders as captain; May 1915 made senior chaplain of Canadian forces, rank major; proceeded to France 1916 as senior chaplain of 9th Brigade, B. E. F. (Canadian). He was attached to the British Mission to the United States and Canada 1917-1918.

Before the war Dr. Gordon had also put his hand to the plow as a pacifist; but from this war record he demonstrates the fact that he is a pacifist in camouflage, hence turned back again. With the letters he might place before and after his name, we know positively that he is unfit for the kingdom of God—unless he becomes converted.

According to the world's standard Reverend C. W. Gordon, D. D. LL.D., alias Ralph Connor, would measure up pretty well with many of its preachers and warriors. He is some mixer. He is of the world, and the world loves its own. "The friendship of the world is enmity with God. Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God."—James 4:4.

The grandstand applause is seen in the following, taken from the Canadian *Home Journal* of June 1924:

"The parson described by Goldsmith, who was 'passing rich on forty pounds a year', will hardly be envied by many modern clergymen, but even today there is at least one minister of religion whose salary is considerably less than this amount. Indeed, it is probably the smallest salary in the world. This pastor is the Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, better known as 'Ralph Connor', the author of 'The Sky Pilot' and other famous novels. He is the minister of a Presbyterian church at Winnipeg, but finds so much of his time taken up with outside engagements that an associate clergyman has been appointed to carry on while he is away from home. This associate gets the lion's share of the salary, the novelist being content with the modest stipend of a dollar a year for his services to the church."

A reader of THE GOLDEN AGE in Winnipeg writes:

"The high salaries paid to Dr. Gordon and his associate must have pretty well 'broken' the church up; for according to one of the local papers, they had to sell the church-house, an establishment kept for the purpose of instructing 'whosoever will' in the arts of basketball, boxing, billiards, etc., the performances and playing being plainly visible to those who passed by. The indebtedness of the church was $80,000. The building brought $45,000."

The Wonders of Publicity

PERHAPS Dr. Gordon, alias Connor, would be glad to tell the world that his salary from the St. Stephen's church is only one dollar per annum. It represents a great sacrifice for the Master—supposedly so! We must remember that Dr. Gordon, alias Connor, receives royalties from the sale of his many fiction books. This is as it should be, but we are unable to figure out how a preacher can write numerous books on fiction.

But another item concerning where Dr. Gordon, alias Connor, got his money is not so liberally blown to the winds: It reveals the secret why he turned conscriptionist, and remains a pacifist in camouflage. It follows:

Canadian Press Despatch, to the Manitoba *Free Press*, Winnipeg, May 23, 1924. "Ottawa, May 22.—Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) of Winnipeg, was paid $14,678 for his services as captain and chaplain in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. The amount paid to his dependent was $2,962 during this period, making a total payment of $17,640. Dr. Gordon served for four years, three months, and twenty-eight days. A part of the time he was engaged in delivering addresses at patriotic meetings throughout Canada and the United States. The information in regard to his services was given in the House of Commons in answer to a question by William Duff (Liberal, Lunenburg)."

A Modern "Alexander the Coppersmith"

THE most despicable, devilish, and heathenish part that Dr. Gordon, alias Connor, had to play in the World War is yet to follow. For receiving such a handsome reward from the Government for preaching young men into the war, making of his church a recruiting station, and sanctifying war by telling the soldiers that they would go to heaven if they died on the battlefield, he surely thought that he had to earn his money. Diabolically and with fiendish enthusiasm he went before the Canadian Government, and persuaded it to cause the arrest and imprisonment of Bible Students if they had anything in their possession bearing the imprint of the WATCH TOWER BIBLE & TRACT SOCIETY, even though it might be nothing more desperate than a Bible or a hymn book.

As samples of how his wishes were carried out, on November 8, 1918, at Iroquois Falls, Ontario, A. R. Wood, Peter Wood, Thomas Phillips, Mrs. A. E. Holland, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. McCurdy, and Mrs. Acheson were fined $100 each for holding a prayer-meeting. The Bibles seized at this meeting, together with the Bible study textbooks, were all burned in the furnace by order of the trial judge, J. K. Ebbitt, a member of the Church of England. At Victoria, British Columbia, A. Sutherland was jailed three months for having a Bible study textbook in his possession.

These outrages became epidemic throughout Canada and quickly spread to the United States, resulting in one of the greatest waves of bigotry, intolerance, beatings, fines and imprisonments, tarrings and featherings ever known in history.

After his conversion, St. Paul was an humble Christian and would harm no one. He had Christ's spirit. As a Christian he had his opponents. He was beaten, imprisoned and otherwise ill treated because of his faith. He speaks of one, thus: "Alexander the coppersmith did me much evil: the Lord reward him according to his works: of whom be thou ware also; for he hath withstood our words." (2 Timothy 4:15) When people learn what true Christianity is they will beware of all such men.

The firebrands of hate and persecution that swept the North American continent during 1918 can properly be laid at the doors of the apostate clergy; and these, waiting for the chance to pounce upon the defenseless Bible Students, seized their opportunity when this one man Gordon, alias Connor, opened the way. This was made possible from the fact that the British Government (Church of England) had honeycombed both Canada and the United States with a gigantic police force known as the Council of Defense.

While Bible Students are perfectly willing that "the Lord reward him according to his works", yet it would seem certain that some visible retributive punishments should be meted out; and this may be manifested by a general disregard for the clergy as a class.

"But still, wherever His steps they led,
The Lord in sorrow bent down His head;
And from under the heavy foundation stones
The Son of Mary heard bitter groans.

"And in church and palace and judgment hall
He marked great fissures that rent the wall,
And opened wider and yet more wide,
As the living foundation heaved and sighed."

"Have ye founded your thrones and altars, then,
On the bodies and souls of living men?
And think ye that building shall endure
Which shelters the noble and crushes the poor?

Paradise on Earth

[Radiocast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by J. F. Rutherford.]

IN MY last lecture here, I submitted the Scriptural proof that God created man perfect; that in His due time God will restore the obedient ones of mankind to that original perfection. It therefore becomes of vital interest to know where the home of the perfect man will be. It is manifest that in order to be in harmony with his perfect organism, a perfect man would need a perfect home, that which is pleasing to the eye and a joy to the soul.

It is true that the Scriptures show that a few of the human race, because of faithfulness during the Gospel Age, will be changed at the first resurrection from human to spirit beings. The Scriptures definitely show that these will be a very small number. It seems strange, then, that intelligent men, who claim to be teachers of the Bible, have so long held before the people the thought that the only hope of salvation is to go to heaven; and that all those who do not find eternal life in heaven must be eternally tormented in some place beneath the earth. These have passed by entirely the great array of scriptures that show that the habitation of mankind in general will be on the earth. Bearing upon this point it is of very great importance to know what kind of home Adam, the perfect man created by God, had and possessed. It would be reasonable to expect that the Creator would provide that perfect man a home in harmony with his perfection. The Scriptures leave no doubt as to this, but clearly state:

"And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed. And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil. And a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads. The name of the first is Pison: that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold; and the gold of that land is good: there is bdellium and the onyx stone. And the name of the second river is Gihon; the same is it that compasseth the whole land of Ethiopia. And the name of the third river is Hiddekel: that is it which goeth toward the east of Assyria. And the fourth river is Euphrates. And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it, and to keep it. And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."—Genesis 2: 8-17.

Meaning of Names Significant

EVERY name Jehovah gives to a place has a deep significance. The word "Eden" means a garden, pleasant, delicate, a place of pleasure and delight. Eden, in fact, was the finished part of the earth and the only finished part. When God pronounced the curse upon man He said to him concerning the remainder of the earth: "Cursed is the ground for thy sake." This word here rendered "cursed" means unfinished. God left the rest of the earth unfinished so that man would have employment, and this has been a great blessing to mankind.

Since God had finished Eden, the proof is clear that Eden was perfectly beautiful beyond the description of human words, because all the creation of God is perfect, and so His Word declares. (Deuteronomy 32: 4) We can think of the most beautiful spot on earth that man's eye in modern times has yet beheld, and know that Eden was even more beautiful than that. The word "Eden" means a paradise; and the word used by our Lord when He said to the thief, 'Thou shalt be in paradise,' means Eden, the garden of the Lord. The clergy have long told us, therefore, that Eden or Paradise is in heaven; yet they have not had any scripture upon which to base this conclusion.

The Location of Eden

WHERE then was the original garden of Eden? A careful examination of the Scriptures leaves little doubt as to its location. The Scriptures are definite that Eden was in the vicinity of the head of the River Euphrates. The River Euphrates flows from the mountainous district of Armenia into the Persian Gulf, and is made up of four tributaries. It rises in the vivinity of Mt. Ararat, which mountain was on the eastern border of Eden, as the Scriptures

clearly indicate. There is nothing to warrant the conclusion that Eden was in a plain; but the proof is overwhelming that it was in the valley, surrounded by high mountains, and that it was accessible only from the east. (Genesis 3:24) Take a map, and look at the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, in the present land of Armenia, in the mountainous section, and you have approximately the location of the garden of Eden, the cradle of the human race.

When God began the execution of His judgment against Adam and Eve, He drove them out of Eden, so that they could not have access to the tree of life; and He set cherubim and a flaming sword turning in every direction to keep them away from Eden.—Genesis 3:24.

Beyond all question of doubt Eden, the garden of the Lord, was on earth. Therefore the question is settled beyond a doubt that if Paradise is restored it will be on earth. Eden was made for man, and man was placed therein. Eden was Paradise. Man is of the earth, earthy. This is definitely stated in the Scriptures. (1 Corinthians 15:47) Man is not spirit; therefore he could not inhabit a spiritual realm. When the few of the human race who are to be changed to spirit nature are changed from human to spirit beings, then they will be in the spirit realm. The Lord plainly says in His Word, through the prophet Isaiah: "I have made the earth, and created man upon it. I, even my hands, have stretched out the heavens, and all their host have I commanded.... God himself that formed the earth and made it; he hath established it, he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited."—Isaiah 45:12, 18.

The earth was never cursed. It did not sin; therefore there was no occasion to curse it. The earth was left unfinished outside of Eden, Eden alone being a sample of what God would make the whole earth when it is brought up to the standard which it shall be. It has been a blessed thing for imperfect man, however, to have something to do and to put forth an effort to beautify the earth. This he has done, to his pleasure and profit.

Restoration of Paradise World-wide

IT IS here interesting now to notice scriptures which prove that God purposes to make the earth beautiful beyond the description of human words, a Paradise for perfect man. His prophet wrote: "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." (Psalm 24:1) Then what God intends to do for man concerning the earth is indicated by the same prophet, who wrote: "What man is he that feareth the Lord? him shall he teach in the way that he shall choose. His soul shall dwell at ease; and his seed shall inherit the earth." (Psalm 25:12, 13) That the earth is intended only for those who are obedient to God and that those who are evil doers shall be cut off, is definitely shown by the scriptures which read: "For evil doers shall be cut off: but those that wait upon the Lord, they shall inherit the earth"; "But the meek shall inherit the earth, and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace"; "For such as be blessed of him shall inherit the earth; and they that be cursed of him shall be cut off." (Psalm 37:9, 11, 22) Then the Prophet shows that those who try to do right during the time of stress, such as the world is now passing through, will have special favors, when he says: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in the time of trouble. The Lord will preserve him, and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth; and thou wilt not deliver him unto the will of his enemies."—Psalm 41:1, 2.

Heretofore I have pointed out from the Scriptures how that faithful men of Israel who proved loyal to the Lord would be the rulers on the earth; as we read: "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth." (Psalm 45:16) As the human race begins to be restored, before the millions of dead return to the earth, it will be necessary for some space to be cultivated on earth, to be made productive; and God has promised that it shall be thus: "Then shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless us."—Psalm 67:6.

Toil to Vanish with Restoration

MANKIND has always been required to toil with thorns and thistles, and to overcome many difficulties in order to produce his food. But it will not be thus when restoration is well under way; for, says the Prophet: "The wilderness, and the solitary places, shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing; the glory of

Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon; they shall see the glory of the Lord, and the excellency of our God. Then shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing: for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert. And the parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water: in the habitations of dragons, where each lay, shall be grass, with reeds and rushes."—Isaiah 35:1, 2, 6, 7.

"For ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace: the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree: and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off."—Isaiah 55:12, 13.

One who has visited the Imperial Valley of Southern California can have some small conception of what the fulfilment of these scriptures means. Less than a quarter of a century ago the Imperial Valley was a desert waste. Not even a coyote could cross its parched sands and live. There was no living creature in it, aside from horned toads. The Colorado river was turned out of its course and irrigation ditches sent the waters through the Valley; and today the valley is doubtless the most productive part of the earth's surface, yielding its increase more wonderfully than any other land.

Man and His Home Made Beautiful

IN God's own due time He will make it not only possible but certain that the vast desert wastes of Africa and other parts of the earth shall blossom as the rose, and shall yield an abundance for the benefit of man. As the earth continues to increase in beauty, and as the people are restored to health and happiness, they will bless the name of the Lord, as the prophet says: "And blessed be his glorious name for ever: and let the whole earth be filled with his glory." (Psalm 72:19) The people will increase in knowledge concerning the Lord, and His glory will shine out in all the earth; because man being restored, and his home being made beautiful, shall be a reflection of the goodness of God, and peace and joy shall reign.

The Prophet thus puts it: "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy kingdom: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." (Isaiah 11:9) Looking to that happy time the same Prophet writes: "The whole earth is at rest, and is quiet: they break forth into singing." (Isaiah 14:7) This same Prophet refers to the earth as God's footstool, saying, "Thus saith the Lord, The heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool."—Isaiah 66:1.

Then through His same prophet God says, concerning the earth: "The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of my sanctuary; and I will make the place of my feet glorious." (Isaiah 60:13) This glorious place shall be man's habitation. It shall be his inheritance, which God has provided for man, and which He will grant those who are teachable and obedient. It was Jesus who said: "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth."

The major portion of the earth's surface today lies a desert waste, untilled. Jehovah, speaking through His prophet as to the restoration during the reign of Christ, says: "Thus saith the Lord God, In the day that I shall have cleansed you from all your iniquities, I will also cause you to dwell in the cities, and the wastes shall be builded. And the desolate land shall be tilled, whereas it lay desolate in the sight of all that passed by. And they shall say, This land that was desolate is become like the garden of Eden; and the waste, and desolate, and ruined cities, are become fenced, and are inhabited."—Ezekiel 36:33-35.

Jesus said to the dying thief: "Today I say to thee, Thou shalt be with me in paradise." Jesus is the great invisible King, and will rule the earth through His faithful representatives, the faithful worthies of old. Seeing now that the earth is to be made an Edenic Paradise, and that the dead will be resurrected and given a trial for life and the obedient ones restored, that man is to have a perfect government and dwell in peace and happiness, now we can appreciate the words of Jesus when He said to the thief: "Thou shalt be with me in paradise."

Eden May Be Preserved

IT MAY not be out of place to ask: What became of the garden of Eden? Scriptural proof is that it was surrounded by very high

mountains, that it was accessible only from the east, that it is and was in the vicinity of Mount Ararat, and that Mount Ararat was the site upon which Noah's ark landed, and which has since been hidden under perpetual snow. It does not seem reasonable that the Lord would have destroyed Eden; but it seems more reasonable that the Lord would have preserved it so that in His due time He will exhibit it to man.

Through His prophet Job God said: "Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow?" (Job 38:22) Doubtless Eden is one of the treasures of the snow preserved by the Lord in perpetual snow and ice. The inspired writer of the Scriptures declares that with the second presence of the Lord He will bring to light the hidden things of darkness. (1 Corinthians 4:5) The Lord Jesus himself said: "For nothing is secret that shall not be made manifest; neither anything hid that shall not be known."—Luke 8:17.

In the light of these scriptures it is reasonable for us to conclude that when God has restored man and brought the earth to an Edenic paradise, and all wickedness is eliminated, and everything in the earth is in harmony with God, then He will unseal the secret treasures of the snow and exhibit to restored man his original perfect home. Amongst those restored, who shall behold the glories and beauties thereof, will be Adam. And the whole earth then will be likened to the garden of Eden. Eden shall be the joy of man, and all the people in the earth will be joyful and happy. Then mankind will appreciate the love of God, and will sing the praises of Jehovah and His beloved Son, Christ Jesus. This song of praise, wafted on the breezes, will be caught up by the angels, and the other heavenly creatures, until every creature in heaven and in earth and even the very elements of the earth shall be singing the Hallelujah chorus to the glory of God. Then will be fully realized the goodness of God, and the creatures shall be saying, "Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints."

A restored race, a restored home, with peace and joy and endless happiness filling every heart; with their loved ones with them; with no fear of ever being separated again; with everything in the earth being to the Lord's glory, earth then will indeed be a paradise, a fit place for perfect man to dwell in complete harmony with God.

Civilization *By Don Wilson Farran*

(Reprint from *The Railroad Telegrapher*)

Stained with the blood of their brothers,
The races of men vaunt their pride;
Skull on a totem pole, scalp at a belt,
And a curse on the men who died!

Lust, and the call of revenge,
Loot, and the horror of might;
And over all a pestilence,
A lingering death, a blight.

Stone-men who fashioned with water-drops
A hammer to maim and kill;
Savage hordes who swung far south
To conquer a Roman hill.

Power, and the love of self,
Strength, and the urge to destroy;
And running through the veins of men
The ruins of gutted Troy.

Knights in armor who rode away,
Smug in their coat of mail;
Black-bearded men with Holy Cross,
Seeking a madman's Grail.

Spoils, in the name of religion,
Thieves, with the banner of God;
Spreading the plague to foreign lands.
Infesting an alien sod!

Empires wielded by doddering men
And a woman—to make them smile;
An infant giant's maniac dream
Left rotting on Elba's isle.

Genius—the weakness of flesh,
Pomp—uncontrolled desire,
Making the world a hut of straw
To burn on a despot's fire!

Red with the blood of a million souls,
The races of men yet kill;
Skull on a totem pole, scalp at a belt,
And Christ hung high on a hill!

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

[344]The apostle Paul declares that he was made a minister, according to the gift of God, that he should preach to the nations the unsearchable riches of Christ, "and to make all see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ: to the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be [made] known by the church the manifold wisdom of God, according to the eternal purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord." (Ephesians 3:7-11) Thus we see that this great mystery is the Christ, and that for six thousand years Jehovah has been preparing for, developing and completing this great mystery; and that when completed, He will use the Christ as His prophet, priest, and king to minister unto the people, to rule over the people, and to bless the people, according to His promise.

[345]The Apostle declares that the whole creation is groaning and travailing in pain, waiting for the manifestation of this great mystery. (Romans 8:19-22) The people do not know for what they are waiting. But when the great mystery is complete and Messiah's kingdom set up, then God will bring His long-promised blessings to mankind, and ultimately His will shall be done upon earth as it is done in heaven.

[346]Suppose your dearest friend and benefactor is away on a long journey and you expect him to return, because when he went away he promised to come again; suppose that since that time you have been looking, hoping and praying for his return, and that you were informed that he had arrived. Such news would fill your very soul with joy and you could not keep from singing.

[347]A friend is one who loves you all the time; one who even without your knowing it makes a great sacrifice in order that you might be the recipient of some real good. The greatest friend that you have had, or any one else has had, is the Lord Jesus; for He left all of His riches and glory, became a man, and laid down His life in ignominious death in order that all men might have one fair and full opportunity for the blessings of life everlasting.—John 15:13.

[348]The facts show that nineteen hundred years ago, Jesus went away on a long journey, even into heaven itself; that when He went away He promised His disciples that He would return and that, when returning, those who loved His appearing would receive many precious gifts. If the facts show that this precious Friend has returned and we begin to see that all the fond hopes of Christians are about to be realized and that even the world is soon to be blessed, what unspeakable joy this brings! Those who have watched and waited for His coming necessarily break forth in singing the praises of the Lord. In this chapter we hope to prove the fact of the Lord's return, how He returns, when and for what purpose, and that He has already come.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Give one of the reasons why St. Paul was made a minister. Quote his words. ¶ 345.

The mystery class is known by what other titles? and what will be the office of the mystery class, the Christ, in the future? ¶ 345.

How will God use this mystery class for the benefit of the people in the future? ¶ 346.

What effect is produced upon one by the return of a very dear friend long absent? ¶ 347.

Define the term "friend". ¶ 348.

Who is mankind's dearest friend, and why? ¶ 348.

How long since Jesus journeyed to a far country? and what did he say about returning? ¶ 349.

If the facts show that this dear friend has returned for the blessing of mankind, what effect should this have upon those who have been expecting his return? ¶ 349.

Would his return constitute one of the strings upon the harp of God? ¶ 349.

In Memorium

"One more fond look on those beloved features,
And then the slow, sad journey was begun.
We thought of all the journeys he had taken,
And now had come the last, the final one!
The setting sun had left a ray of glory;
The evening star was setting overhead,
As in the silent tomb we laid him
And left him there, our own beloved dead."

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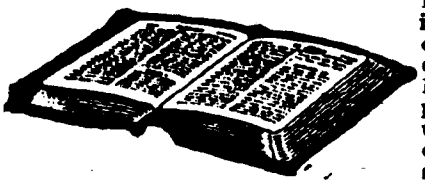
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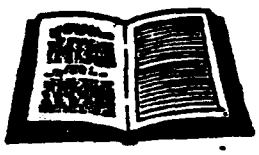
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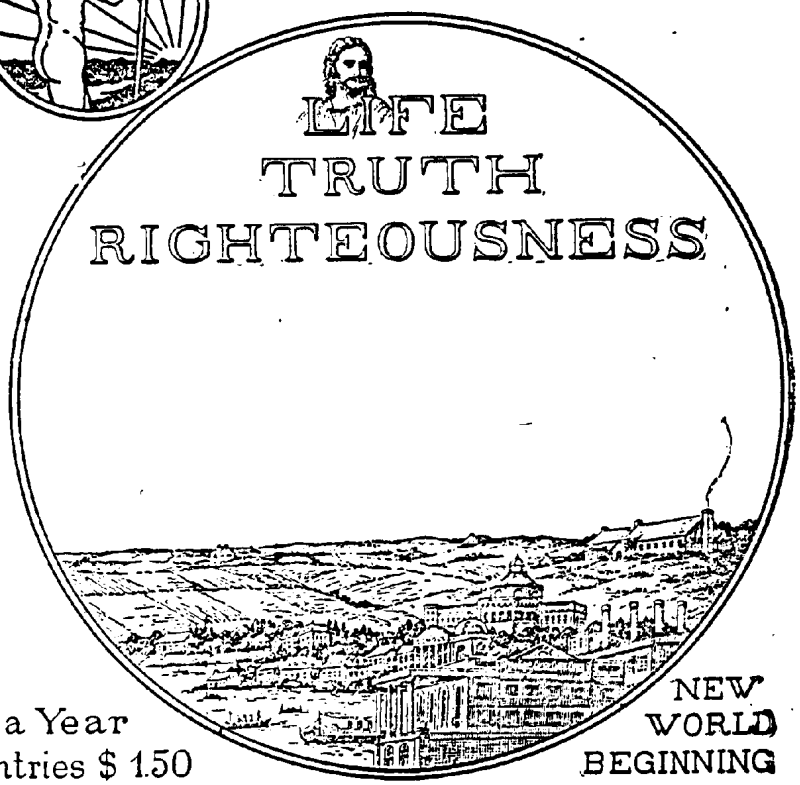
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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Labor and Economics

A Glimpse at the World News 67
Unemployment in the United States 67
Cost of Reorganizing a Railroad 67

Social and Educational

Annual Cost of Crime in the United States 67
Items Relative to Population 67
The Bobbed Hair Craze 68
Girl Contestants in Athletics 68
Important Radio Conference at Washington 103
Secretary Hoover's Address 103
Expert Engineers Present 107
Judge Rutherford's Address 108
Radio Is God-Given 110
Program of Broadcasting 126

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

Items Concerning Automobiles 100
After New York's Motor Maniacs 117

Political—Domestic and Foreign

Symptoms of World Sickness 101
Southern and Eastern Europe 101
Will the Earth Ever Learn the Hymn of Peace? (Cartoon) . . 112

Agriculture and Husbandry

The Other Animals 113

Travel and Miscellany

Home-Made Rainbows 111

Religion and Philosophy

Others May—We Can Not 102
Orthodoxy or Heresy—Which? 118
Should Get Back to the Bible 119
That Ministerial "Call" 123
Letter from the Apostle Paul (?) 123
Studies in "The Harp of God" 127

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A Glimpse at the World News

[Radiocast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor]

Labor and Economics

AFTER a five-year study of unemployment, the Russell Sage Foundation reports what everybody knows to be the truth; namely, that taking one year with another, from ten to twelve percent of the workers of the United States are out of work during some part of the year. The Foundation hopes for some public employment agency in America similar to those which have been for many years in existence in Germany, where workingmen may register and may confidently look for employment without the necessity of paying out fees to employment sharks. On October 1 there were 300,000 men and women out of employment in New York city.

Arthur Brisbane says that ten thousand years from now, those then living can learn all they will ever wish to know about our civilization in the story of Andreas Friedrinsk, sixty-eight years old, who had been a hard and honest worker for sixty years, and who killed himself because he was worn out, could find no employment, and was destitute.

Mrs. Mary Koledo, 727 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, compelled to go out to work and unable to endure the thought of her two-year-old child remaining all day in a day nursery, finally decided, after crying about the matter several nights, to give her child away to persons who would be kind to the child and who would give her the advantages of a good education. Our advice would have been for her to keep the child. In the school of adversity, under the sunshine of a mother's love, a child would learn more valuable lessons than can ever be gained from books.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is conducting an investigation to find out why, a few years ago, it cost only 32c per thousand dollars to reorganize the Southern Railroad; whereas, it cost $7.43 per thousand dollars to bring about a reorganization more recently of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system. An inquiry developed that the lawyers exacted for their services $500 per day when they worked a full day, or $65 per hour when they worked by the hour. Compared with the wages which common people receive, these charges are, of course, exorbitant.

Social Item

THE fiftieth annual convention of American bankers expresses itself as staggered at the annual cost of crime in the United States, amounting to $3,500,000,000. We have a suggestion as to how they can reduce this: Let them *not* undertake hereafter to crowd the United States Government into wars in France, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, or elsewhere.

Let them cease to finance sugar steals, and every other kind of steal. Most of all, let them discontinue their attempts to crowd the United States Government into the World Court or into the League of Nations, the object of which, on *their* part, is the cancellation of the debt of $12,000,000,000 owed to the American *people* by Europe, so that the $3,000,000,000 loaned by these same bankers to European nations, and now practically a worthless investment, may be brought up to par.

Somerset, Vermont, township is fading away. It did boast of twenty-seven citizens of all ages in the census of 1920. It then had ten voters; now it has but two. The Secretary of State of Vermont has been appealed to for a decision as to what is best to be done under the circumstances. The rural districts of Vermont have largely been taken over by wealthy New Yorkers who live there only two months a year. Hence the population of the state remains stationary or declines.

Aviators who have crossed the United States

from one coast to the other report themselves as greatly inpressed with the immensity of lonely, isolated territory beneath. The population is practically all strung along the railroads. Away from the railroads there are hardly any signs of life.

The Jewish Year Book shows that in New York city alone there are now more than 1,500,000 Jews. Chicago and Philadelphia each have over 200,000 Hebrews; while Cleveland, Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Newark and Detroit each have 50,000 or more. The Jews are to be found in large numbers wherever business is good, and they are not to be found where business is bad.

Business men are complaining that the wars in China, Honduras, Brazil, Ecuador, and Chile are hurting business, and for that reason they are in favor of peace. This discovery of business men that war is a curse and a nuisance and ought to be abolished, is a valuable one. It is almost as valuable in its way as the discovery by the preachers, five years after the war was over, that war is un-Christian and should not be encouraged.

Transportation Items

IT IS generally supposed that Lieutenant Smith, commander of the American 'round the-world flight, is a man of iron nerve, unmoved in the face of the greatest dangers; but he met his Waterloo at San Diego. His mother rushed up to him and was kissing him all over his face. This would have been all right if the old man had kept out of it; but his dad reached for him, and planted a smack on his ear, the only place he could reach. This was too much for Smith, and he broke down and cried.

It seems incredible that the Ford Company should have manufactured and distributed over 10,000,000 machines, and should be able to put forward truthfully the claim that it constitutes the greatest transportation system in the world; i. e., greater than either the Pennsylvania or the New York Central railroad systems. In 1924 there were registered in America 15,552,077 automobiles, or one for every seven persons in the country.

Deaths caused by automobiles have now reached the astounding number, in the United States, of 1400 per month. The speeds of vehicles in the streets continue to increase. Nearly every village and city has signs: "Speed limit 15 miles an hour." But apparently no automobile driver pays the least attention to them; for speeds of 25 to 30 miles an hour in crowded city streets are matters of every-day occurrence. 17,000 persons hurled into death every year is certainly an intolerable situation. At present most jurors drive automobiles, and it is hard to secure indictments and still harder to secure convictions.

Sundry American Items

THE "Physical Culture ...gazine" has collected the opinion of several authorities all of whom agree that the bobbed hair craze is sure to lead to baldness, sooner or later. The reason for this is that human hair is like a tube sealed at the free end. When the hair is cut, the oils which are the life of the hair become dissipated. The reason why men grow bald so quickly is that they have their hair cut so frequently and, in addition, wear tightly fitting hats, which cut off the circulation of the scalp. The reason why women, hitherto, have had such beautiful hair is that they have not cut it; and the twisting and folding of the hair has helped to retain the natural oil. Many women have turned against the fashion of bobbing the hair, and are letting their hair grow again.

The Boston University Athletic Committee has decided that all girl contestants for athletic honors in that institution must stop smoking, must sleep eight hours each night, and must obtain at least seven hours outdoor exercise, weekly. Moreover, hereafter they are to be allowed but once a day, in the morning only, just one cup of tea or coffee, which some refer to as poison.

Mount Shasta, the pride of California, which can be seen on the northbound trip by rail from 4 a. m. to 4 p. m. en route from Sacramento to Portland, has had a cave-in, the walls of Mud Creek Canyon having collapsed for a distance of eight miles.

Talk about "stepping on it"! In the great storm which ravaged southern Wisconsin, the tornado removed the roof from Frank Hedler's barn, lifted an 1800 pound bull out of the barn, carried it over two fields, and buried it head first, deep enough so that only the hindquarters and the tail were visible.

Symptoms of World Sickness

FREDERICK R. COUDERT, international lawyer, just returned from Europe, states that the Balkans are seething with discontent, that no one seems satisfied, and that Hungary is likely to have war with Rumania. He thinks that Germany will make the first two reparation payments on the Dawes Plan to get the British out of Cologne and the French out of the territory they are holding; and that then payments will stop, and the real troubles will begin.

A writer in the New York *Times* analyzes the military conditions throughout the world and arrives at the logical result that outside of Japan there is not, except in Europe, an army capable of aggression. He points out that the peace-time strength of the Allies in Europe today is twenty-five percent larger than were the armies of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey in 1914. Today, the Allies have 2,000,000 soldiers under arms, against 200,000 soldiers of the Central Powers, a superiority of ten to one. We quote a pungent paragraph from his articles:

"The crux of this whole question of land disarmament is thus to be found in Europe. It is from Europe that the rest of the world has derived at once its munitions and its mind for war. Disarm Europe, and you relieve the tension along the frontiers of India, you deprive the tuchuns of China of their imported guns and ammunition, and you arrest the training of colored troops in Africa. Europe is the headquarters of war, and without Europe war within our time must be merely a local disorder."

Japan's successful insistence at the League of Nations arbitration conference that the exclusion by one country of immigrants from another must be considered outside of the field of arbitration, has led the French newspapers to predict an early outbreak of war between America and Japan.

Japan has been suffering from a rapidly-spreading plague of meningitis, taking the form of sleeping sickness. Most of those affected are over sixty years of age, with deaths in about half the cases. At one time the deaths reached nearly a thousand a day.

Northern and Western Europe

ENGLAND has endured the throes of a general election, the Tories having most unwisely, we think, made Mr. MacDonald's position as premier untenable.

In the city of Lille, France, a stake was so driven into the ground as to cut an electric power cable supplying four big factories. An elephant was tied to the stake, and suddenly became the busiest elephant in France. He rushed madly about, tugging frantically at his chain. In a few minutes up came the stake, and the elephant suddenly became calm.

Four factories were put out of commission by the loss of the electric current which had passed through the nervous system of the elephant. The elephant did not seem to be any the worse after taking the electric cure in this dramatic fashion. In the same city, on the previous day a mouse had caused a short circuit in the central electric generative plant, causing a $25,000 fire, and throwing half the city into darkness.

With ten passengers aboard and with their baggage as well as with mails for London, a French airplane has made the trip from Paris to London, 245 miles, in one hour and forty-seven minutes. It is hard for an American to realize that the capitals of these two great countries are so close together.

The largest restaurant in the world is at Lyons Corners, London. It has four floors and basement, seats 4,000 guests at one time, and feeds an average of 12,500 people a day.

At Luzerne, Switzerland, is a wooden bridge 600 feet long, built in the year 1333. This bridge is still in use. In the middle of the bridge is a tower, which was used as a prison for 360 years.

In Bern, Switzerland, the sidewalks are all under cover, making one line of arches. Markets and display cases are on the outside of the sidewalk.

Southern and Eastern Europe

IN VENICE, the pigeons are fed regularly each day at 9 o'clock and at 2. Near the place where they are fed is a campanile in which the hours of the day have been struck for five centuries. Immediately when the clock strikes the hours of 9 and 2, the pigeons come by the thousands to the place where they are fed; but they pay no attention to the clock as it strikes the other hours of the day.

Realizing that his hold on Italy is slipping because he cannot control the Fascisti organization of which he is the head, Premier Mussolini is now seeking to retain his grip upon the peo-

ple by erecting in Rome the tallest and largest skyscraper in the world. The building is designed to have a height of 1100 feet, divided into 88 floors. It is planned as a civic center, and besides 4500 rooms will house a huge theatre, a gymnasium, and 100 large halls. This building, if constructed, will be 308 feet higher than the Woolworth building, and 100 feet higher than the Eiffel tower.

Dr. Havichich, Minister of Jugoslavia, now in New York, reports that his country is recovering splendidly from the devastation caused by the war; that the railroads are being changed from narrow gauge to standard gauge. Jugoslavia produces a cement which so dries overnight that roads made of it can be used the next day.

John Hallowell, an American mining engineer, who has been for several years in the Caucasus, states that since the inauguration of Soviet rule in the Caucasus, tens of thousands have been deported to Siberia, all the churches have been transformed into clubs and dance halls, all opposition newspapers and magazines have been suppressed, taxes have been increased enormously; and that when the recent revolution broke out, fifty-four men who had been held in prison as hostages for months were executed.

A great windstorm on September 23 swept the waters of the Gulf of Finland over the city of Leningrad, washing away the wooden blocks with which the central part of Leningrad is paved. The storm did millions of dollars damage, and cost the lives of ten persons.

Others May—We Can Not *(Selected)*

IF GOD has called us to be really like Jesus, He will draw us into a life of crucifixion and humility and put upon us such demands of obedience that we will not be able to follow other people or to measure ourselves by other friends; and to many of us He will seem to permit other good people to do things which He will not permit us to do.

Other friends who seem very religious and useful may push themselves, pull wires, and work schemes to carry out their plans; but we can not. If we attempt it, we shall meet with such failure and rebuke from the Lord as to make us sorely penitent.

Others may boast of themselves, of their work, of their addresses or their writings; but the holy spirit will not permit us to do any such thing. If we begin it, we shall be led into some deep mortification that will make us despise ourselves and all our good works.

Others may be allowed to succeed in making money, or may have a legacy left to them, but it is likely God will keep us poor; for He wishes us to have something far better than gold, viz., a helpless dependence on Him, that He may have the privilege of supplying our needs day by day out of an unseen treasury.

The Lord may let others be honored and be put forward, and keep us hidden in obscurity, because He wishes to produce more choice, fragrant fruit for His coming glory.

He may let others be great, but keep us small. He may let others do a work for Him and get the credit for it, but He will make us work and toil on without knowing how much we are doing. Then, to make our work still more precious, He may let others get the credit for the work which we have done, and thus make our reward ten times greater in the day of reckoning.

The holy spirit will put a strict watch over us with a jealous love and will rebuke us for little words and feelings, or for wasting our time, when our friends never seem distressed over such things. So make up your mind that God is an infinite Sovereign, and has a right to do as He pleases with His own. He may not explain to us a thousand things which puzzle our minds in His dealings with us; but if we absolutely sell ourselves to be His love slaves, He will wrap us in a jealous love, and bestow upon us many blessings which come only to those who are in the inner circle.

Settle it then forever that we are to deal directly with God; and that He is to have the privilege of tying our tongues, of chaining our hands, of closing our eyes.

Now when you are so possessed with the living God that in your secret heart you are pleased and delighted over this peculiar, personal, private, jealous guardianship and management of the holy spirit over your life, you will have found the vestibule of heaven.

Important Radio Conference at Washington

(Reported by our Special Correspondent)

THE third Radio Conference was held at Washington during the week of October 6th. The conference was called by Mr. Hoover, Secretary of the Department of Commerce. To this conference he invited the government radio inspectors in each district in the United States and all owners of radio stations in the United States.

The conference opened on Monday evening at the Assembly Hall, Department of Interior, attended by about 500.

The principal address was delivered by Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover's address follows herein in full:

Secretary Hoover's Address

IT IS a pleasure to me to open the Third Annual Radio Conference at this Department and to welcome you to its sessions. Your willingness to leave your usual business and give your time and attention to this conference bears witness both to the importance of radio in the lives of our people and to your desire to perform a public service.

Radio has passed from the field of an adventure to that of a public utility. Nor among the utilities is there one whose activities may yet come more closely to the life of each and every one of our citizens, nor which holds out greater possibilities of future influence, nor which is of more potential public concern. It must now be considered as a great agency of public service, and it is from that viewpoint that I hope the difficult problems coming before this conference will be discussed and solved.

At the first radio conference I hazarded some modest anticipations as to its development and use. Some thought them visionary; yet we passed every point of these anticipations within eighteen months. We have, in fact, established an entirely new communication system, national in scope.

In the whole history of scientific discovery there has never been a translation into popular use so rapid as in radio telephony. So late as the year before I became Secretary of Commerce there were no broadcasting stations. At the end of four years 530 are in operation, making radio available to every home in the country. The sales of radio apparatus have increased from a million dollars a year to a million dollars a day. It is estimated that over 200,000 men are now employed in the industry, and the radio audience probably exceeds twenty millions of people.

We may well be proud of this wonderful development, but in our self-congratulation let us not forget that the value of this great system does not lie primarily in its extent or even in its efficiency. Its worth depends on the use that is made of it. It is not the ability to transmit but the character of what is transmitted that really counts. Our telephone and telegraph systems are valuable only insofar as the messages sent from them contribute to the business and social intercourse of our people. For the first time in human history we have available to us the ability to communicate simultaneously with millions of our fellow men, to furnish entertainment, instruction, widening vision of national problems and national events. An obligation rests upon us to see that it is devoted to real service and to develop the material that is transmitted into that which is really worth while. For it is only by this that the mission of this latest blessing of science to humanity may be rightfully fulfilled.

The conferences of the past three years have been called in the belief that it was by your cooperation that the requirement of the law could best be met which declares it to be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce to "foster and promote the commerce of the United States".

Beyond this, certain minimum regulatory powers rest in the Department. I have been convinced that development could be accomplished only by organized coöperation of the industry itself; and the industry is unique in that unless it has stringent rules of conduct to which all elements adhere it will die of its own confusion.

At each succeeding conference we have had more difficult problems to solve, and those which we present today are of a complexity greater than ever before. In a large sense the purpose of this conference is to enable the listeners, the broadcasters, the manufacturers, and the marine and other services to agree among themselves as to the manner in which radio activities are to be conducted.

Like the two previous occasions, this may be called an experiment in industrial self-government. Radio activities, so long as they remain within the legislative restriction which holds for the government the fundamental control of the ether, are largely free. The industry's future conduct with a single view to public interest, a voluntary imposition of its own rules and a high sense of service would go far to make further new legislative or administrative intervention unnecessary. The two past conferences have been successful in these purposes. With only slight modifications made necessary by changing conditions, the Department has been able to follow their recommendations in the performance of its duties. The industry has supported and conformed to these recommendations cheerfully and uncomplainingly, although at some self-sacrifice. I congratulate you on this spirit, and know that you will enter upon your new deliberations in the same attitude.

Broadcasting Programs

WHEN broadcasting first started, the phonograph was a sufficient attraction to the radio telephone listeners, who were swayed chiefly by curiosity and marvel at the new discovery. Public interest has long since passed this stage. The radio telephone would now die in twenty-four hours if it were limited to transmission of phonograph records. We have made great improvements in material transmitted. Original music, speeches, instruction, religion, political exhortation—all travel regularly by radio today. Program directing has become one of the skilled professions. I have indeed a great feeling for the troubles of the director in his efforts to find talent and to give to his audience the best that lies at his command. He has done extraordinarily well.

But we require a still further advance in the character of material beyond the capacity of local station directors if the art is to emerge entirely from the curio and entertainment stage to that of fundamental service.

Experimental broadcasting upon a national scale during the past year has now brought us to the stage where we know it can be done. The local material available for the local program is not in my view enough to maintain assured interest, and therefore the industry, or to adequately fulfill the broadcasting mission. So far as the art has developed, I think we all agree that for accuracy and regularity of reception we can depend only upon the local broadcasting stations. My proposition is that the local stations must be able to deliver every important national event with regularity. The local station must be able to bring to its listeners the greatest music and entertainment of the nation, but far beyond this it must be able to deliver important pronouncements of public men. it must bring instantly to our people a hundred and one matters of national interest. To this it must add its matters of local interest. This can be accomplished only by regularly organized interconnection on a national basis with nationally organized and directed programs for some part of the day in supplement to more local material.

It may be stated with assurance that the greatest advance in radio since our last conference is the complete demonstration of the feasibility of interconnection. We owe a debt of gratitude to those who have blazed the way. The pioneers have been the American Telephone & Telegraph company in wire interconnection, and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company in radio interconnection through the use of short wave lengths. Their experiments have involved technical skill of the highest character which could be found or contributed by few other organizations in the world. Their expenditures, running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been made without direct consequential return. It has been possible to broadcast many national events over three-quarters of the United States during the past year, and the whole country has been covered twice. The service deserves the appreciation of the public; for it has demonstrated this great thing to be practicable.

It is our duty to consider the possibilities and potentialities of interconnection as a regular daily routine of the nation. Unless it be systematically organized we cannot expect its continuation. I realize that this matter, except insofar as it may be fostered and encouraged, does not lie in the Government. It would be unfortunate indeed if such an important function as the distribution of information should ever fall into the hands of the Government. It would be still more unfortunate if its control should

come under the arbitrary power of any person or group of persons. It is inconceivable that such a situation could be allowed to exist. But I am not now dealing with monoply. Nor is this a question where any one lays claim to a monopoly. Interconnection is going on to local extent and over the wires of the telegraph companies, the telephone companies, and by radio itself. We have promises of super radio and we have promises of interconnection of wired wireless. If there are several methods, it means that we might have several alternative programs always available. But whatever the method of interconnection may be, we are lacking in a definite organization of a national system of programs and a basis of support.

I believe that the quickest way to kill broadcasting would be to use it for direct advertising. The reader of the newspaper has an option whether he will read an ad or not; but if a speech by the President is to be used as the meat in a sandwich of two patent medicine advertisements, there will be no radio left. To what extent it may be employed for what we now call indirect advertising I do not know, and only experience with the reactions of the listeners can tell. I do not believe there is any practical method of payment from the receivers. I wish to suggest for consideration the possibility of mutual organization by broadcasters of a service for themselves similar to that which the newspapers have for their use in the press associations, which would furnish programs of national events and arrange for their transmission and distribution on some sort of financial basis just as the press associations gather and distribute news among their members.

It may be that we can not find a solution at this moment, but I believe that one result of this conference should be not only the consideration of this question but the establishment of a continuing committee for its further consideration.

There are other matters to which I hope the conference will give its attention.

The Problem of Wave Lengths

ONE of the most important subjects for your consideration is the providing of operating channels for broadcasting stations. Of the present 530 stations, 57 are Class B, operating on from 500 to 1,000 watts and having a wide range, and 387 are Class A, many using small power and covering small areas. There are still 86 Class C stations, most of which have low power, all on a wave length of 360 meters. Our chief trouble is with the Class B situation. They are all assigned within the band of 288 to 545 meters, within which there are, under the present system of allocation and excluding the Class C band, only 44 available channels, and only 33 that seem desirable at present. To assign these among the 57 stations necessarily means duplication, although it was the theory of the last conference that individual wave lengths could be assigned to each. At present, 23 stations either have exclusive wave lengths or are sharing with stations so distant that both may operate simultaneously, while the remaining 34 are compelled to divide time. The greatest congestion is in the large cities, New York and Chicago particularly. A recent survey made by the Supervisors of the various districts shows that 21 new Class B stations are now under construction and that 25 others are contemplated, so that the question of allocation is one of increasing difficulty. It was the recommendation of the last conference, and has been the practice of the Department, to separate stations in the same zone by at least 50 kilocycles, in adjoining zones by at least 20 kilocycles, and in separate zones by at least 10 kilocycles. In the light of scientific and technical development in both transmitting apparatus and receiving sets, it may be that a different plan of zoning or of station separation may now be used, thus creating additional wave lengths for assignment. It has been suggested also that the band now reserved for Class B might be somewhat broadened. Removals of Class C stations from the Class B band would likewise give some relief, depending on what proportion of the present Class C stations qualify for Class B licenses. I am not advising any particular method of solution, but recommend the entire subject to your careful consideration.

Power of Broadcasting Stations

ANOTHER question of importance is the limit of power to be used in broadcasting. Most Class B stations are now operating on 500 watts. A limitation of 1000 watts is imposed in the license. I understand that there are several stations erected or in course of construction

which contemplate the use of power up to 5000 watts, and I am aware of the suggestions of those who would go beyond even this. There is opposition to the plan. Its advocates tell us of the great advantages in the way of louder signals and more distant transmission, while opponents complain of interference and drowning out of other stations. The latter fear is particularly acute when the powerful station is located in a congested receiving center. From the viewpoint of nation-wide broadcasting, the question becomes as to whether we should aim to cover a large territory through a single powerful station, or through a number of interconnected smaller ones. We must not stifle progress in any direction. We must not do anything that will interfere with the programs of local stations on which many of our people depend, nor with the wide selective range which they now have. It may be that both purposes may be accomplished without loss to either. I recommend the subject for your most careful consideration, and hope that you may be able to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

General Tendencies in Development

THERE seems at present some tendency toward a decrease in the total number of broadcasting stations. September 1, 1923, there were 563 licensed stations. On the same date this year, the number has fallen to 533, a loss of 30. This decrease, however, has occurred entirely among the smaller stations in Classes A and C. The more important stations, those of Class B, have substantially increased, the number then having been 44 as against 56 at present, with 46 others either under construction or proposed. As to whether this shows a permanent trend toward an abandonment of the smaller stations, with a corresponding additional reliance upon the larger ones even though more distant, it is too early to determine.

It is of some interest to classify and study the ownership of the stations, to know the probable motives that impel their owners to expend the large sums of money which are necessary for their construction and operation, and for which there is usually no direct return. So far as is known to the Department, of the present stations, 196, or over one-third, are owned and operated by manufacturers of or dealers in radio apparatus, whose interest is of course apparent. Department stores and similar mercantile concerns add 39 to this number, and publishers 41, making a grand total of 276 known stations, of which 44 are Class B, which may be said to have a direct interest in the publicity legitimately resulting from their own broadcasting. On the other side we have 85 educational institutions, 35 churches, 12 city and state agencies, 12 clubs, of which 7 are Class B (4 schools, 2 state or city agencies, and 1 church), all of which may be said to operate from more altruistic motives.

Marine Service

THOSE who are engaged in the use of radio for marine services between ship and shore, and ship and ship, feel that the present band devoted to their use is too narrow. We must not forget that what is a convenience or a pleasure for us is a necessity for them, and that life may depend on the efficiency of their communication service. There is undoubtedly congestion along our coasts particularly in the vicinity of such harbors as New York, Boston, and San Francisco. There are two fundamental troubles in the situation, and they are interdependent: First, the character of the apparatus used; and second, the fact that most ships operate only on two wave lengths, 600 and 706 meters. Practically all marine radio equipment is of the spark type. There can be no economical use of wave lengths until this condition is remedied.

The London Convention of 1912 contemplated that ship communication would be conducted on 300 or 600 meters, an alternative of 1,800 meters being allowed under certain conditions. However advisable it may then have been to have all ships on two wave lengths, it is certainly not practicable now. We have here an example, and it is not the only one, of the folly of putting a straight-jacket on such a rapidly growing art.

The situation among ships today is much the same as existed in broadcasting at the time of the last conference, when all stations were trying to operate on 360 or 400 meters. The outstanding achievement of that conference was the adoption of the idea of giving to each station so far as possible an individual wave length. If our ships had a class of equipment which would allow it, I am not at all sure that a similar plan could not be worked out for them with separate

wave lengths assigned to separate groups or classes of vessels. I fully realize that this can not be done at once. I know the financial and other difficulties that stand in the way of better apparatus. I believe, nevertheless, that some way should be found to encourage improvement and likewise to make the better equipment freely and reasonably available. Meanwhile, some consideration should be given to a method of temporary relief. The question is one of relation. There are not enough channels to provide all that both the marine interests and the broadcasters may legitimately desire. It is a matter of accommodation between them, giving to each as much as possible with due regard to the other. Possibly additional wave lengths above 600 meters may be assigned for marine use. I commend the subject to your careful attention.

Outside Sources of Interference

I HAVE not attempted to list all the subjects that may come before you, but have merely referred to a few which seem most troublesome from the administrative side. One matter that must be dealt with sometime, but over which there is no means of control at present, is the interference from non-radio sources. We listeners have all experienced frequently and to our great disgust the squeals and roars which we are told come from electrical devices of various sorts in which there is no purpose to cause audible disturbance. The Department has received a vast number of complaints based upon trespassing noises of this character. It is hard to trace them to their source, and difficult to deal with them when found. Some branch of our radio industry certainly should investigate and study them. Harmonics, too, are troublesome. It is useless to assign a station to a definite wave length if its signals go out not only on that one but on three or four others. Our amateurs, who make up by far the largest element in the radio family outside of the listeners as a whole, are particular sufferers, since the harmonics from many stations have an especial tendency to invade the amateur band. Accurate and sharp transmission must be insisted upon.

Co-operation of the Department

THE officials of the Bureau of Navigation, which has direct charge of administrative features and full familiarity with the entire situation, are ready to give you the benefit of their information and advice.

The Bureau of Standards has prepared a report on many of the technical phases which will come before you, and its personnel and facilities are at your disposal. The Interdepartment Radio Committee has done preparatory work; and its members will, I am sure, be glad to coöperate with you in the consideration of all matters which have a governmental bearing. The Radio Supervisors from all districts of the country are in attendance, with first-hand information as to conditions, and their knowledge, based on actual experience in the field. In short, the Department of Commerce is at your command. I believe that your membership includes every angle of radio interest. I look forward to your conclusions as a great step in the development and progress of the industry.

Expert Engineers Present

ADDRESSES were made by expert engineers in radio construction, dealing with the technical part of radio. Some strongly advocated the granting by the government of the privilege to build and operate super-power stations. Mr. Saronoff, General Manager of the Radio Corporation of America, announced that his company was ready to construct within a short distance of the city of New York a fifty kilowatt station.

One can approximate what that size station would mean when we call to mind that no broadcasting station in the United States now is permitted to use more than one kilowatt power, and that the major portion of the broadcasting stations in the United States are operating on 500 watts, or one-half kilowatt.

Several attending this conference strongly advocated increasing power in order that programs could be broadcast throughout the United States, and could be heard easily in Europe.

Among those present was Judge Rutherford, President of the International Bible Students Association. He addressed the conference Wednesday, making the following specific recommendations:

(1) That stations be licensed and use higher power;

(2) That the time for broadcasting be so divided and regulated by the Government that it may not be monopolized by any single interest;

(3) That programs be so designated by public advertisement that the people may know what to expect from each station at stated times.

We give Judge Rutherford's address in full:

Judge Rutherford's Address

RADIO broadcasting has quickly become a wide means of entertainment and amusement. It can be made a far greater medium of education.

While it is true that amusement and entertainment are important, yet proper instruction and education of the people are more vitally important. Entertainment and amusement furnish a temporary diversion. The uplift and stabilizing of the people are of far more importance. Jazz music will furnish entertainment and amusement. Instruction in the Bible and great truths upbuilds and stabilizes the people, and brings to them a satisfying blessing.

Europe is in a bad way. Most of her difficulties may be laid to selfishness. There are threatening conditions in America. One of the best means, I believe, for preventing America from following a similar course to that which has brought Europe to her present deplorable state is proper instruction and education.

Let the mind of man meditate upon high and noble things, and he ceases to be a dangerous animal.

It is eminently proper that the people should be instructed concerning the development of science and invention, the building of highways and homes, the improvement of the land and the beautifying of the landscape, hygiene and health, as well as physical and mental culture.

It is of equal, if not greater importance, that the people should learn more about the Creator who provided all these blessings for man. Let man be instructed that all the blessings he enjoys proceed from a kind and loving God, and such knowledge will produce in him a kind and thankful heart. This condition of thankfulness and gratitude leads to unselfishness, which is a proper definition of love.

Unselfish men look to the general welfare of the people; and the increase of unselfishness among the people brings to them contentment, peace and prosperity. Men and women of this type are such as constitute the stay and bulwark of the nation.

It should be remembered that the men who laid the foundation of this nation were moved to do so in order that here the people might be instructed concerning their God and the Lord Jesus Christ without let or hindrance. With these noble sentiments planted in the hearts of the people, the nation has prospered more than any other nation that has ever been on the earth.

Any nation or people that forgets God and the Savior of man will rapidly disintegrate.

Without doubt the radio was foretold in the Bible by the holy prophets of Jehovah long centuries ago; and it has come to light exactly at the proper time for the benefit of mankind. Surely the nation that God has favored above all other nations should honor Him in some way with the use of this modern and wonderful means of communication which He has so generously provided for mankind.

Well has the Secretary of Commerce said: "An obligation rests upon us to see that radio is developed to real service, and to develop the material that is transmitted into that which is really worth while."

Nothing could be said to be more worth while than the proper instruction and education of the people along lines that would stabilize them, make of them better citizens, and create happier homes.

Responsibility of Safeguarding Public Welfare

WHILE the Government has obligations to provide for the entertainment and amusement of the people who desire such by the use of radio, it has an equal, if not a greater obligation to provide for the instruction of that growing class of people who wish to know about weightier matters.

But let us not wholly commercialize this great means of communication. Such practice will work injury to the pioneers as well as to the public. Rather let us bear in mind that radio has now become a *public* utility, and in its development and expansion let us keep prominently before us the general interest and welfare of the people. Radio invades the sacred precincts of the home. He who uses this great public utility as a means of communication has

the responsibility of safeguarding the best interests and welfare of the home. If some want jazz music, let them have it. But others who want classical and sacred music and instruction on the higher things should be given full opportunity to receive it.

Our Association operates a radio broadcasting station on Staten Island, New York City, designated as W B B R. From reports received by us during the past six months, with positiveness I can state that there are great numbers of people who desire to listen to programs of the kind that we have been trying to give.

Our programs consist of lectures on the divine plan of the ages, instructing our hearers concerning the creation, fall and redemption of man, and the ultimate blessing of the human family on earth with health, strength, peace, life, liberty, and happiness. Also lectures are given on the development of science and invention, health and hygiene, physical and mental improvement of men and women, together with appropriate lessons for children. These lectures are interspersed with high-class sacred and classical music, both instrumental and vocal, with current world news of first importance.

Ours is not a sectarian organization. It stands free from all denominations and creeds. We seek no membership. We solicit neither money nor men; and therefore we feel that we can properly claim that unselfishness prompts us in this work, which we do without any desire for or hope of a money remuneration. We neither ask nor receive contributions. The expense of operating is borne by men and women who have some money and who desire to spend it in the interest of humanity.

Higher Power Suggested

IN BROADCASTING our programs from our present station and from others that are now in course of construction, we would like to use more power than is now permitted under existing governmental regulations, in order that the programs might be heard over a wider area of the United States and Canada and even across the sea, with the hope that these programs might bring some comfort and consolation to the sorrowing ones of bleeding Europe.

We therefore think it proper, and respectfully recommend, that the Government grant the use of greater power for broadcasting by increasing the power limitation of Class B stations to at least two kilowatts, or even more, for use at stated times and under certain conditions.

Allocation of Time

UPON the theory that radio broadcasting is a public utility, the Government now exercises control of the ether. It therefore devolves upon the Government, in justly exercising its powers, to so regulate the use of the ether that the interests of all concerned will be safeguarded, and to the end that no one shall have or maintain a monopoly of time or any wave length.

The present practice of granting to a broadcasting station the exclusive and unlimited control of the wave length under which it is licensed to operate is one of the obstacles to the development and expansion of the radio art. Such a practice seems neither fair nor just. It results at least in a partial monopoly. It is hardly reasonable to ask the public to listen to one station all day. The interests of the listeners should be considered.

I therefore suggest that, where there are two stations within the same district using the same wave length, they could well divide the time. Even four stations operating on the same wave length in the same district could divide the time properly. The hours between 7 and 11 p.m. being the best for radio broadcasting, if each of four stations operating on the same wave length could be given, say, two hours on each of three and sometimes four evenings a week, such practice would enable the people to have a greater variety of programs and thus prove more satisfactory to both broadcaster and listener.

For example, suppose there are two stations in one district operating on the same wave length. They should be requested to meet and properly divide the time. If either one fails or refuses thus to do, the Radio Supervisor should be clothed with authority to make a proper division of the time. It it manifestly unfair to the public, as well as to broadcasters, to grant a license to one station and permit that station to have the unlimited privilege of controlling the entire twenty-four hours of each and every day.

A station devoted to the broadcasting of pro-

grams of the kind mentioned above could well be confined to two hours an evening and three to four evenings per week.

It is true that certain bodies of men have blazed the way in bringing radio to its present state of efficiency. In this they have been greatly honored; and for such they should receive appropriate consideration in the use of the ether. It should be their privilege to broadcast for hire if they desire, and they might properly be given a wider allotment of time for that purpose than are others.

This suggested method of time allocation under Governmental regulation would serve for general purposes. Special arrangements would necessarily be required to cover the occasional broadcasting of events of national importance through interconnected stations.

Classification of Programs

I FURTHER suggest that when an application for license is made, the applicant be required to state in his application the kind or nature of program he desires to broadcast; and that when the license is issued, the kind or nature or program shall be limited at least to what the application calls for; that then due public notice or advertisement be given of the kind or nature of the program of such station. This being done, the public will know what to expect from certain stations regularly, and will not be required to spend a large portion of the evening tuning in and tuning out stations, trying to find something desirable.

Conclusion

IN CONCLUSION I summarize the following recommendations:

(1) That the Government license stations such as above described to use higher power, within reasonable limitations;

(2) That the time for broadcasting be so divided and regulated by the Government that it may not be monopolized by any single interest;

(3) That programs be so designated by public advertisement that the people may know what to expect from each station at stated times.

Jehovah has honored America by permitting her to take the lead in the development of radio. Let the nation now honor Jehovah by making ample provision for the people to hear concerning His plan for the blessing of all the families of earth.

In view of the fact that radio has come to us clearly in fulfilment of divine prophecy, as I believe, it is of real interest to me to note that one of the pioneer companies of America which has done much in furthering radio broadcasting has for its Vice-President and General Manager a natural descendant of Abraham, the patriarch of Israel, whom God promised to use, in His due time, to bless all the families of earth. I venture the prediction that Abraham will yet stand in Jerusalem, the capital of the Holy Land, and by the use of radio speak with authority and be heard by all the peoples of earth.

Radio is God-Given

THIS was the only address to the Conference that called attention to the fact that the radio has come in fulfilment of prophecy; that due honor should be given to the Lord because He is the great Giver, and that hence the programs should embrace more about Jehovah, the Lord Jesus, and God's kingdom.

Broadcasting is, as we believe, one of the best methods of spreading the message of the truth concerning Messiah's kingdom, because it enables many to hear the message who would not attend a public meeting. Doubtless the Lord has brought this to light just at a time to suit His purposes.

When Judge Rutherford concluded his speech by calling attention to the fact that Abraham would yet stand in Jerusalem and speak with authority to the people and be heard all over the earth, this was received with hearty applause from the delegates.

All Christians are interested in radio now, because it is a method of telling the peoples of earth how the blessings are coming to them through God's arrangement.

Mr. Hoover appointed three general committees to consider matters of importance and report to his Department; after which, under the law, he will render his decision as to what shall be done with reference to increase of power, the licensing of stations, and the character of the programs.

Home-made Rainbows *By B. R. Kent*

"HAVE you a little fairy in your home?" is a well known and catchy question used by a manufacturer of soap to encourage cleanliness and profit. A fairy is supposed to be good, and to shower blessings around to make folks happy. Soap and water, especially when applied to the hands and faces of little children, tend toward happiness—at least to Mother, who does not particularly relish the transfer of jam, fruit juices, chewing gum and candy from sticky hands to freshly laundered table-cloths and center-pieces.

If the soap fairy is a good friend to have around to keep things clean in the home, why not find a "rainbow" for keeping us in a "cheerful frame of mind"? Have you a little rainbow in *your* home?

The first rainbow appeared after Noah had left the Ark, and during his offering of thanks to God for the transfer from the Old World into the New. This beautiful rainbow was God's pledge that the earth would never again be overflowed with water, and was formed by the Lord through the operation of natural laws. The sun was its father, and the cloud was its mother. The pure, white ray of sunlight shining through the bank of mist, which acted as a prism, was broken up into the various colors now visible in our rainbows. Light contains all colors. Darkness has no light and, therefore, has no colors.

God is personified by one of His great attributes, LOVE. "God is Love," say the Scriptures. This promise of Jehovah to Noah, evidenced by the rainbow, guarantees that mankind will be spared to see the glories of His sweet, pure, noble, and wonderful character—the real rainbow. When will all see? A good question; but we are now anxious to glimpse in the home the little rainbow without which the beauties of the world rainbow can not be appreciated.

Light beautifully symbolizes love; water pictures truth. The sun's rays penetrating mist create, or form, the varicolored rainbow—violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. God's love, shining through the mind which has collected a "cloud-bank" of truth, is broken up into the various qualities of love; viz., peace, joy, hope, patience, faith, long-suffering, self-control, benevolence, etc. As the literal bow adorns earth's sky and horizon, so our mental bow beautifies the dome of the consecrated home, and excites wonder and admiration as its glow and cheer are observed and felt by all who are privileged to enter such a home.

Where true love dwells, there are peace and joy and the other graces, so beautiful, so satisfying to the heart which has realized by actual experience the darkness which oppresses to despair the soul unacquainted with divine tenderness and mercy. Guard well that priceless light of the mind, and the truth contained therein, and your bow will always be bright and shining! Lose them, by whatever means; and men and women are husbands and wives in name only—a hideous, hollow mockery.

The Chastity of the Home

THE safest place to have the motto, "God Bless Our Home," is not on the wall, but in the mind. 'Husband,' St. Paul admonishes, 'cherish your wife as your own flesh.' (Ephesians 5:25, 29) Do you hate yourself? 'Wife,' the same great Apostle instructs, 'love your husband.' Christ cherishes His Church; and the Church loves her Husband and honors Him.

You, whoever you are, wherever you dwell, whatever your color or race, be true to your marital vows. Let no thief in any guise take away that sweet fellowship and confidence which rightfully belongs to your mate, and to none other. To transfer your affections and the intimacy of mind from husband or wife to another means nothing less than mental adultery. The Scriptures indicate that one who persists in doing this wilfully shall be swallowed up of the second death. Therefore one who is inveigled into such an entanglement by the adversary's working through the lower propensities of the mind, and does not swiftly rectify this mistake, is in grave danger. Make a vow unto the Lord in respect to this and keep it—which is perfectly and demandably possible. A clarion note of warning has sounded from heaven: "Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me: then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression."—Psalm 19:13.

There is nothing to replace this home rainbow, if it should go out, but darkness—the absence of light, the absence of unselfish love.

The devil's bow consists of the various shades of darkness: Hate, jealousy, strife, passion, cursings, bitter words, creepy suspicion, etc.

How many husbands help wash dishes, make beds, sweep floors and dust the furniture? How many wives study food charts to supply proper nourishment for hubby and the kiddies, darn socks and stockings, sew on buttons where they are needed, and keep a tidy house? How many husbands and wives kiss each other when the husband goes to work in the morning, and returns in the evening? How many fathers conduct family prayers, and preside in true dignity at the breakfast table to dispense natural food and to encourage the partaking of spiritual nourishment? How many parents are chaste in word and conduct in the presence of their children and before each other, taking to heart the face value of the words: "Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth"?—Ephesians 4:29.

It is the little things which count and go to make up a happy home, or the reverse. How many fathers and mothers look forward into the future and see in vision their sons and daughters grown up and in favor with Christ in the Golden Age, and seek now to prepare them for that great kingdom, training them up in the way in which they should go so that they will not be food for the jaws of eternal death? Responsibility in this respect can not be shirked; and it may be that failure to instruct and control your children will decrease your own chances for life, and certainly dim your prospects for the "crown of life".

Liberal Soul Grows Fat With Goodness

IF INCLINED to be stingy with the wherewithal to buy, you should be unselfish enough to cut out this work of the flesh with the keen knife of true nobility. Be generous (not extravagant) with money, and to a fault.

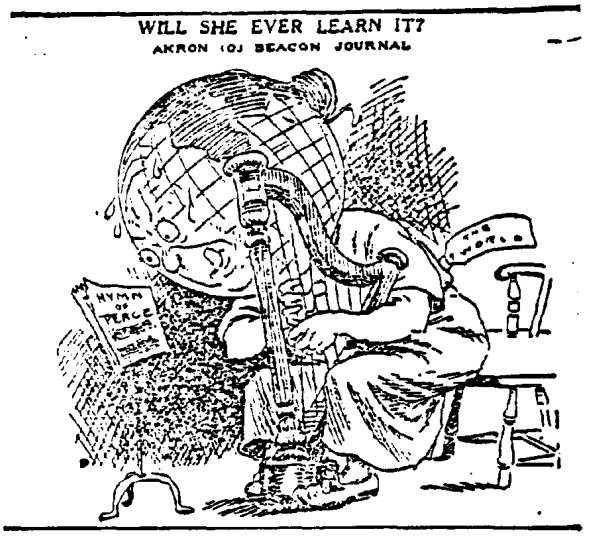
Do not nag! A contentious woman [or man] is like a continual dropping in a very rainy day, says the wise man. (Proverbs 27:15) The constant dropping of water upon a stone will wear a hole in it; so nagging, day in and day out, will wear a hole in someone's patience.

Husband, conduct yourself so nobly and so Christlike that your wife will not feel it her duty to usurp some, or all, of your authority in the home and endeavor to rule according to the dictates of her conscience, however perverted that conscience may be. Wife, be a queen in the home, a dispenser of cheer and good will, a *womanly* Christian.

True, some days must be dark and dreary, but the rainbow shines brightest with a dark background. Passion and irreverence should have no place in the Godlike home. They can not have admission, and the home remain a blessing.

Truth retained in the mind makes it transparent to the light of God's love. Error, whether of doctrine or of conduct, to the extent that it is encouraged, makes the mind impervious, or opaque, to truth; and the light of love can not have freedom of action.

The "colors of the rainbow" can not properly assemble in formation. "Cleanse thou me from secret faults," is an appropriate daily prayer which should ascend from every heart desiring this halo of blessing in the home as a "promise" of perfect and sweet accord in the great hereafter.



Not on a "harp" with eight strings - The Golden Age

In GOLDEN AGE, number 129, page 28, column 2, paragraph 3, line 15, a typographical error makes the word "uprightness" appear as "unrighteousness".—Psalm 9:8.

The Other Animals

HITHERTO we have discussed boys and girls and grown-up humans in THE GOLDEN AGE, but have not paid much attention to the other animals. Now is their turn; and first on the list is the animal that by common consent is the most lovable of the brute creation, the dog, and next to man the most intelligent.

Who has not heard stories of the usefulness, the love and faithfulness of dogs? The Scotch collie brings the sheep to the shearer one at a time, as fast and no faster than needed. The Newfoundland allows no harm to come to the child under his care. The St. Bernard brings in the traveler out of the storm, when his strength is spent and his sense of location is lost. Injured dogs have been known to seek drug stores for assistance. Dogs have been known to suicide from sorrow.

The German police-dog accepts his food from but one person, and is deaf to flatteries. The bloodhound has a benevolent disposition, but it is useless to try to escape from him when he has once taken up the trail. Walking for many miles in a stream of water is the only possible way of escape; and even then the dog is likely to recover the trail, by coursing up and down the banks of the stream.

The master of a bulldog heard him whining pitifully under the table. Looking beneath he found a child trying to cut the dog's ears with a pair of shears. He attempted to punish the child; but the dog made such unmistakable signs of his purpose to attack him unless he desisted that he was compelled to let the child remain unpunished.

A lady foolishly confided to her milkman that she had sold some property and had a large sum of cash in the house, until the bank should open the next day. Thinking to rob her he proposed to loan her his own dog for her protection, saying to her that with him in the house she could rest in safety. In the morning he was found halfway through a window, with his jugular vein severed. His own dog had killed him rather than prove false to his trust.

Near Cincinnati an Airedale saved the life of a chum, a large setter, by snatching him off the railway track just as a train was bearing down upon him. In upper New York a dog picked up the body of a chum, killed by an automobile, licked her face, and whined over her body with every manifestation of grief, refusing to let any come near. One Airedale came back seven hundred miles to the master who had sold him.

The Egyptian hieroglyphics show that dogs were companions of men thousands of years ago, even as they are today. Herodotus tells that when the family dog died the men of the household shaved their heads in token of their grief. Mummies of Egyptian dogs are to be found in the British Museum. A dog named Rex is a regular fireman in the Newark, N. J., fire department, has answered 2,000 calls in his seven years of service, and has rescued many from being burned to death. A female dog has been known to adopt five motherless kittens.

In the early days of the World War, says the New York *Times*, "dogs saved the French army when there were so few men that the regular number of an outpost was two men and a dog. The dogs not only warned of an approach, but were able to indicate whether the attacking party was large or small. There were three kinds of dog soldiers: The liaison dogs, those of highest intelligence, used for carrying messages; the chines de sante, that took care of the wounded; and the police-dogs, trained to track escaping prisoners. One dog carried messages twenty-seven times across No Man's Land under heavy barrage, and the twenty-eighth time the dog was killed."

Reverse of the Picture

IF DOGS have been faithful to men, some men have been not less faithful to their dogs. A boy's love for his dog caused a New York police justice to permit the dog to be enrolled in the usual way, "just like any other boy," in the institution to which the boy was committed. The boy was an orphan, and declared that the dog was the only pal he ever had. A homeless man in New York was offered a home if he would give up his dog, but declared his preference for prison first. His faithfulness to the dog resulted in a good home for both of them.

But men, and women too, have been guilty of much unkind treatment of dogs. In Paris a year or so ago the society women took to dying their dogs to match their gowns, and were stopped from it only when the French Society for Prevention of Cruelty of Animals interfered. When the craze was at its height some

women had five dogs, all dyed different colors.

Whipping a dog is bad enough; cursing him is worse, because a dog's nervous system is specially sensitive to harsh sounds; but training the dog for stage life is worst of all. In teaching the dog to turn back handsprings he is jerked over backwards time and time again, often with a blow under the jaw with a piece of wood or the butt-end of a whip, until the poor creature finally learns that if he turns of his own accord he will escape the blow.

Most of a dog's instructions should be positive. Brutality is apt to spoil him. Reproofs can be administered in such a way as to accomplish their purpose and at the same time increase the dog's usefulness and affection. It should be remembered in dealing with dogs that many of them do not know more than do some people. Most dogs are afraid of cologne.

Automobile thieves in and around New York do a considerable business in kidnaping valuable dogs and selling them at distant points. It is said that this is accomplished by the use of decoys in the robber cars. Such dogs serve the same purpose as the preachers did in the last war; they help bring in recruits, so to speak.

Argentina has dangerous packs of wild dogs roaming through sections of the country. They have been known to attack men, and they think nothing of cleaning up poultry yards and sheep herds. London has a trade in dead dogs amounting to ten tons a week. The bodies are boiled down, and mixed with other food to make dog biscuits.

New York has an animal cemetery, within which are mausoleums for dogs and other pets, where fashionable women weep and "pray" over graves of their pets and bedeck them with expensive bouquets. Some of the mausoleums in this cemetery cost as much as $10,000. It is located in Westchester County, in the heart of the millionaire belt. Adjacent to it is a surgical and dental hospital, where all manner of operations are performed, not only upon dogs but upon cats, monkeys, and other animals.

Our Old Friend Tabby

NEXT to the dog, and some would give it first place as an auxiliary to the home life, is the common house cat, familiarly known as Tabby. This pet name comes from the street Atab, in the city of Bagdad, a street noted for its silk manufactures. Strictly speaking, a tabby cat is one whose body is of light color, with darker stripes, bars or spots, and therefore having a more or less silken appearance.

The cat has a remarkable body, unusually lithe, powerful, and full of endurance. A cat has been known to jump vertically 150 feet and survive the shock. As a mother, the cat is exceedingly affectionate. It would be hard to find anybody that does not appreciate kittens. Even the dignified, stern business manager, and a bachelor at that, loves kittens and will stop any time to fondle one. The way that a kitten will rub about one's feet and leap into one's lap is irresistible.

A gentleman was alone in his home, seated in an upper room working. Unmistakable cries of distress issued from below. Going down to investigate, he found that the iceman had opened a side door and was looking into the icebox, to see if the supply needed replenishing. The cat knew that her mistress was out. She did not like the looks of things, and sent out a distress call. This story is even true.

The cat seems to have been designed to prevent rats and mice from overrunning the world. It thus renders great aid to agriculture. In cities the cats sometimes get to be too much of a good thing; and in New York during the summer months, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals exterminates from 2,000 to 5,000 per day.

The cat's fur is devoid of oil, and this makes it naturally free from disagreeable odors. Its tongue is provided with rough tooth-like projections that slant backwards, giving it a rough surface and making it a good instrument for cleaning operations. The hair of dogs and the fur of cats are supposed to be one fruitful method of disseminating children's diseases. The animal that is well-kept mingles with the one that lives in squalid surroundings, and brings the diseases of the poor to the homes of the rich. Evidently what is needed is to do away with all squalor, all poverty. Christ's kingdom will do just that.

"Cat meat" is an item which appears regularly on the expense account of almost every business house. The cat must eat. The bill of the New York Cotton Exchange for food for cats for the last fiscal year was $51.73. The cats prevent rats from eating the ticker tape,

for which they seem to have a certain fondness.

It is impossible to lose a cat. One can be put into a bag and carried hundreds or even thousands of miles, but its homing instinct will enable it to return to its owner. Cats become attached to localities, and grieve over the American family's habit of pulling up stakes and moving elsewhere every so often. Sometimes they refuse to leave the old home for days.

A newspaper despatch says: "Huntington, W. Va. 'Go out and get some cat tails,' a teacher at Ensign school instructed students in a botany class. A 14-year-old lad, whose name is withheld, turned up yesterday with the bloody tails of seven house cats. 'I chopped them off with a hatchet,' he remarked with some pride. The teacher fainted."

The Family Horse

UNTIL the days of Henry Ford there was such an animal as the family horse. But this animal has outlived his usefulness; and though he can still be found around the stony farms of the East, he has almost ceased to exist in some sections of the West. Yet, strange to say, the West would never have been developed but for the horse. Thus do we reward our benefactors.

In Bible times the horse was used almost exclusively as a war-horse, other animals being used in the fields. It is for this reason that the description in Job 39:19-25 has such a warlike tone:

"Hast thou given the horse strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? the glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength: he goeth on to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of a trumpet. He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha: and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting."

A horse is fond of his master, quick to do his bidding, easily guided, quiet, faithful, temperate, longsuffering, but is sensitive to atmospheric changes and is not for that reason suited to hot climates.

There are few horses in the South. There mules take their place. Mules are trim, easy-gaited, efficient, ready for work, and step off before a plow under conditions of heat that a magnificent but sweating farm-horse can not endure. When it comes to roughing it, as is necessary in oil drilling and mining and military operations, the mule is indispensable. Many mules spend their entire lives underground, in the mines.

A horse has certain inalienable rights, one of which is to swish his tail in fly time. A driver in New York was arrested for maltreating a horse. He explained to the court that he was peaceably smoking a cigar, when the horse swished his tail and knocked the cigar out of his mouth. But the Magistrate said to him: "It is perfectly legitimate for a horse to swish his tail about. That is what a horse's tail is for. If your cigar was in the way, that is your fault. Ten dollars." Paris consumes large quantities of horseflesh for food.

Other Domestic Animals

OUR other domestic animals, cattle, swine, sheep, goats, are frankly raised for food or for their products of milk or wool, although some children make temporary pets of lambs or goats. The ox was *the* animal upon which civilization was chiefly built up. In Palestine, and indeed in nearly every agricultural country, the ox has done most of the work of plowing, threshing, hauling, etc.; and the cows have furnished the family with milk, butter, cheese, etc. The ancient method of yoking oxen was clumsy, inefficient, and cruel.

The New York Zoo has placed a cow on exhibition among the strange animals gathered from all parts of the earth. The reason for doing this is that there are tens of thousands of children in New York who have never seen a cow, and their only opportunity to see one is when they go for an outing to Bronx Park.

Every once in a while some of the New York papers that get part of their joy out of life in trying to make the Bible look ridiculous serve only to make exhibitions of themselves to Bible Students. A favorite theme has been the unicorn. Foolish descriptions of the unicorn, taken from Pliny, are quoted. The attempt is made to graft these descriptions on to Bible statements, and then to show that there is not and never has been such an animal.

That there never was any such animal as Pliny's unicorn is quite true. But the Bible unicorn did not have merely one horn. It had *two*. The correct rendering of Deuteronomy 33:17 is: "His glory is like the firstling of his bullock, and his horns are like the horns of a unicorn." The *reem*, mistranslated unicorn, is now positively identified as the Palestinian aurochs, or wild ox—black, powerful, hairless.

The American buffalo, once threatened with extinction but for many years protected by law, is now becoming more plentiful; and the herds in Canada have so increased that in the summer of 1923 word was sent out to kill off about 2,000 so that they would not use up too much good pasturage. When the American plains were one vast grazing ground, William F. Cody killed over four thousand buffaloes in one season. He won the name Buffalo Bill by contracting with the Kansas Pacific Railway Company to supply its laborers with meat.

The Domestic Elephant

ONE could hardly refer to the elephant as a pet, although the New York *World* does tell of a father who presented a bride with a baby elephant five years old, weighing half a ton. The father stated that this gift was much better than diamonds, and that the elephant would not eat much more than a horse. The center of the menagerie elephant trade is Hamburg, where good specimens are worth $1,500 to $3,000 apiece.

In India and Burma elephants are much used in the lumber business, where they handle logs and pile lumber with the greatest precision. A writer in "Asia" describes interestingly how elephants do their work in the sawmills, rolling the logs into position:

"Pushing with their heads, they run the logs up two inclined skids to the platform. Two elephants do the pushing, and a third elephant acts as boss. The boss need not be especially intelligent; he is simply taught that the logs must go up the skids in a certain way, and that the two pushers must be kept even. In his trunk he carries a few links of anchor chain, which he uses as a whip. If one elephant falls behind, the boss gives him a rap with the chain. When the log is on the platform, the pushers turn and plod back for another. The boss elephant is quite unimpressed by his authority, and the others show no resentment when he swings the chain on them. When the whistle blows, the elephants know that it is time to stop work and eat. It makes no difference if they have a log within a fraction of an inch of the platform; the boss drops his anchor chain and gets out of the way, and the pushers step to one side, letting the log crash down again. Then, without the least expression of interest, they turn for the stalls."

An elephant weighs about ten thousand pounds. His instinct tells him whether or not a bridge is safe, and no coaxing nor threatening will induce him to cross a weak one until it has been strengthened. Having the ability to sprawl easily, extending his legs comfortably forward and backward, an elephant will ascend and descend mountains inaccessible to the horse. The elephant is a strong swimmer, able to regulate his depth by inhaling or expelling air through his trunk, and enjoying water sports exceedingly.

Elephants caress each other with their trunks. The baby elephant in suckling sits directly in front of the mother, who fondles it most affectionately with her trunk. The mother gives birth to but one at a time, and not oftener than once in six years.

An elephant is provided with twenty-four enormous teeth, only eight of which, however, four in each jaw, are in action at one time. The other two sets of eight each are reserve teeth, coming into use as the others are worn out. The elephant's food consists of grasses and rice, which it pulls with its trunk and cleans from dirt by flogging the roots against its front legs.

Scientists have discovered that elephants may suffer with toothache. They found an old fossil mastodon that had suffered so much that his face was deformed. His toothache extended over a surface of two square feet. Only one molar grew on his right jaw, and had to do the work of two. The mastodon has passed out of existence. Probably the last were killed in the Flood.

Monkeys, Squirrels, Seals

MONKEYS, squirrels, and seals are more or less used as pets. Most of the monkeys trained by organ-grinders come from the Barbary Coast, near Gibraltar. They are readily taught to climb a rope, dance, doff a cap, collect pennies, etc. They are restless and mischievous. A recent king of Greece died from the bite of a pet monkey.

The American monkeys, unlike those of the old world, have grasping tails. In crossing streams a troop of monkeys grasp each other by the tail, form a pendulum, and in a jiffy construct a living bridge over which the babies and mothers travel easily to the other side. The same system is used by them in obtaining fruit otherwise out of reach.

An article in an exchange gives the following item regarding the uses and customs of monkeys in the Malay Archipelago:

"In the islands of the Eastern or, as it is commonly called, the Malay Archipelago, the monkeys which abound in those parts are trained to be useful and to assist in picking cocoanuts off the trees. The monkeys can climb higher than any man can go, and thus fruit that would otherwise be inaccessible is gathered. A leading London daily newspaper, in connection with this fact, imparts the information that, on a certain cocoanut plantation in Sumatra where the monkeys form an exceedingly valuable addition to the working staff, they absolutely refuse to work overtime. Punctually at 4 o'clock every afternoon they come scuttling down from the trees, and no threats or entreaties can induce them to pick one single nut more until the next day."

The ordinary gray squirrel makes a nice pet, and soon becomes quite friendly. A gentleman was accustomed to feed a squirrel at large in his yard by putting nuts into his coat pocket. The squirrel learned to climb into the pocket and contentedly munch nuts, meantime permitting itself to be fondled. On one occasion the gentleman forgot to put nuts into his pocket. The squirrel climbed in, the same as usual. The gentleman tried petting it, but got a savage bite through the finger. The squirrel evidently thought that he was being intentionally deceived.

Squirrels are true to their mates until a female vamp comes along and leads the male astray. Even in the most luxurious home the squirrel will hide a few nuts for a rainy day. Squirrels multiply almost too rapidly if unchecked, and frequently strip trees of their fruit. They are especially fond of apples, pears, apricots, and plums.

We select the following seal story from "Our Dumb Animals":

"A sea captain not long ago captured a young seal, hoping to tame and rear it on board his ship. He placed it in a sack to secure it. But wide as the ocean was, and swiftly as the ship sped on, the mother was as swift, and followed in search of her young. When it was first caught the mother howled piteously, and the baby barked back its grief. But the man was relentless, and coolly watched the agonized mother follow him till the ship reached the wharf at Santa Barbara. Here he thought that his prize was safe, for surely no seal would venture there; and the ship was docked. Suddenly the mother gave a cry close to the ship; the little one, as if obeying instructions, struggled, still in the sack, to the edge of the deck and rolled itself overboard. The mother was seen to seize the sack, rip it open with her sharp teeth and joyfully claim her baby. She had swum after it for eighty miles."

"Seals swim north to rookeries or breeding grounds. The male seals go first, house-hunting. After they have located good homes, near plentiful food supply, messengers swim back to summon the cow seals. Considering the intricacies and farsightedness of what we call nature —and especially of the astonishing thing in lower animals that we call instinct—it is bewildering how any man can fail to believe that a Supreme Intelligence is behind it all."

After New York's Motor Maniacs

IN A desperate effort to remedy New York's motor vehicle traffic congestion, the streets and avenues in the lower part of the city have been made one-way streets. Besides this salutary arrangement Motor Maniac blanks are provided intelligent motorists, upon which they may conveniently report to the Police Department any of the following violations:

"Parking within fifteen feet of a fire hydrant"; "Parking in front of a tenement house"; "Impeding the operation of fire apparatus by parking or barring free passage on crowded thoroughfares"; "Zigzagging in and out of line of traffic"; "Operating automobile while intoxicated"; "No head nor tail lights"; "Defective Brakes"; "Operating while under the influence of drugs"; "Operating without driver's license"; "Speeding"; "Turning corner without signaling"; "Speeding on wet pavement"; "Speeding past school or danger zones"; "Passing stationary street-car"; "Front seat spooning"; "Speeding across main thoroughfares".

Orthodoxy or Heresy—Which? *By M. M. Wyatt.*

FROM the Roman historians, as well as from sacred history, we learn that one Man whom they called Christus was charged with heresy and put to death under Tiberius Cæsar, over nineteen hundred years ago. Also, His immediate followers, known as the twelve apostles, were accused in like manner and suffered martyrdom for the Master's cause.

Without question, at that time the Roman peoples had risen to a high state of culture and civilization; and wonderful as it may seem, these crimes were all committed according to law by the consent of the rulers and to the satisfaction of the masses of those peoples.

Seemingly this should be, for the sake of consistency if nothing more, a very impressive lesson as to how modern civilizations should treat their own heretics, lest they should make the same old mistakes by treading upon angels unawares.

Historians of recent times are under the impression that the world could scarcely have gotten along without the Roman empire. She served as a connecting link between ancient and modern progress. Much of our own civilization has been drawn from those peoples as they had borrowed from Greece before.

Wise men have long since agreed that it was one among the special providences of God that Christ should come on earth in the palmy days of that mighty empire. For without many of the conditions Rome had made, the early Christians, or heretics as they were called, would have been handicapped much more than they were in carrying on their great work.

The so-called heretics manifested great earnestness, as well as pleasure, in their endeavors to carry the message of the cross to the world, at the same time obeying the commands and walking in the footsteps of the humble Nazarene. It appears that they were all teachers; and wherever persecutions drove them, they taught righteousness both by precept and by example, and condemned unrighteousness in high as well as low circles. These peculiar people would take no part in carnal warfare, refusing to fight when drafted into such service, even when the Huns and barbarians pressed upon the borders. Neither would they participate in the great social functions and frivolities of the times.

Early Christians Wrongfully Accused

FOR all these virtues and more, these early Christians were accused of being unpatriotic, selfishly unsociable, and real haters of mankind. As they would not attend the fairs, shows and other amusements recognized by the orthodoxies of the times, their enemies found ways and means to make shows out of some of them. So numbers were fed to lions and other savage beasts; while the clothes of many more were saturated with oils and set on fire, in this way furnishing light along with the shows for the night revelries. The parks, gratuitously set apart by Nero, the tyrant, were in this way lit up for such occasions.

Notwithstanding all these persecutions and other hindering causes thrown in their way, these consecrated people pressed steadily on, with faith undaunted, believing that they had the light that would eventually go around the world. As time passed on, a hundred years or more, some of the more generous and noble governors began to recognize the fact that these heretics were really good citizens; that they always obeyed the laws and paid due respect to the rulers when doing so did not conflict too severely with their teachings of righteousness.

Up to this time, these devout worshipers had been made up nearly altogether from the humbler walks of life, many of them having actually been slaves. But now men of some wealth and worldly influence saw fit to join their numbers, carrying with them, we are told, a part of their pagan religious ideas, as well as Grecian philosophies.

So the church by slow, insensible degrees became imbued with a measure of worldly spirit. However, it gained numbers now much more rapidly, and by the beginning of the fourth century, some of the nobles, as well as high officials, were helping to swell its numbers, Constantine being one of these. Under that emperor, the church practically captured the world.

In the second letter to the Thessalonians, second chapter, the apostle Paul prophetically informed that body of worshipers what would happen in after times. The Apostle recognized that iniquity was creeping into the church in his own day, and made known further what would take place in the centuries to follow:

A falling away or apostasy would take place; a "man of sin" would rise, claim to usurp the place of God and do many wicked things, when the powers that hindered should be taken out of the way. This hindering cause was the combined civil, financial and ecclesiastical power of the Roman Empire, now being rapidly overcome.

Majorities Ruled and Force Was Enthroned

RIVALRY went on for quite a time between this now worldly church and the old order of things, each striving to enforce its claims of orthodoxy on the world. Majorities have always had the power to enforce such claims, while those in minority have been branded as either heretics or back numbers. While this strife was going on between the great powers, persecutions were not so severe for a time; that is, conscientious worshipers that were already deserting the apostatised church were overlooked and had to some extent a breathing spell. However, as the fallen church, or mother Rome, overcame all opposition it set about to persecute those who were dropping from its numbers, for conscience' sake, in a thousand times more cruel manner than the early Christians had been persecuted.

So crime was added to crime; and as ignorance and superstition always follow such wicked rule, the world was slowly but surely being plunged into what is known as the dark ages. In the meantime, the languages in which the Scriptures had been written were fast becoming obsolete. Consequently, the Bible was practically obscured from the masses of the people for long ages, being hidden away, as it were, in these dead languages. Popedom, that man of sin, now had full sway. By the courts of inquisition and many other inventions of cruelty, millions were tortured and put to death. The result was that a midnight gloom overspread the religions of the civilized world. However, at the darkest hour, wise men began to wake up and boldly renounce many sins of the mother church and, by careful research of the Scriptures, to reclaim a part of the virtues practised by the original church, perhaps only a part, as more could scarcely be expected, coming from that thralldom of night, as they did.

These illustrious men, Martin Luther and many others, commenced to translate the Scriptures into the new languages that were taking the place of the old, also to formulate creeds and to teach doctrines far in advance of the Papacy, or mother Rome.

In passing, we should remember that these great men were scorned for heresy at the time. Strange but true, mankind have always stoned the prophets, imprisoned and put to death their best men, while other generations just as constantly have risen up long afterwards to build monuments to their honor. Consistency, thou art a jewel! But when will the world recognize the fact?

Worshiping the Same God in Rivalry

NEW churches now rapidly sprang up and grew in strength, and out of that reformation came what is known as the Protestant churches of our own day. Active rivalry commenced between Protestantism and Catholicism. The mother church, having much the advantage for quite a while, still carried on high-handedly her persecutions in many parts of the world until comparatively recent times. Something over a hundred years ago Napoleon either consciously or unconsciously put the Papacy out of business; that is, in a temporal or political way.

Since the Reformation has been going on, there has been more toleration shown toward independent or conscientious worshipers. They have been "holpen with a little help". Really, history has been repeating itself similarly to that of the Constantine period.

Should Get Back to Bible

NOW it would surely be unwise to indorse the creeds or to accept without thorough investigation the doctrines of our own heretics. It stands to reason that it is even more unwise to accept the isms or necessarily all of the doctrines that came out of the dark ages. To idolize any creed is generally conceded to have a blinding tendency. As Bibles are now in abundance, why not bathe in the crystalline streams of doctrines found in the New Testament, at the same time seeking aid from whatever source we may, in all our medley of religions, and bearing in mind, as we proceed, that the Reformation is not necessarily complete, perhaps scarcely well begun; for our most able commentators

make no pretensions that they yet understand all of the Scriptures. In this connection, read again the twelfth chapter of the book of Daniel. The Prophet observes that in the time of the end many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased. In any direction we may turn this is marvelously being fulfilled right before our eyes; that is, in all temporal things.

The inspired writer no doubt had reference more especially to a better understanding of prophetic scriptures; that is, Bible knowledge, or knowledge worth while. This Prophet, as well as the others, informs us that he himself did not understand all that he was putting on record. Surely inspiration would not have impressed the Prophet to write anything that should never be of any benefit to the world. So the unavoidable conclusion is that Scriptural research will go majestically onward, whether we are in the march or merely sit and nurse our idols. All who delight in Scriptural study for noble purposes will, no doubt, be permitted to pick up now and then a brighter pebble than before, as they pass hither and thither on the shores of the fathomless, measureless ocean of divine truth.

In view of all these facts, it is surely well in the bounds of reason, as well as logic, to expect, or at least not be surprised to find, that much we have been taught to believe is made up of errors that have come out of the dark ages. The appalling thought of a perpetual torment, when the Scriptures are more fully recognized or understood, is doomed to fall by the wayside as an error of this kind. Surely this alone will be not only a brighter pebble, but a real gem to the hearts of thousands of mothers who have had their boys ruthlessly torn from their affections and sacrificed in cruel wars.

Multiplied thousands of noble young men have had their lives snuffed out in a twinkling, without any real hopes of a better world. Those boys, each of whom was somebody's loved one, have been consigned to the arch enemy's prison, having perhaps little or no knowledge of the consoling scriptures pointing to the restitution of all things, as spoken by the mouth of all the prophets since the world began. One beautiful scripture along this line is found in the second chapter of Daniel, where the Prophet makes use of the golden headed image, each metal symbolizing a great world power down to the end.

Image of World Dominion Demolished

AT THE same time Daniel had a view of a stone hewn from the mountainside, not made by hands; that is, it had no connection with the image. The Prophet beheld this stone as it rolled down the centuries, carrying along a light, faint perhaps at times, until at last it destroys the image by crashing upon its feet. Thus, as the Prophet explains, all the governments of the world, both modern and ancient, or the selfish principles on which they are based are to be destroyed forever, making ready no doubt for that oft repeated prayer to be answered: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as in heaven."

This sacred old prayer has sometimes, in the darkest hours, assumed the form of a plaintive wail, such as: 'O God! hide me until Thy wrath be past.' Daniel saw, or seemed to see, that time come and a glorious kingdom set up. He saw, or seemed to see, the effulgent light of a noonday sun shine forth in all its splendor, and righteousness spread over the world as the waters cover the sea. This dream or vision is well explained; and besides its own lesson, it is a great aid to the understanding of many other prophecies. It is also largely fulfilled and confirmed by impartial history. So Bible scholars differ but little in their commentaries till they come to the ten kingdoms symbolized by the toes of the image. Here there is quite a difference of opinion still. In the seventeenth chapter of Revelation a picture is drawn illustrating more fully the last scenes of earth's drama, or the present evil world. This vision is also fully interpreted by the Revelator's guardian angel and, if well understood, is no doubt a key to many of the symbols of this wonderful book. As yet, it seems, a considerable portion of this prophecy is unfulfilled. So there are vast differences of opinion here.

The sacred writers have continually repeated the fact that the Scriptures are a part of the mystery that belongs to Godliness, so that it takes consecration and wisdom sought from on high to unlock its treasures. While the human family has ever been prone to wander from the paths of rectitude (indeed many are disposed to mingle worldly ambitions and pleasures along with their religious devotions) to all who are inclined to close their eyes to the simple rules of righteousness, one mystery is that the

Scriptures now become at least a part of a strong delusion and lead to further blindness rather than to light. Hence the foolish that walk in wisdom's way will still confound the worldly wise. The result of this partial or total blindness is that people of all ages have been at a loss to understand the signs of the times around them, or to comprehend the present truth, that is, truths applicable to their own day, or to even recognize what mile post they were passing along the stream of time.

When Christ was on earth, His most studious and devout followers could not, with the help of the great Teacher, fully understand the harmonious fulfilling of the scriptures applicable to that period, until it had all passed into history; while the business world of that time went on almost unconscious of the meaning of the mighty events that were transpiring in their midst. The time and manner in which Christ is to come the second time is likely to be still less understood. Prayerful and careful Christians will not fully comprehend the meaning of their surroundings; while the great throbbing, pulsating business world will go on at the same momentous speed in its reckless greed for gain, with but little thought or recognition that the rapid rate in which history is being made by the world is in fulfilment of prophecy.

The "Fallen Woman" and Her "Daughters"

THE Revelator, in Revelation 17, seems to sweep down from an early period with history in advance, symbolizing seven world powers by seven mountains. At the point in time where this panorama was most impressive to the Prophet, five of these kingdoms had passed away; one, apparently only a substitute, was in power; while the last, really the eighth but of the seven, had not yet stepped upon the stage of action. In this connection, the Revelator also had a view of the last scenes to be staged by modern ecclesiasticism. These, symbolized by a fallen woman and her daughters, taken together, he designates as Babylon the Great. This must be a tableau scene of mother Rome having reformed to meet the demands of the advancing world, going along a short time in peace with her daughters, or the other great worldly churches.

This arrangement is made possible by a league of churches that is already well along in its formative period. Each church will still maintain its own special doctrines, but they will work together only to a common end. Babylon is presented in this picture, arrayed in gaudy attirement, securely seated on her scarlet-colored beast, or last world power. This power is made complete by a league of nations that is also well under way. The ten kingdoms, symbolized by the toes of Daniel's image, that were to remain separate, appear to unite. This is only apparent, however; for each country will have its own form of government. They are to work together along with Babylon to meet certain emergencies. This work in common will no doubt be to subdue or hold in subjection the much dreaded Bolshevik hydra that is just now causing strong men's hearts to fail them in its threatening attitude to change or to destroy all forms of governments and worldly religions, at the same time. So when church and state are well lined up, intolerance will naturally be more and more severe.

All down through the annals of history can surely be traced a peculiar people, as individuals and comparatively small groups of worshipers under various names, that have lived by faith, hoped and prayed for the fulness of the Gentiles to be come in and for a righteous rule to take the place of the present evil world. These peoples have never sought for worldly offices and honors or the emoluments accruing from all such, preferring rather to earn bread by the sweat of their face. Such persons can not, and will not, fall in with the league idea. So they are quite likely to be put to a severe test again. People of this type will be misunderstood, as they always have been, and classed as allies along with societies having destructive tendencies, when really they are, as ever, the vanguard of all religions, with purposes only to disseminate light and point out dangers to a misguided world.

Scriptures Point Out Perilous Times

ALL who treasure up a tender care and keeping of the new nature will need, perhaps as never before, to have on the whole armor, so as to make their calling and election sure, and to be baptized with the one essential baptism, immersion into the will of God, to enable them to go not only willingly, but cheerfully with Christ to death—that too, as heretics, if need be. Those who are at all familiar with Holy Writ

surely have not failed to recognize that a host of prophetic scriptures point out in no uncertain terms a perilous time that can not be far in the distance. If anything is to be learned from these scriptures in the light of recent history, as well as of current events, the world is now in or near the penumbra, or the shadow, with the darker shade of the eclipse to follow.

Satan through the instrumentalities of men is to leave nothing unturned to perpetuate his world empire of selfish rule. A time of trouble is brought to view, that will cause all other troubles, severe though many have already been, to pale into insignificance in comparison. Besides, lying wonders and everything calculated to deceive will be brought to bear; false miracles wrought, even to the bringing down of fire from heaven in the sight of men to deceive the very elect, if it were possible.

Much of this wonder-working that has assumed the form of godliness, but that denies the power thereof, is likely much farther along in fulfilment than we are aware, being propagated and carried forward by modern spiritism and kindred cults of divination. The one consoling promise is that these crucial times will not last long; else there would be no flesh saved. One hour, which necessarily symbolizes a short time, is mentioned more than once in the eighteenth chapter of Revelation, where these troublesome times are fully described in metaphor or symbolical language.

Babylon, being already condemned, will now topple down, though she will console herself to the last that she sits a queen and is no widow and shall see no sorrow. She feels that she is securely married to the world, with the military forces to do her bidding. God's people at the time are called out; many are likely to be forced out, in a way. This destruction of Babylon and the powers-that-be, or the false principles on which they are based, is not to take place in a moment, but will smoulder away in the seething flames or upheaval of the times until finally all is destroyed, burned up, with nothing left but the smoke, or evidence of such destruction.

This will go on record and remain forever. Mankind, or all that survive the storm, are to be more or less surprised, some expressing wonder, others regret, that such great institutions should come to naught so soon. No reasonable conclusion can be drawn that these scriptures teach that all but a handful of God's creatures will be packed away and tortured forever, though the Scriptures bear out the sad thought that there will be no place found for many. These incorrigible ones, it is hoped, will be comparatively few of earth's millions. They will pass to the second death or back into oblivion, with no promise or hope of a further resurrection.

The central thought in these scriptures is that the worldly churches, a mixture of the good and bad, or wheat and tares, with the powers-that-be, permitted of God, having outlived their usefulness, will now be destroyed in the Gentile or great world harvest, now under way.

God has never been frustrated in the least, but has used all these institutions, both in a positive as well as in a negative sense, to carry out His will, using directly the good, and has overruled and will overrule, all evil for good. The will-power of men has largely been left untrammeled, and a majority of the rulers have always chosen to rule in a selfish way. The masses have usually been held in chains by obeying Satanic influences, thereby enslaving themselves. The rulers of all times, with a few noble exceptions, have stood for and been the cause of the terrible wars and tortures that have left such a fearful blot on the pages of history.

God's Way Will Prove the Best

JUST why God has permitted so much suffering for so long, is still best known unto Himself, though it is unreasonable to doubt that when the full light is turned on and we can know as we are known, all intelligences will come to know without a lingering doubt that the very best means possible will have been used for the obtaining of such glorious ends.

In order to reach perfection, all peoples must first understand evil as well as good and, for the proper use of free moral agency, must learn the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and at the same time get all the experiences necessary to fit and qualify them to receive, in the right spirit, the blessings long since promised to all nations to be manifested in due time.

The Scriptures bear out the thought that last, but not least, intelligences of heaven, as well as earth, must fully realize that God has all power; that His justice is never more to be questioned; that at the same time He is an embodiment of

love and mercy that is infinitely sublime; that He is with all His attributes one rounded-out, perfect Jehovah.

When all evil is put down, Christ is to turn the reins of government back to the Father—who will be all and in all forever. When the work is finally complete, all tears and cares will be brushed aside; sickness, sorrow and death will be no more. At this juncture, words fail to express, or the most acute imagination to conceive, the joys that will be when faith passes into sight and hope into fruition. The repeated Alleluias of the saints will now be in order, lending a sweet cadence to the celestial choir which will now pour forth its anthems without a discordant note throughout the ceaseless ages of eternity.

"If I am right, oh, teach my heart
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, Thy grace impart
To find the better way."

That Ministerial "Call". *By D. H. Copeland.*

OFTENTIMES as we read the daily press we have wondered at the number of ministers of the denominational churches who received "calls", presumably from the Lord, to new fields of endeavor. Casual enquiry has failed to bring to light any cases where a "call" was answered in the affirmative which led to a new pasture where the fee and the feed were not good—for the pastor. We have always believed that at a time when the commonest phrase on the lips of churchmen seeking candidates for mission work is "The harvest is great, and the laborers are few," therefore the endeavor of all who really have set themselves apart to God's service should be to find the place where the greatest *need* is, and there labor.

Apparently, however, other considerations enter into the matter of acceptance or rejection of a "call" to serve; and the illuminating article in the *Lutheran Church Herald* (Minneapolis) of recent date which is appended, is deserving of wider publication. Here it is:

Letter from the Apostle Paul (?)

IT IS said that while researches were being made among the old manuscripts of the Vatican library an hitherto altogether unknown letter of the Apostle Paul was brought to light, and *The Moravian* is very glad to publish a translation of the same. The translator is unknown, but he has rendered it into exceedingly modern English. Candidates for ministerial appointments will doubtless welcome this publication, as it will be of material aid to them in formulating replies to calls received from the Provincial Elders' Conference, if they can rest upon this apostolic example. The translation out of the original Greek herewith follows without further comment:

"'Troas, Asia Minor,
May 15th, A. D. 51.

"'To the Right Reverend Bishop John Boanerges, D. D.,
Ephesus, Asia Minor.

"'Right Reverend Sir and Dear Brother:

"'Doubtless you will recall the invitation you extended to me to come over to Macedonia and help the people of that section. There is a number of things I would like to learn before giving my decision, and I would appreciate your dropping me a line at Troas.

"'First of all, I would like to know if Macedonia is a Home Mission charge, or a self-supporting parish. This is important, as I have been told that once a man begins in a Home Mission District it is well-nigh impossible to be transferred to the Eastern District. If Macedonia embraces more than one preaching place, I may as well tell you that I cannot think of accepting the call.

"'There is another important item that you overlooked in your brief and somewhat sudden invitation. No mention was made of the salary I should receive. While it is true that I am not preaching for money, there are certain things that need to be taken into account. I have been through a long and expensive training; in fact, I may say with pardonable pride that I am a Sanhedrin man—the only one in the ministry today.

"'The day is past when you may expect a man to rush into a new field without some idea of the support he is to receive. I have worked myself up to a good position in the Asiatic field, and to take a drop and lose my grade would be a serious matter.

"'Kindly get the Macedonian brethren together, and see what you can do in the way of support. You have told me nothing beyond the implication that the place needs help. What are the social advantages?

"'I recently had a fine offer to return to Damascus at an increase of salary, and I am told that I made a very favorable impression on the church at Jerusalem. You might mention these facts to the folks in Macedonia, and also that some of the brethren in Judea have

been heard to say that if I kept on, in a few years I may have anything in the gift of the Church.

"'For recommendations write to the Right Reverend Bishop Simon Peter, S. T. D., D. D., LL. D. I will say that I am a first-class mixer and never disturb the peace of the church by preaching against the prevalent sins of the world.

"'Anxiously yours,

"'PAUL THE APOSTLE'"

Grabbing Part of "Christianity" Endorsed

IT WOULD seem that Paul has been commended too highly as a self-sacrificing man who labored not for filthy lucre but for God's glory purely, if the manuscript is to be accepted as authentic. At least, this is the first and possibly the only authority that has ever been produced to bolster up the present system of money and position grabbing as part of the reward of service in the Lord's harvest field; and we feel that all ministers should be notified of its existence.

Other Puzzling Matters

THERE is another matter in connection with this "call" that puzzles us, and apparently it has finally puzzled a good many of the "called" ones. We again desire to quote the *Lutheran Church Herald* of the same issue:

"What claims to be 'a strictly interdenominational monthly,' published by a religious press bureau of America, is sent free of charge to 50,000 clergymen in the United States. A current issue has a very interesting editorial which is a confession and an advice under the heading: Back to the Gospel! We believe that our pastors in the Lutheran Church have, with very few exceptions if any, preached the Gospel; but lest some should consider it necessary to make a change and be tempted to become more up-to-date, this confession of those who have tried something else might serve as a warning:

"'We ministers have been preaching on a large variety of subjects these late years.

"'We have talked about divorce, prohibition, law enforcement, social reform, ethical culture, industrial equity, a living wage, social disease, stewardship, human brotherhood, mothers, the golden rule, bad habits, penitentiaries, civic advancement, the American Legion, gold star mothers, secretism, the city beautiful, will power, mind training, the beauty of the mystical, Americanism, the disarmament conference, war, peace, love, loyalty, patriotism, faith, kindness, realism, idealism, Nietzsche, Emerson, Washington, Jefferson, and Christ.

"'We have run the whole gamut of religious, social, and educational topics.

"'We have beaten our way through history, from Adam to Roosevelt, and our meanderings have taken us from the tent-cities of the Amurru to the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles.

"'We have led our audiences from the pit of hades to the zenith of the third heaven, and we have covered pretty well everything that lies in between.

"'Our homiletic efforts were those of the intellectual globe-trotter.

"'Was our method successful?

"'It was not!

"'Did we change our method?

"'We did not!

"'We somehow had acquired the notion that in our choice of sermon topics and in our method of sermonizing we were far ahead of those cassocked homilists that adorned the pulpits of the land when Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln tested their mettle. When our audiences dwindled we ascribed the fact to every cause under the sun except the topics and contents of our sermons. We tried to hold our people together by occasional get-together meetings, by banquets, by rallies, by pageants, by talented choirs, by soloists of national repute, by the use of the cinematograph and the radiophone. The sight of those long rows of vacant pews, every Sunday anew, began to affect our nerves, and at times made us desperate; and we ransacked our libraries and studies for sermon topics that were more unusual, more sensational, more outlandish and freakish than those of the past, and we added new features to our church services. But never did we stop to consider the wisdom or correctness of our method as such; whether or not that method, in itself, was intrinsically right.'

"This up-to-date, modern preaching has proven to be a miserable failure, and the only remedy is to go back to the Gospel. Let those who have remained faithful take warning and continue to 'preach the Word in season and out of season'. We quote:

"'Fellow ministers, all of us—let's get out of the rut!

"'For the sake of Christ, for the sake of the Church, for the sake of home and country, for the sake of ourselves—let's get out of it!

"'The world's supreme hour has struck! The devil has launched the most vicious attack against the Church of Jesus Christ since Pentecost; the great masses of church people are either faint from lack of nourishment or subject to spiritual neuritis, superinduced by the thousand and one quasi-evangelists and religious quacks that go trotting about the land; and our camp is literally honeycombed with spies and recruiting agents of the enemy.

"'Fellow ministers—the Battle of the Marne!

"'Are we ready?

"'No military commander of sane mind will try to

meet the enemy's cannon fire, shrapnel, and poison gases with sticks of wood, toy pistols, or tin cans.

"'No minister of the Gospel ought to be so foolish as to believe that he can do his part in the coming fray with weapons less keen, less strong, less effective, than the unadulterated Word of the living God!

"'This is no time for peddling moonbeams!

"'This is no time for quiet strolls in the rose-scented gardens of the mystical!

"'This is no time for theorizing, moralizing, temporizing, and eulogizing!

"'This is the time for the straight Gospel to be preached, and that only!

"'We are wondering what the effect would be if from the fifty thousand pulpits whose occupants this magazine reaches the pure Gospel were preached, simultaneously. The very thought is overwhelming. We actually believe that the effect of such preaching could not be estimated for its very magnitude. It would mean the largest, most thorough-going, most invigorating and energizing religious revival the world had ever witnessed; it would mean spiritual energy, social happiness, and national blessings of every sort; it would mean the devil driven to desperation, his demonic cohorts fleeing in dismay, and the angels singing their Gloria in Excelsis with a passion never witnessed by God or man since the night of the Nativity.'"

Superficial Thinkers Up Against It

THE GOLDEN AGE Magazine some months ago called attention to the prevalence of this type of preaching in a series of articles entitled, "Go to Church, Thou Fool," which aroused a storm of criticism amongst the ranks of the ecclesiastics. Yet the answer was self-evident. Perhaps the fifty thousand recipients of the "strictly interdenominational monthly" will instantly change their methods as a result of his admonition. But we doubt it, and for a good reason. It is hard for men who have no training except as superficial thinkers at local problems, as the list indicates, to give a message vitalized by a deep knowledge of Christ and of Christian experience, which only comes from appreciation of the need of Christ's atonement and of supreme faith in the goodness of God and His sublime wisdom. The college which contributed to their education subtracted from their faith in exact ratio.

"Evoluting" in Wrong Direction

ADAM and the Fall have been supplanted by the evolution of man from archaic slime, from protoplasm, through successive stages to the primate mammalia, thence through types of low intelligence as illustrated by the Neanderthal man to the glorious being that at present is so busy making an exhibition of himself on the crust of this terrestrial ball we call the Earth.

Upton Sinclair, in his "The Profits of Religion", refers to this idea as "bootstrap theology" and names it correctly. Sinclair is unkind, or so the clerics would say, in his picture of modern religion as an institution which encourages people to believe that by dragging upward on their bootstraps they can ultimately fly around like birds; in other words, that man is master of his own destiny, and his progress, being ever upward, leads inevitably to spiritual perfection.

We would suggest to the thoroughly egotistical and blinded bigots who thus believe, that they carefully scan the record of human progress for the past ten years; and having noted the increase in crime, drug habits, murder, theft, robbery with violence, debauchery, immorality, divorce, salacious plays and books, disregard of authority, hatred of restraint, increase in law making and law breaking, graft, corruption, economic slavery of the masses with all its kindred ailments, disgust at religion as at present organized, wholesale desertion of the church, failure of missionary efforts at home and abroad, and gradual but sure breakdown of civilization generally, that they figure out carefully how long it will be before this condition of bliss is reached.

They had it all planned to bring the Millennium at one fell swoop through the Interchurch World Movement, but succeeded only in registering a colossal failure at the cost of millions of money, taken as usual from those least able to supply it.

To a great extent the trouble has been that the church interpreted the needs of the people as ninety percent physical and ten percent spiritual. The people, being unintelligent, needed only to be amused and interested to give allegiance to the church! Consequently pulpit subjects must be in accord with this low scale of intelligence; and too late, the realization has dawned on the church that her method has failed. The people have patronized the regular vaudeville theaters and movies for their amusement, and the church has been left practically alone.

Suggestions for Churchianity's Recovery

THE church has a little more realizing to do yet; then we can look for improvement: (1) She must realize that a "call" from God does not come through conferences or boards or synods, but that it comes from God, and is the earnest desire of a man's heart to serve and glorify Him. (2) She might strip herself of her self-invested bombast and authority as the representative of Christ on earth, and discover that her real mission is to preach Christ available for all in due time. (3) She might get down to a little real Bible study, and find out what the Book really teaches. It will be a wrench to part with the old dogmas and creeds, we know; but operations are always painful, though they often result in good to the patient. (4) She could well carve away ninety percent of her financial burden, her mortgages, funds, salaries, commissions, etc., and give the Gospel freely as she received it. (5) We suggest a course, not necessarily a college course, just a home study course, in true humility on the part of her ministers, and an earnest appreciation of their own need of salvation. (6) A second course, in tolerance this time, which should come natural to any really humble person. (7) Her ministers, instead of preaching so much with the mouth, might preach a lot more by example. For instance, they could get jobs and work for a living, as an encouragement to the laboring classes to thrift and application, and incidentally being thus self-supporting they could relieve parishioners of the salary and upkeep burden. This should do much to reëstablish a point of contact between the church and the people; and it should enable a preacher to be honest in the pulpit and tell the truth without fear of losing his "living".

These suggestions might do as a start; for to follow them would mean the purging of the church of all its reactionaries and open the way to true religion in the church. It also would dispose of the "call" proposition for all time; for, with the prestige, position, and money part eliminated, the sheer love of service would be the prime motive, and with every member of the congregation consecrated to service, the laborers would be many, and all needs would be adequately supplied. We commend these suggestions to the consideration of the 50,000 ministers that the "interdenominational magazine" reaches as being in harmony with the thoughts therein expressed.

As an afterthought, we might remark that they will not do it, in accordance with the prophet Isaiah's testimony, as recorded in Isaiah 56:10, 11. (*Leeser*) But it is not necessary for them to bother; for Jehovah is efficient, and does not have representatives too long that are a detriment to His plans and purposes. He disposes of them, and replaces them with a new order of things that will deal righteously and generously with the people. (2 Peter 3:13) In this new heavens (spiritual ruling powers), and new earth (human society) there will be equity and justice for all; and we get a good deal of satisfaction out of knowing that it is even at the door.

Program of Broadcasting

Station WBBR Staten Island, New York. Meters 273; Watts 500; Mail Address: 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sunday, November 16

9:10 P. M.—I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:25 Hilda K. Eadie, soprano.
9:30 Bible Lecture, "A Desirable Government," —Mr. Arthur Goux.
9:55 Hilda K. Eadie.
10:10 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday, November 17

8:00 P. M.—I. B. S. A. String Quartette.
8:10 Violin Duets—Messrs. Carl Park, George Twaroschk, and Chester Haughn.
8:20 Italian Bible Lecture—G. De Cecca.
8:45 Violin Duet.
8:50 I. B. S. A. String Quartette.

Wednesday, November 19

8:00 P. M.—Oriental Music—Toufic Moubaid, Micona Karshoum, and Elizabeth Awad.
8:15 Tenor Solo—Fred Twaroschk.
8:20 World News Digest, by the Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.

Wednesday, November 19 (Continued)

8:40 Fred Twaroschk.
8:45 Oriental Music.

Thursday, November 20

9:10 P. M.—I. B. S. A. Quintette—Messers. Carl Park, George Twaroschk, F. Wood, Roy Hartman, and M. Carment.
9:20 Instrumental Solos.
9:30 International Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 23 by S. M. Van Sipma.
9:50 Instrumental Duets.
10:05 I. B. S. A. Quintette.

Saturday, November 22

8:00 P. M.—Violin Duets—Messrs. Carl Park, George Twaroschk, and Harry Corson.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:45 Vocal Selections.
8:50 Violin Duets.

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

[350]For centuries Jews have been hoping, looking, and praying for the coming of a Messiah. For nineteen hundred years Christians have been hoping, watching, and praying, and waiting for the coming of Christ Jesus the Lord. Messiah and Christ mean the same. The term means The Anointed One. The whole world of mankind, groping in darkness, laden with grievous burdens, has been groaning and still groans in pain, waiting for some relief, but not knowing how it will come. (Romans 8:19, 22) The world in fact is waiting for the Messiah, the Christ, and His kingdom of righteousness. When the world comes to a knowledge of the fact that the Lord, the great Deliverer and Benefactor of man, has returned, every honest soul will be filled with joy and every grateful heart will respond in songs of gladness.

[351]To the Christian the Lord's return is one of the most wonderfully precious strings upon the harp of God. It yields music of unsurpassed sweetness. Blessed are the eyes of those who see and the ears of those who hear and learn that the Lord has come and is now present.

[352]The suffering and groaning of the whole creation daily increases, and this condition is putting the people into an attitude of mind to take heed to the evidence of the meaning of these present events. The time has come for all to awaken and diligently inquire concerning the presence of the King of kings.

[353]The reasons why we should expect the Lord's second coming are numerous, but unless we call these to mind, even though we once knew them, we overlook their importance. If we have never known them, then an examination of these reasons is satisfying to the hungry soul. Reason should always be employed in the examination of Scriptural questions. Sound reasoning and the Scriptures are necessarily in accord. "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord." (Isaiah 1:18) As our vision of the divine plan enlarges, we can see a reason and a scripture for every step and every development in the divine arrangement.

[354]The scriptures thus far examined prove conclusively that Jesus Christ died and rose from the dead that He might be the Redeemer of mankind; that He ascended on high and presented the value of His human sacrifice in behalf of man, and that at some time all men must have an opportunity to receive the benefit of His great sacrifice. (1 Timothy 2:5, 6) If mankind in general is to be benefited by the Lord's sacrifice after coming to a knowledge of that fact, then it follows that there must be some relationship established between the world of mankind and the Lord Jesus in order that the world might be brought to a knowledge of the arrangement of Jehovah and brought back into harmony with God. If, as the Scriptures declare, God formed the earth for man's habitation, that He made it not in vain, and that the earth abideth forever; and if, according to the promise to Abraham, through the seed, the Christ, a blessing shall come to all mankind, it follows that the Lord must establish an order of things in the earth that man might enjoy the things which God intended for him to have, and that the Christ must be present to establish such a righteous order on earth.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

For what have the Jews been long hoping and praying? ¶ 350.

For what have Christians been looking and waiting during the past nineteen centuries? ¶ 350.

For what is the world of mankind groaning and waiting? ¶ 350.

What effect will be produced upon mankind when they learn that their benefactor is present to bestow blessings upon them? ¶ 350.

Is the returning of the Lord to Christians a precious string upon the harp of God? and if so, why? ¶ 351.

What conditions in the earth are preparing the people for a knowledge of our Lord's return? ¶ 352.

Are the reasons for our Lord's return few or many? and should they be kept in mind? ¶ 353.

In the advancement of the divine plan, do we find reason and the Scriptures harmonizing? ¶ 353.

What points are conclusively proven by the scriptures thus far examined? ¶ 354.

Why is it necessary for relationship to be established between the world and the Lord Jesus? ¶ 354.

What reason do we see for the Lord's establishing in the earth a righteous order of things? ¶ 354.

Book Gift Suggestions

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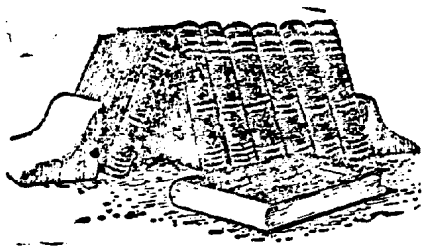
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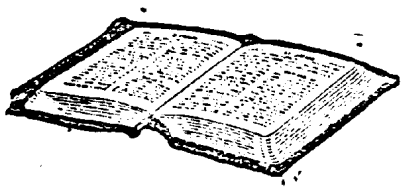
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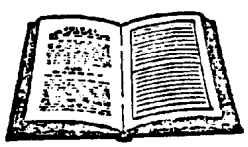
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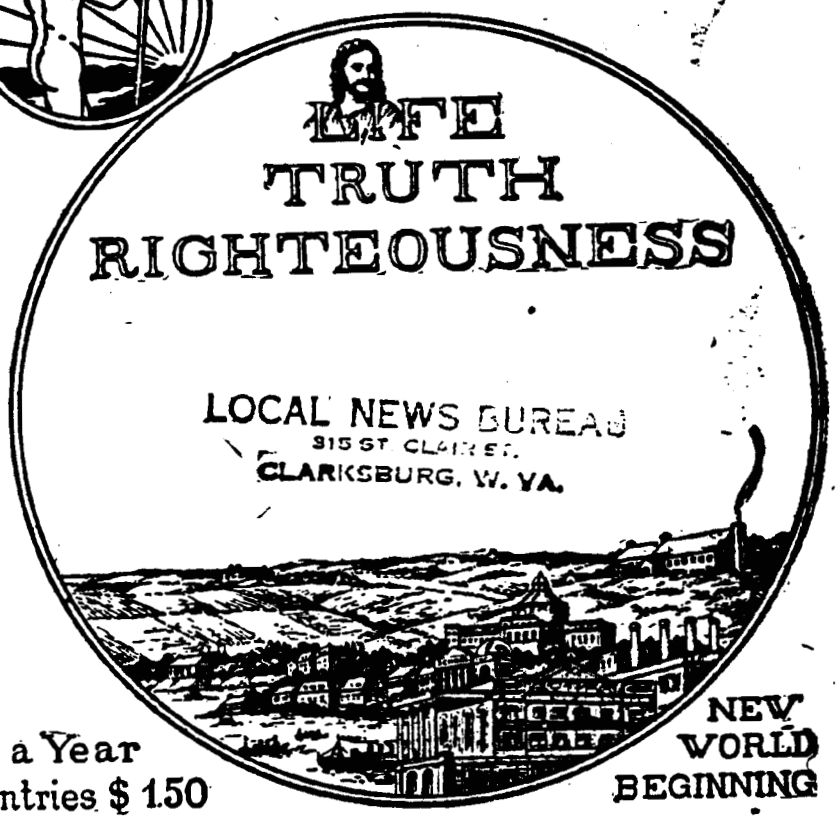
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VERY NEAR PARADISE

ODDS AND ENDS ABOUT ODD ANIMALS

THE LANTERN

GOD'S CHOSEN PEOPLE



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Contents *of the* Golden Age

Labor and Economics

Interesting Bits of News 131
Salaries of League Officials 132
Public Employment Offices Listed 134
Political and Social Unrest—A Suggested Cure 135

Social and Educational

Fatal Accidents in Highways Increase 131
Suicide among Child Immigrants in Canada 138
Program of Broadcasting 152

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

States Double their Debts 131
Zionists to Have a Steamship Line 131
America and Britain Slowly Changing Places 132
German Bonds Go with a Rush 132
Ford's Muscle Shoals Offer Withdrawn 133
Pile up Great Stacks of Gold (Poem) 134
To Attain and Maintain a World Peace 139
Ford's Railroad a Money-Maker 146

Political—Domestic and Foreign

New York to Peking in Sixty Hours 131
Reports from Foreign Correspondents—India, Canada 143
The Holy Father and Politics 152

Agriculture and Husbandry

Odds and Ends about Odd Animals 147

Travel and Miscellany

"Very Near the Terrestrial Paradise" 137

Religion and Philosophy

Where are We Going? 143
"Angels and Women" 150
A Remarkable Fulfilment of Prophecy 151
Blessing Automobiles 151
The Lantern 153
Who Pays the Debt? 154
God's Chosen People 155
Studies in "The Harp of God" 159

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Interesting Bits of News

[Radiocast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor]

States Double Their Debts

ANYBODY can get into debt, but it takes a wise man to get out and to stay out. From 1915 to 1922, the net debt for the states of the United States more than doubled, and is now close to $1,000,000,000; while the per capita net debt advanced from $4.31 in 1915 to $8.12 in 1922.

150-Year-Old Grape-Vine Bears 600 Bunches

A GRAPE-VINE in Hampton Court, England, planted in the reign of George II, produced 600 bunches of magnificent hot-house grapes this season, some of the bunches weighing more than two pounds apiece. Constant pruning of the vine is necessary in order to prevent it from exhausting itself.

Zionism to Have a Steamship Line

THE Zionists have purchased the liner, President Arthur, and in March will begin a regular steamer service between New York and Palestine. At that time the President Arthur expects to sail from this port with over 600 prominent Jews. It is expected that other vessels will be added to the fleet.

Longest Bridge Span Just Connected

THE highway bridge across the Hudson River at Peekskill is not fully completed, and will not be open for traffic until next summer; but the span, 1623 feet in length, has been connected. The bridge is 2,350 feet long, and is 155 feet above the river at its center. It carries two roadways, and a sidewalk at each side.

How the Cost of House Construction is Divided

AFTER a study covering the entire country, the Department of Commerce announces that in the construction of a home the average cost is distributed as follows: Architect and real estate fees, 6.4 percent; financing, 6.7 percent; contractor, 12.6 percent; land, 19 percent; labor, 26 percent; building material, 29.3 parcent.

Fatal Accidents in the Highways Increase

THE Department of Commerce has finished a study of fatal accidents on the public highways, and reports a total for the year 1923 of 22,621 killed. It estimates that eighty-three percent of these highway fatalities, or 18,788, involve automobiles. This is at the rate of over fifty deaths a day, and means that every year, in every unit of 5,000 people, one person is killed by automobiles sometime during the year.

Horse-Chestnuts with a Sting in Them

AMOUNT VERNON, N. Y., lad had a new kind of experience with horse-chestnuts. He climbed a tree for some. Electrical construction was in progress in the neighborhood. By some accident the tree suddenly became charged while the lad was in its branches; and he found himself fastened to a limb, unable to move. However, when the current was shut off he was able to climb down unharmed.

The Two Worst Enemies of Beautiful Teeth

THE two worst enemies of teeth are white bread, which denies the teeth the minerals they need, and the nice, soft, creamy dentifrices, which make an ideal vehicle for carrying germs, giving them a soil in which they can multiply between the teeth. If you want to preserve your teeth indefinitely, brush them daily with baking soda, 15c worth of which will do you more good than all the dentifrices you can buy in a lifetime.

Mirage Did Not Do As Promised

ON OCTOBER 5, Cape May had a beautiful mirage, in which conditions were so perfect that with the aid of a glass directed toward the heavens people could be seen walking on the streets of Rehoboth, Delaware, twenty miles away, and vessels and tugs could be seen which had passed out of sight on the seas. Navigators predicted a great storm to follow; but the storm did not come, the succeeding week being a period of ideally perfect weather.

New York to Peking in Sixty Hours

GENERAL William Mitchell, with the U. S. Air Service, in an address before military men in Milwaukee stated that the difficulties of sustained flight are being rapidly mastered. Much to the surprise of some of his hearers, he also stated that conditions in the arctic regions are extremely favorable for flying, and that the flight from New York to Peking via the North Pole is only a matter of 6,300 miles. He thinks that in a short time such a flight may be possible, taking only sixty hours.

America and Britain Slowly Changing Places

ENGLAND has not been able to recover the position in world trade which she held prior to the war. Much of what she lost seems to have fallen permanently to the United States. At the outbreak of the World War, America's share of the world's trade was one-tenth; now it is one-sixth and growing. When the world trade of the United States during the past ten years is compared with what it was during the previous ten years, it is found to be over four times as much.

Snowfall Defeated Everest Expedition

THE story of Mr. N. E. Odell, who reached a height of 26,000 feet on Mount Everest last spring, and who was the last to see Mr. Mallory and Mr. Irvine alive, shows that these two men when last seen were within 800 feet of the summit, but were two hours and fifty minutes behind their schedule. It is supposed that they went onward to the summit and may actually have reached it; but that on the way back they were overtaken by nightfall and perished in the cold. The British will make another attempt to climb Mount Everest in the spring of 1926.

German Bonds Go with a Rush

IN THE international loan made to Germany the United States was allotted $110,000,000. 1100 banks and bond dealers began the sale at 10 o'clock on the morning of October 14. The books remained open only fifteen minutes, but in that time the loan was over-subscribed five times. It is taken for granted among financiers that this loan assures the success of the Dawes Plan. It is expected that a loan to France as large or larger than the one to Germany will be floated in the American market at once.

Salaries of League Officials

UNDER this heading, most Americans would expect us to discuss the phenomenal salaries paid to officials in the National League, the American League, or some other association of ball players. But no, we are speaking of the League of Nations. For instance, Mr. Thomas, head of the League of Nations labor office, receives a salary of $25,000 a year, *free of income* tax; and besides this he receives great traveling allowances. This is more money than is received by the French Prime Minister.

Agree on Vocational Training

WITH the full consent and approval of the labor unions connected with the building trades, all the apprentices in those trades in New York city are now receiving trade instructions in the public schools, under the direction of the Board of Education. The labor unions are even furnishing funds to help carry on the instruction. Boys who attend regularly two evenings each week have one year cut from their apprenticeship term; and boys who do not attend regularly must now face their employers once in two weeks to explain why they are not attending. The improvement in their work is noticeable from the time the boys begin attendance at the trade schools.

Home Life in a Modern Apartment

AT THE convention of the Playground and Recreation Association recently held at Atlantic City, one of the speakers bemoaned the

disappearance of the good old family kitchen, saying that in those happy times "mother was not too busy to occasionally make candy or popcorn, and father and mother were not above playing games which the children could enjoy. Nowadays a large percentage of our children live in a place which has not much space between its four walls. They come in at evening time. Mother kills a couple of cans, and they have dinner. A door is opened, and a bed drops down. Father and mother go out for recreation, and the children hunt theirs."

Old-Time Dredge Passes Away

THE old-time dredge, which slowly and laboriously deepened the shallow places in New York harbor, is no more. It has been replaced by a remarkably powerful and efficient suction pump, which removes the contents of a sand-bar in much the same way that a girl with a straw in her mouth removes the contents of a glass of soda water. The suction device is so rapid and successful in its work that the dredges have to proceed three times a day to the dumping grounds, thirty miles out at sea. The quantity of material being thus carried out from New York harbor is so great that the dumping grounds are required to be changed frequently.

Suicide Among Child Immigrants in Canada

THE Vancouver Trades Council is stirred by the discovery that during the past year five child immigrants to Canada have committed suicide because they found the conditions of life too hard to be borne. Canada is not the only place where those in the prime of life are cruel to those whose powers are not fully developed or those whose powers have begun to fail. It was but two days ago that we heard a contractor cursing the day laborer. When he had discharged a poor man and it had been explained to him in a kind way that the workman was 75 years of age, and that he ought not expect too much, he turned again to the man and cursing him yet once again said: 'I did not know you were 75 years of age. You ought to be dead." Let us have hope. The Bible shows that some time Christianity, real, true Christianity, will spread until it shall take in both Canada and the United States.

America's New Zeppelin a Great Success

THE new zeppelin which Germany built for the United States Government made the 5,066 miles from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst, New Jersey, in 81 hours and 17 minutes. During the journey the ship encountered two storms, which it negotiated with complete success. The designer of this zeppelin states that he could easily design a ship five or six times the size of the ZR-3, capable of carrying perhaps 500 persons at a time, and able to cross the ocean in three days. One of the United States naval officers who made the trip from Germany states that at all times the vessel rode so smoothly that there was nothing to indicate to those aboard that they were moving. Everything about the car, when it arrived, was luxurious, neat and orderly. There is considerable discussion in the papers of the possibility of zeppelin routes between New York and London, New York and Los Angeles, and Los Angeles and Honolulu.

Ford's Muscle Shoals Offer Withdrawn

OVER three years and three months ago Henry Ford offered to take over the Government's water-power project at Muscle Shoals with the avowed intention of manufacturing fertilizers out of the nitrogen in the atmosphere at a fraction of what the farmers are now paying for this necessity of life. At the time he made the proposition, the Government held the Muscle Shoals plant in light esteem; but immediately after receipt of Mr. Ford's letter, the politicians hailed the plant as one of the country's greatest assets and began to quarrel over it. As a consequence, Mr. Ford, after having waited over three years for an answer to his letter, has withdrawn his offer, and the Government is where it was in the first place. It has at Muscle Shoals the best water power project possible in America, one which could be made immensely valuable to the people. Now we shall have to wait to see whether anything will be done with it, or whether it will become one of those items of public interest which are never finally solved but remain from generation to generation, as one wit has expressed the matter, "a thing of duty and a jaw forever."

If You Are Out of Work

IF YOU are out of work, write a postal card to the U. S. Employment Service, care of U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., and ask for the name and address of the nearest Public Employment Office. Such offices are maintained at Phoenix, Fort Smith, Hot Springs, Little Rock, Texarkana, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Stockton, Denver, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Norwich, Waterbury, Washington, Atlanta, Pocatello, Twin Falls, Aurora, Bloomington, Chicago, Cicero, Danville, Decatur, East St. Louis, Joliet, Peoria, Quincy, Rockford, Rock Island, Springfield (Ill.), Anderson, East Chicago, Fort Wayne, Kokomo, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Creston, Des Moines, Sioux City, Emporia, Hutchinson, Kansas City (Kan.), Parsons, Salina, Topeka, Wichita, Louisville, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Chelsea, Fitchburg, Framingham, Lowell, Lynn, Springfield (Mass.), Waltham, Westfield, Worcester, Battle Creek, Bay City, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Houghton, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Marquette, Muskegon, Saginaw, Traverse City, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City (Mo.), St. Joseph, St. Louis, Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Great Falls, Kalispell, Lewistown, Livingston, Missoula, Columbus (Neb.), Lincoln, Omaha, Carson City, Reno, Concord (N. H.), Atlantic City, Bayonne, Camden, Jersey City, Newark (N. J.), Paterson, Trenton, Albany, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, New York, Oneonta, Rochester, Syracuse, Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, Wilmington (N. C.), Winston-Salem, Fargo, Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus (O.), Dayton, Dover, Hamilton, Middletown, Toledo, Van Wert, Warren, Youngstown, Enid, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Eugene, Marshfield, Portland (Ore.), Salem, Allentown, Dubois, Erie, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Lancaster (Pa.), Oil City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Williamsport, Providence, Huron, Mitchell, Sioux Falls, Knoxville, Dallas, Dennison, Denton, Ft. Worth, Galveston, Houston, Richmond (Va.), Bellingham, Ellensburgh, Everett, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Yakima, Charleston (W. Va.), Huntington, Ashland (Wis.), Green Bay, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan, Superior, Wausau, Casper (Wyo.).

Pile Up Great Stacks of Gold *By B. Horton Colgrove.*

(Dedicated to the Profiteer)

What is success? The sordid man will claim
It is the piling up of all the gold you can;
Let great possessions be your constant aim,
E'en though compelled to rob your brother man.

Get gold! Pile up the coin in shining stacks!
Grab every dollar that your hands can seize,
E'en though you have to break some human backs
And many plodding toilers starve and freeze.

Let not the children in the grinding mills,
With faces blanched and wrinkled from their task,
Nor women's hearts, that crushing labor chills,
Deter your purpose. Get gold is all I ask.

'Tis true your years are short upon this earth;
Old Sheriff Time will soon his writ unfold;
And yet I can accord to you but little worth
Unless you pile great stacks of shining gold.

Pile up the gold! Seek millions to possess,
Though meantime rags and hunger you behold.
If you would reach the summit of success
I say to you, Pile up great stacks of gold.

And while you're piling, wear a pious mien,
Attend the church and sing a sacred song,
In order that your villainies you may screen,
And make folks think in heaven you belong.

Pile up the gold, and on a granite pillar write:
"Here lies a man who great success achieved;
He robbed his neighbors, filched the widow's mite,
And at his death left not one soul bereaved.

"A chance for gain this sordid man ne'er missed;
He was in life what people call a Profiteer,
And so, lest no one know he ever did exist,
This granite pillar hath been erected here."

His bust will not adorn the Hall of Fame,
Nor will this pillar much attention hold;
The only fleeting notice it can claim:
Who sleepeth here piled up great stacks of gold.

And now at last where are those millions won?
Perhaps his daughter married a foreign lord.
The lord, mayhap, quick through his millions run;
And thus the dead man reaped his rich reward.

Political and Industrial Unrest—A Suggested Cure

By Howard S. Ross, of the Montreal Bar

MOST students of economics feel that the pressing need is an economic plan under which we may all (by applying our energy to the natural resources under conditions of equal freedom and opportunity) easily get food, clothing and shelter, and material wants generally, so that we may have ample leisure to develop our intellectual and spiritual powers.

We have conquered production, and must now master the problem of the equitable distribution of nature's bounty. How disappointing that the wonderful inventions and discoveries of science have not given us an age of plenty for all! How tragic that many inventions and discoveries are too often used for other purposes than the building up of a worthy civilization! We have the opportunity of abolishing overwork, overcrowding, and underfeeding. But we must see that we cannot save what we call wealth and at the same time live upon it.

Savings at interest is wealth to the individual owner, but a lien upon industry generally.

How pitiful that unemployment comes when there is a superabundance of goods! When the world is "wealthy", the people starve. But this is unavoidable in face of the profit obsession, and our unfortunate condition will continue while we work under a system which causes each of us to do what we can to make commodities we deal in scarce so they will be expensive to others. We wish the ultimate consumer to get them; but if it is too easy, that is bad for business. And the greater the people's need the more (as a rule) they pay. That is the cruel law of supply and demand which presupposes a victor and a vanquished in most transactions.

It is not at the point of production that our troubles arise, but at the point of exchange; hence the importance of more and intensive, disinterested study of the money question so that it may be made clear that while money gives the power to buy goods it also has the power of preventing others from buying them even though the warehouses and elevators of the world are glutted. Surely we shall not consider this maladjustment as on a par with catastrophe, famine, and pestilence, and despair of finding a better way of life in which we will work to live rather than live to work.

Our enlightened self-interest should, and will, urge us to adopt a plan under which none will be at a disadvantage, because until then there will be wasteful conflict between nations, groups, and individuals. A small part of this waste, avoidable under a sane economic system, would make us all comfortable and show how true a prophet was Benjamin Franklin when he said that if everyone would do his share of useful work, a few hours each day, our conflict would cease and we would not quarrel over material possessions, which would be as plentiful as water, that priceless gift of Nature.

Profit Incentive is Destructive

WE ARE beginning to see that the underlying cause of war is the same as that of unemployment and poverty. While we should do all we can to give immediate relief in pressing cases calling for our sympathy and help, we should distinguish more clearly between real solutions and mere palliatives. This is asking much of a busy, fearful people who must perforce do the immediate tasks and spend long hours each day working to make up the waste.

The League of Nations, the World Court, world-wide labor organizations, and the many splendid and helpful religious and moral movements will be inadequate if we fail to find a method of accurately measuring our services; and also if we fail to find a better incentive than the cruel profit incentive, while at the same time planning for a world both generous and wealthy.

How many, in addition to Davies the Welsh nature poet, are asking, plaintively and poignantly:

> "What is this life if, full of care,
> We have no time to stand and stare;
> No time to stand beneath the boughs
> And stare as long as sheep and cows;
> No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
> And watch her feet, how they can dance.
> A poor life this if, full of care,
> We have no time to stand and stare."

It is not my thought that anyone should sacrifice for others, be pulled down (materially or spiritually), but rather that all should be lifted up. Think what the removal of fear would mean to all of us. Physicians tell us a great part of our diseases is the result of fear; and it—the fear of destitution—no doubt is the source of most of the constant conflict between

individuals, groups, and nations. With the suggested remedy we would live a less hectic life and have more leisure for meditation.

In such social order as most persons long for, art and science would not so frequently be prostituted to commerce and war; and, freed from the struggle (except a few hours each day) for material needs, we humans would rise to the heights of which we are clearly capable.

Gradually we are coming to have more harmony of aim, but we cannot as yet say the same for our identity of conclusion. We are apt to spend too much time in elaborating the obvious faults of our present system—or lack of system—and too little time on constructive plans.

Probably we have dwelt over long in the philosophic or wisdom stage, and so the world is anxious that we should now advance to the science stage—of how to do it. The virtue stage—doing it—how far off it is! While working for and hoping for the better days we can be as those "who, rowing hard against the stream, see distant gates of Eden gleam."

What stands in the way?

Equitist Plan Recommended

AN INCREASING number of persons believe that our present inequitable medium of exchange is the key to our difficulties; and there is steadily a growing interest in the United States and Canada in what is called the Equitist Plan, the basis of which are coöperation and individualism. Experience has surely taught us that less, rather than more, government is desirable; and that we should depend less on acts of legislatures, which are for the most part substitutes for work and too often woefully unscientific.

It does seem clear that we should encourage individual initiative and preserve private property, the latter to be used upon acts of production, accurately measured, rather than upon acts of legislatures. And in order to be effective, the plan should make it not only possible but easy and natural for groups, individuals, and nations to coöperate and to attain that priceless state—self-government. [We have one thousand years to wait for this.—Ed.] We are fond of saying, "It is results we wish."

Let us see what results consist of. There are two classes of things: There are those which exist through the exertion of persons, and those which exist regardless of the exertion of persons. The latter we call "natural resources", normally the gift of nature to all of us—not to any one or any few of us.

"Results" are combinations of the two, human work and natural resources. The work is stored in the resources; but that does not alter the fact that resources belong to no one. No one creates them or contributes anything but the work—the human exertion. That is all anyone can give to or do for any one else.

We exchange, only because we wish to get the benefit of the division of labor—because we wish to get more of the natural resources with less work. Who would claim that he wishes to get more work from others for less of their work?

If you can get in one way more from nature than can your neighbor, and he in another way can get more from nature than you with equal effort, then, by exchanging (and this is a voluntary choice under the Equitist Plan) equitably—hour for hour of time worked—you both get more from nature than either can by not exchanging. That is the essence of equitable exchange of our services or work, and all economists agree that the whole object of trade and business is to exchange services.

But if we exchange on the basis of quantity, or quality, or any other than time worked, one or both will charge for the natural resources in which their labor is stored.

For instance: If a man works half of his time on each of two locations, growing corn, producing fifty bushels on one and one hundred on the other, and sells both in the result-unit market, he gets the same for his work on each; and, in addition, he gets as much more for the extra yield of nature on the latter location. And this is the basis of Ground Rent, the great privilege which always takes up the slack.

But if one sells on the work-unit basis, he gets the same for his work, and nothing for nature's extra yield, which goes to consumers as the free gift it really is, from nature. So each one pays for the work of production—in the price of the product—but nothing for the natural resources in which the work is stored. But under the result-unit basis, each one pays—gives work— not only for the work, but also for the natural resources in which the work is stored.

When we adopt a work-unit money (that is, agree that every dollar issued be issued solely

for an hour's adult human work), and promise that it will be accepted in return for an hour's adult human work, no one could receive money for anything but human work, and no one would have to pay money for anything but human work.

It being easy for all, and as easy for one as for another, to get the material things we naturally crave for, our strife, incident to our struggle to get special privileges so that we may exact tribute, would cease. Fortunately we do not fight about the things easily attainable.

And if such a plan is sound, when may we expect its adoption? When people generally have acquired sufficient knowledge. Much preliminary work must be done—the educational work. Human association (in such a chaotic condition as at present) cannot be soon put on an equitable foundation. Misconceptions must first be crowded out by knowledge of nature's laws. Correct thinking must precede correct action.

[Note: The Lord's kingdom is absolutely essential first, to break the money power and bring those in control to their knees. We are able to see the possibilities, however, and the better day is not far off.—Ed.]

"Very Near The Terrestrial Paradise"

THE name California comes from an old Spanish romance, where the word is used to refer to a mythical island "on the right hand of the Indies, very near the Terrestrial Paradise." Plenty of California people, and plenty of other people who have visited the state, think this reference to California as being very near to Paradise is not at all a bad idea.

California is a curious land. It has the tallest trees and the shortest grass, the highest waterfalls and the widest valleys, the coldest summers and the hottest winters, the highest mountains and the deepest depressions, the richest soil and the most barren deserts. There the railroads turn around in spirals to come down the mountains; and in one place, within a tunnel, there is a railroad bridge over a chasm of unknown depth.

The upper three-fourths of the state has a much heavier rainfall than the lower portion, and hence has larger streams and greater forests. San Francisco Bay, next to Sydney, is reckoned the world's best harbor. It has a shore line of 300 miles, and receives the drainage of the vast interior valleys of Sacramento and San Joaquin, which virtually comprise the upper three-fourths of the state. Its Golden Gate into the Pacific is only a mile wide.

In nearly all parts of California the nights are so cool as to necessitate the use of blankets. In San Francisco in midsummer it will be noticeably cold in the shade while it is very warm in the sun. In San Jose in the fall one may shiver under a half dozen blankets, although the thermometer is not down to freezing.

In Los Angeles, in midsummer, it may get to 125° in the shade; but within an hour or so one may, for a few cents, ride to the summit of Mount Lowe, where it is always cool. Los Angeles, and even San Diego, are accounted favorably as summer resorts as well as winter resorts, on account of the surrounding snow-clad mountains.

Certain types of diseases are conspicious in California by their absence; namely, typhoid, malaria, fevers of all sorts, and summer diseases of children.

The summers of California are so dry that for six months after May 1 there is practically no rain. During the winter the snows fall in the mountains 30 to 50 feet deep; and as they thaw out in the summer, they keep the valleys below supplied with perpetual streams for irrigation purposes. The Sierra Nevada mountain range, which shuts off California from Nevada, is the largest and most interesting chain of mountains in the United States. At the snow line this chain of mountains is thirty miles wide, and almost a hundred at the base. There are about 1,500 glacial lakes in the state.

From the highest peak, Mount Whitney, 14,522 feet (the highest mountain in the United States), one looks down into Death Valley, 200 feet below sea level. In the Sierra Nevadas there are 172 mountains over 8,000 feet in height; and in the same territory is the highest waterfall in the world, the Pioneer, 3,270 feet.

California's Wild History

EVER since the United States seized California from Mexico almost without resistance, in 1845, the state has had an exciting

history. It started with the discovery of gold by J. W. Marshall, of New Jersey, while engaged in digging a mill race for a Swiss settler. Efforts were made to suppress the news, but it spread like wildfire, and the East went mad.

Within a year 42,000 persons had made their way across the vast plains, and the rush continued for years. Communication with the East was maintained by the Pony Express. On one occasion the Pony Express covered the 1,950 miles from the Missouri River to San Francisco in 7 days and 17 hours. The riders pressed forward in relays day and night at top speed. The postage on the letters was $5 per half ounce.

Following the gold excitement came the silver discoveries in Nevada, with an era of stock gambling the like of which was never know before nor since. In 1867 the Union Pacific was completed, and San Francisco was brought within four days of New York. In 1874, with less than 200,000 population, San Francisco had one hundred millionaires.

In 1886 the Santa Fé line was completed into southern California; and a boom of a different sort occurred, which is still on. Without any sly dig at this part of the world, we think we may safely class this boom as one in real estate.

As California has thus been filled up, the natives and other living creatures have died off. There are still 15,377 Indians in the state; and if the natives of any country have ever been worse treated than these poor creatures who have been despoiled of their lands, we wonder where they are.

The elks, which used to roam the hills by thousands, are no more. The bears once common are exceedingly scarce. There are few antelope; and few beavers where once there were many. Deer are still reasonably frequent. Sea lions are still numerous along the coast. The California condor is the largest bird living in North America.

The Products of California

ANYTHING that will grow anywhere will grow in California. It is the leading fruit state in the Union, producing two-fifths of the world's oranges. Practically the entire orange output of the state is traceable to two seedless orange trees from Brazil, sent by the government to Riverside in 1873, although there were other varieties of oranges in the state before that time.

California is also the banner state for walnuts, almonds, and garden vegetables. Solid transcontinental trainloads of canteloupes, lettuce and other garden truck in season, are as common as the great shipments of oranges, pears, lemons, prunes, and raisins continually made to Eastern markets.

The largest big trees reach over 325 feet in height and are up to 38 feet in diameter, with an age of 5,000 years. The state is fifth in area of forests, but second in stand of lumber, being exceeded only by Oregon. Many of the streets of the southern part of the state are lined with palms, pepper trees from Peru, and eucalyptus from Australia.

California is a large producer of gold, silver, borax, soda, petroleum, salt, and asphaltum. It exceeds every other state in the average money deposited in savings banks per depositor. It leads the Union in enrollment of college students, 1 out of every 419 of the population being in college. San Francisco is the leading whaling port of the world.

California has such a variety of scenery and such clear air that it has become the accepted center for the making of moving pictures. The California pictures have a sharpness of outline not obtainable elsewhere. A sad feature of the business is that the thousands of girls who become movie-struck, and land in Los Angeles without money and without friends, find it difficult to obtain employment.

The banner days of the state are January to March, inclusive, when the oranges are ripe and the trees are in bloom for the next succeeding crop. Then there is plenty of rain, and southern California is as near a paradise on earth as one could hope to find. It looks dust-bedraggled in the autumn; but one can hardly expect to have his best clothes on all the time!

Californians who live there all the time are so jealous about their state that we expect nothing from them in repayment of this friendly boost, nothing but their customary savage reward to all persons outside their boundaries who have the hardihood even to mention their wonderful state. And yet we call the attention of all our readers to the fact that we have not said one word about fleas—a subject they never like to have mentioned!

To Attain and Maintain a World Peace

By Theodore Cocheu (Written in March, 1924)

AT PRESENT the world is like a sick man, and the cause of its sickness must be determined before a proper remedy can be applied.

We are living in a preëminently commercial age, just recovering from the shock of the greatest war of history and groping in darkness, seeking some plan of readjustment, confronted on every side and in every country by financial disturbance, until it seems certain that the first and greatest problem before us is that of Exchange.

How can obligations be exchanged for compensation? How can the debts of nations to each other be liquidated? And how can exchanges between individuals be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties?

As the first step toward that world peace for which every right-minded person prays, these questions must be correctly answered; and until they are correctly answered no real peace can be attained, however many prizes may be offered or what number of leagues may be suggested.

To secure a real and lasting peace, we must begin by committing to memory the following words:

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Any successful plan must have this sentiment for its foundation; for without such a foundation failure is inevitable.

Just here it may be proper to say that no criticism is intended nor fault found with our banks or the banking system, if they are confined strictly to the banking business; but with respect to their issue of our money or acting as fiscal agents representing this government in any manner, that is an evil which must be speedily ended. The banking business is as legitimate and necessary as that of building, carpentry, mason work, tailoring, or any other branch of industry; but the banks should have no more connection with the government than has any other trade or calling.

The all-important question of exchange of values has for ages been left entirely in the hands of so-called financiers. In law-making bodies, finance committees are always made up of bankers, and all financial laws are formulated by them, and their plans invariably prove extravagantly expensive to the people and correspondingly profitable to themselves. So they cannot escape responsibility for the present chaotic condition of the financial world, culminating in the great fiasco of the German mark issued in amounts running into billions and trillions uncountable by any human being and unredeemable by any human agency.

It is said that money is the life-blood of commerce. Now human blood must be pure and function regularly, or the whole system becomes out of adjustment. So with the commercial body: If its money be unsound, the entire system is paralyzed or worse. Therefore in commercial affairs the paramount need is unimpeachable money.

The Plight of Germany

LISTEN to the babble of the financiers or near financiers in the affairs of Germany. Having made Germany ridiculous in the eyes of the world, these financiers or near financiers propose that a gold mark be issued, apparently forgetting the bales of marks already issued, whose only value is in the promise to pay written on them. Will the promise to pay written on the face of a gold mark be any more sacred or binding than that on the mark now in use? Certainly not; and this is evidenced by the fact that outside parties are called in to underwrite the gold mark, and incidently to be well paid for such underwriting from taxes levied on the helpless people.

Poor Germany! A nation of scholars, scientists, skilled mechanics, and busy workmen, a nation having within itself all the elements of prosperity and happiness, yet it has been and is still being made the victim of ridiculous folly, a laughing stock to the whole world, were it not for the terrible tragedy of it all. Yet the men who have fooled and misled the people in the past continue to push themselves to the front, with nothing to justify their leadership but their incomparable gall or the simplicity of their victims. If this bunch of confidence men could be relegated to the rear, it would mean a long stride toward a sound and lasting world peace.

Today American money is the soundest and most stable in the world, because it is the obligation of this government. Yet see what these

financial quacks would do to it. A presumably wise professor of one of our leading colleges proposes to stabilize the American dollar. How? Twenty-three grains of gold being considered the basis of the dollar, he would have the government issue frequent bulletins giving the market price of gold, and announce that twenty-two grains would constitute a dollar if gold increased in price to that extent, or twenty-four grains if such a decrease in price took place. That is substantially his plan to stabilize our good dollar! Under that plan the dollar would chase the changes in gold up and down. It is as though a surgeon, about to perform a serious operation requiring a base of great stability, should select a light canoe anchored in a choppy sea for such base. But everything goes—if you own sufficient titles. So this eminent professor was quoted and copied by the public press.

Impossibility of Gold Payments

WHILE on this phase of the subject, let us refer to the recent foolish sayings of an eminent foreign statesman. There will be found in the "Literary Digest" of February 9, 1924, an article entitled, "When War Debts are not War Debts," a speech delivered to the Belgian Senate by its Vice-President, Henri La Fontain, who among other things said:

"The losses of Europe caused by the late war were 1,065,000,000,000 gold francs. The United States share of this debt is 440,000,000,000 gold francs."

If we put these gold francs into gold dollars, they will equal 213 billion dollars. Now the United States Assay Office reports tell us that the total commercial gold of the whole world is less than ten billion dollars; but assuming that it is ten billion, which could all be mobilized to pay these debts, and divide the whole pro rata, each real gold dollar would have to pay twenty-one dollars of the debt. Scientific bankers have said that one gold dollar is good for a credit of five gold dollars. But I wonder if they would accept one gold dollar in payment of a debt of twenty-one gold dollars? Yet this is the way that finance is talked to the people.

Let us refer to one more of the people's bumptious bosses, a man who poses as a financier, a former president of one of our largest banks, a man whose alleged financial articles have occupied many columns of space in the newspapers, until the present oil scandal in Washington rather crowded him out of the limelight, and who to resurrect himself instinctively descended to his normal condition of a common gossip. It would be well if that man in his next newspaper story were to relate the circumstances which made him president of that bank, why he was employed less than two years, and why he was retired. If the whole story were told, undoubtedly the "Teapot Dome" would not seem so much of a muchness, after all. The mouthings of such men tend only to keep the world in a state of turmoil and tumult.

Manipulation by Bankers

THE whole subject of finance has been so misrepresented to the people that they are confused by the apparent immensity of it, and consequently balk at its simplest problems. Surely there is no great mystery in having a bank account upon which one may draw checks and transfer to the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker, the various amounts due to them. Yet that is fundamentally the whole money question in a nutshell.

Checks are the medium through which ninety-nine percent of all commerce is transacted. To understand a simple financial question, we must first divest our minds of the what we might call superstition and fairy tales which have become rooted there, the result of generations of false teachings by conscienceless Shylocks.

It has already been said that American money is the best in the world, because every note is the obligation of a government which has never failed to pay its obligations when due. Its present circulating notes are less than one percent of its total wealth; but the professional financier has caused the people to question even this excellent money by having a law passed which binds the government to issue first its almost ideal note to the banks without interest, and the banks then pass on such note to the people who may be able to make a good note, give collateral, and pay six percent interest.

Even the government itself cannot use its own money without first giving to the bank its four percent or four and a half percent interest-bearing bonds! Often even then the bonds are subject to a discount, while the stocks of New York city banks are at an average premium of at least two hundred percent.

It should be remembered that the law makes these same banks the financial agents of the government; and it is hard to believe that any sane man would employ an agent whose assets were far less than the employer's, but whose management would give his own financial paper a market value one hundred times greater than that of the employer.

Government Pays Unjust Interest

ALREADY the government has thus purchased more than five billions of its own non-interest-bearing money, paying therefor not less than two hundred million dollars in interest per annum! In face of such unnecessary losses, the same law in Section 16 says: "The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to issue Federal Reserve notes at its discretion." That is exactly what has been done with the German mark; but our bankers, being a little wiser than the Germans, have not yet killed the goose which so liberally is laying the golden eggs.

Section 14 of the same law says: "Every Federal Reserve Bank shall have power to exchange Federal Reserve Notes for gold, gold coin, or gold certificates." Under that law the banks began systematically to appropriate gold certificates coming in for deposit, replacing them with Federal Reserve Notes; and in less than thirty months, between April, 1917, and August, 1919, the gold certificates thus appropriated were presented at the Treasury for redemption to the amount of nearly two billion dollars. Thus three-quarters of the gold belonging to the government was transferred to the ownership of the bank, and no human being knows how much since that time.

The Treasurer's report makes it appear as though this gold is still in the Treasury, but a note says that it is held for note redemption. This was mentioned to the head of a department in a large book store, and he replied: "What does it matter whether the gold is owned by the banks or by the government?" If that man owned a thousand dollars in gold, and a hold-up man should blackjack him and take his gold, would it make any difference to him who owned it?

But we must pass on and find what we believe to be the only proper foundation for money, and then propose an issue practically identical with that now in circulation; except, that it be issued by the government direct to its creditors without any interest charge, instead of being given to the banks and then bought back before going to the creditors. This little change in procedure would have saved the taxpayers about half a billion dollars.

Howl of Wall Street

AS A practical example of sound money, it may be said that during the war of the Rebellion there was a gold market established in Wall Street, by which the relative value of greenbacks and gold was advertised daily. Greatly to the injury of the United States, the greenbacks sank as low as forty cents to the dollar; and for what reason?

Secretary Chase first issued a government note which stated on its face: "This note is redeemable for all public and private debts." But their issue brought the whole Wall Street fraternity to Washington, with the inquiry, "How will you obtain gold for foreign purposes? You must make your notes receivable for all debts except payment of duties, and collect duties in gold."

Then the so-called greenbacks were issued, with the fatal words: "Except in payment of duties." And being interchangeable with gold they sank, as before stated, to forty cents, it taking two and a half dollars of such currency to make one dollar of gold. The few remaining original notes without the word "Except" always stayed at par with gold even during the wildest gambling in that metal, though those notes had behind them security only identical with that of the greenbacks.

The few evils already mentioned have probably focused our minds on the real center of disturbance and unrest; and we shall now proceed to ascertain what will remove the source of trouble and bring peace to this disturbed world.

Sound and Convenient Money Needed

SOCIETY requires first of all a sound and convenient money for the proper exchange of service and the products of service. But what constitutes a sound and convenient money? Checks have all the elements of money save one. Though they may pass through the hands of several neighbors and be endorsed by them before reaching the bank, they have a limited circulation; and because of the limited

circulation they will not pass current, as money should do. We must therefore find some channel with an unquestioned store of assets and an integrity never violated or questioned as a medium of intercourse.

The United States has more assets or larger credit basis than all the Rockefellers, Morgans, and the combined banks of this country. It has more gold, more real estate, more buildings, more vessels, besides the unlimited power of taxing the whole people. Therefore *its* checks or circulating notes are the very best that can be devised or imagined, and the only ones which should be used by this people; and these notes should be put into circulation *only* in payment for service received by the government and in the exact amount of the service received.

That the people have confidence in the notes of this government has been demonstrated through a period of more than sixty years, during which time they have steadily deposited gold with the government, accepting in exchange paper certificates to a value of two and one-half billion dollars, weighing more than four thousand tons; and in all those years not a single dollar has been lost by anyone through such exchanges, while meantime hundreds of banks have gone into bankruptcy.

Then let us see what is the real basis of sound money, and how may money and goods be equitably exchanged. All human values are the product of human effort, represented in every variety of human activity. When effort is used in the interest of another, it becomes service, and creates an obligation for a return of a like amount of service to the party who has rendered it. A written or printed promise to pay a certain sum to bearer on demand means that the writer has received that amount of service and will return it as specified. The material upon which the promise is written does not in any way affect the obligation. It is a mere matter of convenience. Therefore, paper being the most convenient material for such purpose, it is generally used; and the paper is sound if the maker has sufficient assets to back up his promise to pay and has honesty to redeem his obligation.

We are all fairly familiar with the present banking and checking system. For instance, when we give Mr. Jones our check for ten dollars, it is an acknowledgment that Jones had rendered service to that amount, and it is an order to the bank to redeem our obligation to Jones by delivering to him that amount of credit to be taken from our account. When Jones has given the bank evidence of credit to his butcher and has received its full value in meat, Jones has been fully paid for his service; and our obligation to him is canceled.

Hand of Financiers Shown

THE word money means worth or value, and man has devised a system of measures by which the amount and value of everything exchanged by him may be determined exactly, and each of these measures has a legal unit to begin counting at. Some American measures are as follows:

Long measure, with the yard as its unit.
Weight measure, with the pound as its unit.
Time measure, with the hour as its unit.
Value measure, with the dollar as its unit.

None of these established measures or their units may be departed from or changed in any way without committing a crime subject to penalty except only in the case of the last and most important of all—the dollar.

On April 2, 1792, the Congress of the United States decreed that the term dollar should express the American unit of value, but failed to provide a penalty for its violation; and by reason of such failure, that law seems to be more honored in its breach than in its observance. Not so, however, with the other measures. Anyone violating by increase or decrease their prescribed and established units is subject to quick and serious punishment. In the case of the dollar unit, professional financiers have succeeded in making it "elastic"; and it is in the power of the Federal Reserve Bank managers to increase or decrease our circulating money at their discretion. (See Section 16, Federal Reserve Law.) So both inflation and deflation bring revenue to the banks with corresponding loss to all others, with a constant incentive to the financier to keep his scheme going.

Suppose that the leading dry goods dealers were authorized by law to make the standard yard "elastic". They could then use an India rubber tape and make the yard longer when purchasing and shorter when selling, thus skinning the people both ways. This is precisely as the bankers do now.

During many years we have maintained that "once a dollar, always a dollar." But of course that was only the opinion of dreamers. But now comes one of the most learned and conservative bodies in the world, the German Court, which rules that "a mark is a mark, no matter what exchange may be." Under that ruling, the only logical thing to do with their uncountable trillions of marks now in circulation is to repudiate them, as it is impossible to redeem them. The creation of these marks by the financiers was an evidence of either their stupidity or dishonesty—possibly both. Will the schemes of such people ever bring peace to the world?

The Remedy for Financial Ills

THE writer's plan to "Attain and Maintain a World Peace," is as follows:

Let Congress be directed to pass a law substantially reading:

"All sections and parts of sections of the Federal Reserve Banking and Currency Law passed by the House December 22, 1913, and by the Senate December 23, 1913, relating to or authorizing the issue, receipt, or paying out or exchange of circulating notes by the Federal Reserve Banks, also their authority to act as fiscal agents or in any other business capacity for the United States, are hereby repealed.

"All sections and parts of sections of an Act to provide a national currency, passed February 25, 1863, relating to the issue, receipt, or paying out or in exchange of circulating notes, be and are hereby repealed.

"The United States shall issue its own notes for service received, payable on demand, in the amount of four billion dollars; and all Federal Reserve Bank notes, Federal Bank notes, National Bank notes, greenbacks, and other United States notes now existing, be retired as the new service notes are issued,

"Be it enacted that the four billion dollars of service notes provided for in the preceding sections shall be issued only to persons giving service or the product of service, and in exact amount of the service or product of service received therefor by the United States.

"Said service notes shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private.

"Any person who by any method whatsoever shall cause the value of these notes to be increased or decreased from that stated on their face shall be subject to a fine of five thousand dollars, or one year in prison, or both upon conviction."

The notes just described would average about forty dollars per capita of the population. They would always represent an exact amount of service, and have as collateral security the whole resources of the United States with its unlimited power of taxation. There is not a civilized nation in the whole world that could not issue perfectly sound notes at forty dollars per capita of its population; and in such case circulating money might be made international, and a universal world money would surely draw nations and individuals closer together than even a universal language, for they would then be held in bonds of interest as well as convenience, and in such bonds the whole world could sing these words from an old Russian hymn:

"Now will Thy people with thankful devotion
Praise Him who saved them from peril and sword;
Shouting in chorus from ocean to ocean,
Peace to the nations and praise to the Lord."

Reports from Foreign Correspondents

FROM INDIA

THE monsoon, which usually sets in on the west coast in the early part of June, was somewhat delayed this year; but when it started, rains accompanied by strong winds began to pour in torrents and continued for days together. Consequently water in all the rivers of the west coast, and those of South India which have their sources in the Western Ghats, rose to heights never known to have risen, and overflowed the banks and spread in all directions, submerging a very large part of South India, Malabar, South Canara, and the states of Travancore, Cochin, and Mysore. There were strong currents which carried off everything found in their way. A large number of lives are said to be lost; accurate figures are not available now.

A few very important bridges and a very large number of culverts and bunds in the different railway lines and trunk roads in South India were destroyed. Hence all kinds of

traffic was suspended for days, cutting off South India from the outside world for two weeks. Owing to the breakdown of telegraph wires, no telegraph messages could be sent or received from station to station for several days. We could not get out mails for nearly two weeks. Now mails are being carried by men who cross the rivers in boats, and so we get the mails though after much delay.

Not only has there been extensive damage to property, but also considerable loss of life. A wide area has been devastated. Appalling conditions are prevailing in South India, especially the west coast. The destruction committed by the flood extends over a wide area and affects thousands of people. The people of the submerged districts had to flee for their lives to higher levels, leaving their things behind. Thousands of refugees, especially the poor classes, had to be fed by public charity. The Government and other public bodies took active steps to concert relief measures by starting a relief fund. But such relief can be only temporary. It would take many years and millions of dollars to effect a complete restoration to normal conditions, humanly speaking.

Those who have visited the flood-affected areas for investigating the real conditions report the number of houses destroyed to be very large. The Malabar collector's report of fifty thousand houses as destroyed by the flood in Malabar district alone, is declared to be too conservative an estimate, according to the Madras Y. M. C. A. secretary, who personally inspected the devastated areas of Malabar. Thousands are rendered homeless.

Vast areas of rice fields are buried under sand and silt. In some places courses of rivers have changed. Large stores of rice paddy and other food grains were under water for several days, and have decayed and thus have been rendered useless. The seed grains for the next sowing are wet. So seed grains have to be obtained from outside.

As a result of the flood, prices of all articles of food have risen considerably. Famine conditions are prevailing throughout. Thousands are actually starving. The distress in affected areas has been acute, and those that have been left destitute are undergoing untold misery. Rice, the chief article of food, is sold at an abnormal price of 2½ measures per rupee—an indication of the degree of distress in these parts. The price of rice is steadily going up. Rice is getting scarce. In the absence of rice, and on account of the high prices, people in some parts subsist on the flour manufactured out of the palmyra tree.

In a few places the hungry mob began to be violent, and attempted to attack and loot the rich; and sufficient police force had to be called in to put down the rebellion. There is much discontent among the people, as the Government is not taking active steps to stop profiteering.

In the wake of these disasters come those diseases which complete the picture of the misery. Starvation and exposure to wet, and the eating of unwholesome food, cause the outbreak of cholera and other epidemics. In several of the flood-affected areas such epidemics are prevailing. There is considerable increase in the number of deaths.

While the southern districts are suffering from excessive rain and flood, in many other districts people are suffering from want of rain.

The political situation in India is very acute. The people of India are losing their confidence in the British rule. The relations between the people of India and the English are very much strained. A high court decision in England by a British judge against a prominent Indian, a member of the Viceroy's Council, for criticizing the action of a British governor of a province in India for his rule of terror and the methods approved by him for recruiting by threats and intimidation during the war, is an additional cause for aggravating the bitter feelings of the people of India against the English.

Another high court decision by a British judge in Bombay against an Indian editor of a popular Indian paper for commenting on the biased attitude of British judges against Indians in cases that come before them for decision, has also embittered the Indians very much. The English are not liked by the Indians. They generally treat the Indians as their slaves, while they are acquiring their wealth in India.

Distrust and disaffection are growing. Secret anarchistic societies are said to be existing in different parts of India. Were it not for the presence of a saintly leader, Mahatma Gandhi, India would have revolted in a body. His methods are peaceful and non-violent. Revolution in India will be only a bloodless one, as

the masses are being educated to follow peaceful methods of non-coöperation. Thus conditions in India are not desirable. India badly needs the desirable government of the Messiah. These things indicate that the kingdom is imminent. Let us pray for that kingdom. Let us not be discouraged, but go forward with unabating zeal, proclaiming the kingdom message which comforts the broken-hearted.

FROM CANADA

CANADA has produced a good wheat crop in spite of the adverse conditions met with in many places. There have been much hail, some frost, and a good deal of drouth, to such an extent in fact that many farmers have been forced to quit and abandon their farms. However, a wheat crop between two and three hundred million bushels, at the prevailing prices, which range between one and a half and two dollars per bushel, the highest since the war, will do much to speed up the sales of automobiles, radio sets, and the products of the mail order house, even if it does little to reduce taxation or pay off mortgages. As to whether it will slow up the emigration figures remains to be seen. It has not done so yet; neither has it to any extent stimulated general business, though there are a few seasonal signs of advance in some businesses.

The Moose Jaw *Times* gives some space to a consideration of the national immigration policy. In the broadness of its review it wipes out any argument of party propaganda; for its indictment is against all governments since Confederation. Its figures are interesting.

"Canadians have been seriously troubled of late years by the continuing exodus from this country to the United States. It is estimated that from Confederation until 1920, no less than 1,650,000 *Canadian-born* citizens emigrated permanently to that country. A statement was issued in the United States by the National Bureau of Economic Research which is not reassuring. Omitting from their calculations the movements in both directions of American citizens, but including both Canadian and immigrants from overseas (through Canada), they announced that the net loss of population to Canada by southward immigration from 1920 to 1923 had been 366,611.

"Many will no doubt heartily agree with J. S. Woodsworth, M. P. (Labor), when he stated to the International Conference of Social Service Workers that since Confederation we have spent $30,000,000 in securing immigrants and have little or nothing to show for it."

The *Times* goes on to deprecate a further indulgence—as is now projected—in the policy of spending Canadian money in Europe to interest emigrants, only to have them leave after a short sojourn in Canada for the wider field of opportunity to the south.

Mr. G. G. Coate, one of the Alberta representatives in the Dominion Legislature, has a few words to say about Canada's debt burden. As reported in the Moose Jaw *Times*, whose editorials on such matters are always worthy of consideration at least, he says:

"The outstanding problem of the farmers in Western Canada is the enormous debt burden they have to carry. As far as Western Canada is concerned, we can only guess at the number of farmers who have become bankrupt, or who are remaining on the property merely through the leniency of their creditors, but I think it is quite safe to say that propably more than *one-third* of the farmers are retaining their property under these conditions."

Farmers in Bad Condition

AFTER a discussion of some proposed remedies, especially amendments to the Bankruptcy Act to permit of farmers securing a discharge after going through the bankruptcy court—a thing virtually impossible under the present act—and also the restriction of the legal rate of interest payable by the farmer, Mr. Coate says:

"If such a remedy is not provided a larger number of farmers are going to be driven off their farms and will emigrate to the United States. . . . Under present conditions everything these farmers produce over bare cost of living is being taken to pay lawyers' fees, sheriffs' fees, court charges, and excessive interest rates. . . . If the number of bankruptcies reported is not larger, it is not due to the fact that this unfortunate condition does not exist, but that there is not the machinery for disclosing it."

The British Columbia *Federationist* devotes part of a column to the presentation of the facts concerning a "Red" riot at the unveiling recently of a cenotaph in honor of the fallen soldiers. Some widows of soldiers whose bodies lie "in Flanders Field" were at the unveiling with banners upon which appeared the following:

"Ye hypocrites, are these your pranks,
To murder men and give God thanks?
Desist for shame; proceed no further,
God won't accept your thanks for murder!"

Not particularly interesting reading for the functionaries and church dignitaries putting their sanctmonious blessing on the stone memorial. Then another widow appeared with Ralph Chaplin's poem similarly displayed:

"Mourn not the dead that in the cool earth lie
Dust unto dust,
The calm, sweet earth that mothers all who die,
As all men must;
But rather mourn the apathetic throng,
The cowed, the meek,
Who see the world's great anguish and its wrong,
And dare not speak!"

This so aroused the wrath of a cultured member of the I. O. D. E. that the police were summoned to disperse the war widows. This was done, *that dignity and humbug might not suffer.* If war widows are not competent to evaluate a cenotaph erected to their own men, who are the right and proper judges of these public monuments!

The "Western Home Monthly" has something to say about the Modernist trend in theology. It says:

"The net impression one gains from many liberal sermons is that it is the function of the ministry to harmonize Christianity year by year with the transient doubts of succeeding crops of college graduates, to harmonize Christianity with whatever happens to be the current mode in politics, economics, science or philosophy. There is a type of Modernist who spends so much time adjusting his religion that he has no energy left to apply it."

Very true; and after he has adjusted it, he discovers that the pattern is all changed again and that a further adjustment is necessary.

What Gain is War?

THE paltry and maudlin opinions of the world's great thinkers and newspaper editors are being splendidly revealed in the canvass that was recently made of the world's prominent men concerning what the world gained by the war. One editor suggests:

"Among the hopeful signs is the larger interest taken by the United States in international affairs."

That surely was worth wrecking the world for, and spilling the blood of twenty-five million men.

Sir Arthur Currie's answer has already been quoted in these columns, but some others are illuminating. Maximilian Harden says that war "has lost its glowing charm of chivalry, and it has become an endless war of industrial masses and chemical devil's work"; while John Maynard Keyes, English economist and author of "Economic Consequences of the Peace", says:

"I don't know."

It takes our Canadian little guns, canons, etc., to loudly prate opposite views after the "big guns" get through.

"The Maritime Baptist Convention brought in a resolution recently against war as 'anti-Christian and futile'. On motion of Col. Dr. J. H. Macdonald and Capt. White the objectionable phrase was deleted. One clergyman who had been decorated for conspicuous bravery made a threat previous to the meeting that he would resign from the ministry unless the phrase was removed," says the Halifax *Morning Chronicle.*

It seems that the ministry is still thoroughly under the thumb of the military arm of Satan's empire, and just as ready to kowtow and fawn on them as ever.

The Montreal *Daily Star* in an editorial on "The Church and Peace" says:

"With preparedness war will not cease. Our yellow leopards will still gambol in conflict, and the roses in our shield will be further stained with the blood of battles. As a matter of fact a nation has nothing to do with peace until she is ready to forego some advantage which she has power to seize and to maintain, but which is not hers by right"—whether that be Mosul Oil, or the Philippine Islands, or Wrangel, or the North of Ireland, or what not.

When nations see and act on that principle, Utopia has come and the Golden Age is fully established.

Once in a While We Are Fooled

NOT so long ago we published some items from a financial journal indicating that Henry Ford's railroad is not doing well. We now learn that this was propaganda, put out for the purpose of hiding the truth. The *Pathfinder,* of Washington, in its issue of October 4th, 1924, gives the facts in the case, as follows:

Ford's Railroad a Money-Maker

In the first six months of 1924 the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton railroad, owned by Henry Ford, cleared $1,000,000 more than in the same period of the previous year. Its total income was over $6,000,000. The auto manufacturer bought it for $5,000,000.

Odds and Ends about Odd Animals

THE small boy who occasionally takes bites out of proportion to the size of his mouth is a model of propriety when compared with certain snakes which are so constructed, and which have appetites of such a nature, that they swallow food ten times the size of their heads. The lower jaw is in two parts, divided at the chin; and the throat stretches around the food. Digestion sometimes requires weeks.

The snakes that have Chinese eyes are the dangerous ones; i. e., if the snake's eye has a circular pupil it is non-poisonous; but if the pupil of the eye is elliptical, look out for it. Its bite is dangerous.

There are turtles in the Galapagos Islands, off the coast of Ecuador, that weigh as much as 400 lbs., and that live for hundreds of years. One of these left in the Tonga Islands by Captain Cook, the English mariner, in 1773, was found there in 1923. Captain Pollock, of the U. S. Navy Department, who found the turtle, stated that it is blind and that when it walks creaks like an ox-cart. Milford, N. J., has a turtle which once a year visits a certain tomato patch, where he enjoys an annual feast.

The lion, so-called king of beasts, is admitted by hunters to be one of the greatest of cowards, seldom attacking unless pressed by hunger or inflamed by injury. Of the two the lioness is the braver. She will come to the assistance of her mate when he is attacked; but when the lioness is attacked, the lion lets her fight her own battles.

Like dogs lions fear perfumes. A whiff of attar of roses will tame the disposition of the wildest. Thecles was saved in the Roman arena when some ladies sprinkled him with aromatic oils as the lions were loosed upon him. The animals cringed about him, and allowed him to walk away unhurt.

The Belgian government has in its possession a dwarf elephant eighty years old, which is only thirty inches high.

The World War presented the remarkable phenomenon in Africa of thousands of wild beasts crashing through the underbrush in the effort to get as far away as possible from the savage two-legged animals that were shooting at one another. It was a great procession, lions, leopards, buffalo, antelope, giraffes, rhinoceri and elephants, all hurrying to get away. Four years later they came smashing through the underbrush again, back to their usual haunts.

People with hearts are concerned over the fact that six million traps are sold annually in America, which means that, if they catch one animal apiece, there are six million cases of prolonged agony. Often the poor creatures are eaten alive by other beasts. Sometimes they gnaw their own legs off. Animals have been trapped at last by the one remaining leg, after having previously gnawed off their three other legs. Most of this trapping is done in Canada, but much was and still is done in the United States. The world is rapidly being swept clear of its fur-bearing animals.

Solomon says: "A righteous man considereth the life of his beast." The Scriptures require him to do so. He must let the beast of burden rest one day in seven. He may not muzzle the ox when threshing. He may not even rob the birds of their nests. He must be humane.

Whaling is still an important industry. There are said to be a thousand men located on South Georgia Island, near the South Pole, engaged in the production of 240,000 barrels of whale oil annually. Most of this oil is used for lubricating machinery.

There are no oceans and no depths that do not produce their own living creatures. The Marquis de Folin tells of deep-sea creatures brought to the surface, which glowed so brightly that while at their best one could read by their light the finest newspaper print at a distance of six feet. The pervading color was greenish, fading minute by minute as the animal died.

The city of San Antonio maintains a free Bat Roost upon which is a sign erected by the city. "Bats are man's best friend because they eat mosquitoes; and mosquitoes cause chills, fever and other diseases. All persons are warned not to disturb this roost or the bats under penalty of the law." Not so long ago men waged war against birds because they destroyed fruit; then they discovered that the caterpillars ate the fruit because they were no birds to eat the caterpillars. Nature has her own ways.

Evolutionists engaged in studying apes in Bronx Park taught an ape how to wash its hands, and were just beginning to flatter themselves on the close connection which existed between themselves and the ape family when the ape in question wound up the performance by

drinking the suds. Even an evolutionist would know better than that.

The physical strength of a healthy ape is three times that of a human being, and the mental strength three times that of an evolutionist. The last item is an estimate made from data at hand, in this office.

Wolves are multiplying in Europe, and have even been seen in the streets of Rome. The increase is laid to the World War. Those hitherto engaged in hunting wild animals were hunting each other. It is doubted whether wolves ever attack humans in any live stock country.

In the forests of Canada, when timber wolves mate, the female hunts a cavern with a roof that slopes downward to meet the floor in a V-shape. She pushes her young far back into the V. This keeps the male wolf from eating his family. The mother wolf, having a smaller body, is able to reach her young ones easily.

Dr. Hornaday writes in the New York *Times* that there is no danger of a crime wave among animals in their native state, for they have absolutely no criminal instinct, and acquire it only in captivity and after association with man; that animals in their wild state kill for their daily food only, but never murder for revenge. He added: "Many a king sits upon his throne and is worshiped by his people, compared to whom the grizzly bear is a model citizen."

We have heard of one naughty bear, however. He lives in Yellowstone Park, and in some way has found out that if he sits on his haunches in a narrow place in the road and refuses to leave until fed by the autoists who want to pass him, he can get along in life very well. In one season this bear has been known to hold up 100 autoists. The Park guides have warned autoists what to expect, and they go prepared to divide up.

The race is on between the automobile and the deer; or perhaps we should say the fight is on. In Mongolia, on the desert sands, an automobile going 60 miles an hour was not able to catch an antelope. But in Massachusetts a deer squared the account by bucking an automobile off the road. The giant buck (head of a herd of eight deer) attacked the automobile, smashed both headlights and got a bad bump himself, but after a jiffy jumped up and led the herd back into the woods.

Reindeer imported by the United States Government in Alaska are said to be multiplying at a tremendous rate. The food there is just to their liking. They have been known to seriously interfere with the progress of river steamers, so many of them crossing the stream at once as to hold up navigation. Wild deer can be domesticated, but are extremely shy by nature.

The eyes of the giraffe are protrusive, so that it can see in every direction without turning its head. A giraffe fourteen feet high is reported as still growing at the rate of a foot a year. The modern method of keeping giraffes and other wild animals from diseases in menageries is to treat their bodies with poison gas from time to time, only the head remaining outside.

The destruction of fur-bearing animals has progressed to such an extent that it is profitable now to raise for their fur foxes and other animals which otherwise have no value. A fox, however, may be worth as much as $2,000 for his fur alone. The United States Department of Agriculture employs one specialist who gives all his time to the study of fur-bearing animals and their development. Several islands along the Alaskan coast are now devoted to the raising of blue and silver foxes for their pelts. $3,300,000 worth of such pelts were shipped out of Alaska in 1922.

It is believed that in South America, possibly in the Amazon basin, but more likely in the wild lake region of Patagonia, there may still exist some specimens of the Plesiosaurus, fossils of which have been found in various parts of the world. For fifty years there have been periodic reports of such a creature, a marine reptile, feeding on shellfish, and coming ashore only by pulling itself along by its flippers. The Plesiosaurus may be described as a gigantic crocodile with a swan's neck.

South America has another strange animal, the armadillo. This animal, when attacked, rolls itself into a ball; and as its skeleton is on the outside, instead of the inside of its body, it presents an armor plate shell which is almost inpenetrable.

North America has a strange animal in the prairie dog, which apparently does not need to drink any water to sustain life. It is supposed that all the water needed to sustain its systems is derived from the seeds upon which it mainly subsists. Prairie dogs dispose of the old

members of their colonies by driving them into burrows with blind ends, and sealing the exits.

Australia has the prize curiosity in the kangaroo. It is said that a baby kangaroo is only one and one-sixteenth of an inch in length and weighs but nine grains. It is perfectly formed at birth except the hind legs, which it develops later. The mother kangaroo has a pouch in which she carries her babies about with her until they are fully matured.

One of the most useful of animals is the much despised toad, which specializes on caterpillars. One toad under observation was seen to eat twenty-four gypsy-moth caterpillars in one morning, another ate thirty celery caterpillars in three hours, another ate eighty-six houseflies in ten minutes, and a fourth ate ninety rosebugs at one meal. A toad in a garden is estimated to be worth $19.44 to the owner during the season. English gardeners buy toads by the hundred. A toad well cared for has been known to return to its owner a distance of ten miles, in one hour, and without any ill effects.

A few years ago Manitoba had a lizard plague. In the Pelican Lake district the lizards were everywhere. At the Ninette Sanatorium two thousand were shoveled out of one basement window-shaft. For a time it was difficult to walk about. Automobilists passing through the district were obliged to use skid chains while the pest was at its height. The lizards are said to have been four to eighteen inches in length.

The chameleon is an extraordinary creature, having the singular power of changing from one color to another at will. Its eyes are also peculiar in that they move independently and are so set as to have the appearance of popping out of its head. Most singular, too, is its tongue, which can be extended from its mouth to a length equal to the full length of its body.

Where Are We Going?

By H. N. Tyson (Honolulu)

THE great question in the minds of the people since 1914 seems to be: "Where are we going, and how soon shall we get there?" Many and varied have been the answers. Time passes at a dizzy pace, and Society is a very sick man. His bootstraps are about worn out, while every day that passes sees him deeper in the mire of his own traditions and vain speculations.

This question was prophetically recorded three thousand years ago: "Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing?" (Psalm 2:1) To our understanding a "heathen" is one who is a stranger to God or out of harmony with Him, regardless of whether that one claims New York or Borneo as his birthplace.

To rage is to admit impotence, violently or suppressedly in the presence of difficulty; and the "vain thing" which the people imagine is that by their various schemes, such as Unions, Combinations, Trusts, Socialism, Nihilism, Anarchism, etc., the old system can be bolstered up or a new one erected outside of the provisions of the divine plan, long since decided upon by the Creator.

This is a great mistake. Anyone who has taken the time to investigate the matter knows that the bursting of the holocaust in 1914 occurred on schedule time; and that despite the vociferations of a divinely unauthorized clergy class, that the war would result in a "great spiritual uplift" (?), the Bible prophecies to the contrary have gone into effect.

Who is there but rejoices at the thought that sin and death are soon to be abolished, and their author, Satan, restrained at the time the human race is being restored to perfection, during the thousand years of Christ's reign? (The individual answer to this question will demonstrate to the reader which side his sympathies are on, God's or Satan's.) The destiny of those who successfully pass the test at the end of the Millennium is eternity, in a perfect, world-wide Paradise restored. That is the consummation of the divine plan relative to man.

Chronology showed that in 1914 Satan's lease of power over the nations had expired This lease covered a period of 2520 years or seven symbolic "times" of 360 years each. The ejectment proceedings immediately began, and will continue until the complete fall of mystic Babylon.

In a time prophecy a fulfilment or antitype must be reached at the end of the prophetic period. The thirty-five-hundred-year period of jubilee cycles, which began in 1575 B. C. and ends in 1925, marks the end of the type of the

Jewish jubilee system which foreshadows the "restitution of all things". Therefore where the type ends, the thing forshadowed begins. The Fifth Universal Empire of Earth will be ushered in with power and great glory. He "whose right it is" will speak peace to the peoples, and then they shall not learn war any more.

The abortive efforts of the Inter-Church World Movement; the Paris, Washington, Geneva, Hague, and other conferences to create a counterfeit of Christ's kingdom, have all failed, and were but the dying gasps of a Satanic order upon whose tomb is being indelibly engraved and written in anguish and blood, "Gone, But Not Forgotten."

Hail the glad day when Christ's kingdom has actually come; for it will be the "desire of all nations."—Haggai 2:7.

We are coming to the "new earth", to the new order of things, to Paradise, which means "Garden of God". It will take a thousand years to restore all the race to Paradisaic conditions after the kingdom is established. And this is the only panacea for the ills of humankind. Its arrival is inevitable, its benefits are world-wide, its results eternal.

Angels and Women

WE PRESENT some letters regarding this book (a review of which recently appeared in our columns) which we feel sure will be of interest to many of our readers:

To THE GOLDEN AGE:

Pardon me for taking this much of your time on what may be so simple a matter; but I was approached about going into a club to get a certain book called, "Angels and Women". I made some inquiries, and was told that it was a book that a fallen angel dictated to a woman, showing a desire to come back into harmony with God; and that Pastor Russell approved of the book. I had never heard of the book before; and as we are to shun anything akin to spiritism I should like to know positively whether the book has your approval before buying one; so if it is not asking too much would like a reply.

(Mrs.) W. S. Davis, *Los Angeles, Cal.*

To THE GOLDEN AGE:

With much pleasure and profit has the book, "Angels and Women" been read by many Truth friends. It contains so much to encourage one to loyalty and faith in God.

Do you think that it would be a real service to purchase these books in quantities of ten or more copies at a time so as to get the special $1 per copy rate, which you have so kindly secured for us, and thus to have them on hand as Christmas and birthday presents or for other gift occasions to give to our relatives and friends, whom we may have been unable to otherwise interest in Present Truth or only slightly so?

Would not some be disposed to read a fascinating novel of this kind, who might not be able to get first interested in "The Harp" or STUDIES?

Would this not be considered one way of instructing the people about matters concerning which there is so much ignorance, and direct them to the real Bible Keys, the WATCH TOWER publications?

Should we send such orders to THE GOLDEN AGE?

If not, will you kindly give us the complete address of the A. B. Abac Company? There are many who would like to get a little more information regarding these items. An Appreciative Reader

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Reply

TO BOTH above letters we reply as follows: When Pastor Russell was here, he read a book dealing with conditions that obtained prior to the Flood. He requested some other brethren to read it. It was so much in harmony with the Bible account of the fallen angels that he regarded the book as remarkable. Under his supervision it was revised, and later published by one who was formerly his confidential associate. The new book is published under the title "Angels and Women". Scriptural citations are given. An appendix is added. Pastor Russell remarked that at some opportune time the book, revised, should be published.

As to its being a violation of the Vow to read this book, such idea is not worthy of consideration. It would be no more wrong to read it than to read "What Say the Scriptures about Spiritism" or "Talking with the Dead"; for both these books quote much as to what the evil spirits do. Many have derived much benefit from reading "Angels and Women" because it aids in getting a clearer vision of how Satan

overreached the angels and overreached the human race, and caused all the havoc amongst men and the angels. It helps one to a better understanding of the devil's organization.

The book is published by the A. B. Abac Company, Madison Square, P. O. Box 101, New York City, N. Y.

THE GOLDEN AGE does not handle the publication; but all who desire it should write directly to the publisher at the above address.

A Remarkable Fulfilment of Prophecy

"And it shall be, that whoso will not come up of all the families of the earth unto Jerusalem to worship the King, the Lord of hosts, even upon them shall be no rain."—Zechariah 14:17.

ON MAY 6th the Spanish Government refused permission to Judge Rutherford to speak in Madrid in support of his belief, and our belief, that we have come to the time of the establishment of the Lord's kingdom in the earth—an event described in the Revelation of St. John as "the new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven".

Now whether or not others can see in it what we see in it, nevertheless a most unusual item of information comes to us in a report from our correspondent in Switzerland. The gentleman in question knew of the Spanish Government's action in refusing permission to have the truth regarding the Lord's kingdom presented to the Spanish people, and in a report to us dated August 23rd says:

"We herewith beg to enclose a copy of the *Zurichese Zeitung* of August 21 in which you will find a report, marked in blue pencil, that while the whole of Central Europe is complaining about a miserable summer, no rain has fallen in Madrid, the capital of Spain, since May 6. As this was the date upon which Judge Rutherford was refused permission to lecture in that city, we feel that the matter will be of interest to you. May we assume that there is a connection between the two things?"

Blessing Automobiles *By Joseph Greig*

THE latest superstition of Greater Papacy now is the blessing of automobiles, said to have begun at Pittsburgh. Labels are placed on the machine head, and holy water applied with a pronouncement of Latin to the God of Rome. This insures from accident and the jam of Protestant aggression.

We remember in 1799 how the Pope himself blessed Napoleon. But at that time the Most High saw fit to visit judgment on the system, which had reached a crisis in its abominations. Instead, therefore, of the Pope's receiving worship, Napoleon exacted a lump sum from the "Vicar of Christ" and he too went along as prisoner of France. Indeed, "his highness" died in solitude after this blessing. Likewise, we remember, how a later pontiff blessed the Spanish navy at the instant when the United States entered into war with Spain. Evidently at that time the infallibility invoked failed of operation on account of certain other forces blocking the spiritual headship.

Soon, thank God! a further blessing is to be enjoyed when this symbolical "beast" passes away with its earthly pomp and mouthiness. Then the peoples will taste of the liberty with which Christ makes free. History tells of the long train of Jesuit priestcraft in the way of life, liberty, and happiness, not the least of which can be read off during the war on slavery while Lincoln was in office. Conspiracy among Lincoln's Catholic generals more than once threatened the disruption of the Lincolnian forces. Therefore, this boastful tyrant must go down in ignominy and chaos, as the prophet of the Lord of hosts has foretold. True religion will then spring from the efforts of the New Zionism, now bestirring itself toward the promised land of Abraham.

All hail such a prospect and token from the true Lord of lords and Decider of sovereignty rights, in behalf of a restored race, from the deceptions of Satan, forced on mankind in the name of truth! The bandages must all be torn loose ere this sunlight reaches the eyes of human understanding.

The Holy Father and Politics

UNDER the above heading *The Catholic Herald*, of London, discussing the Pope's political sermons of September 21st, and admitting that in England at present the Catholics do not know whether to stick to the Tories or to throw in their lot with the Laborites, has the following interesting paragraphs. These paragraphs make the "principles" of the Papacy entirely clear:

"There is no infallible authority to tell us what will be the certain result to the Catholic Church in future years of any particular action taken here and now.

"The history of the Popes during the long centuries in which they were temporal rulers shows that in dealing with these affairs—that is to say, with political affairs—they sometimes took one course and sometimes another, and that their actions were sometimes advantageous to and sometimes very injurious to the temporal interests of the Holy See and even to its moral interests as well. They took part in politics sometimes from very human motives.

"When the Catholic German Emperor Charles V. sacked Rome and took prisoner Pope Clement VII, he as least alleged that he was acting in the interests of reform of the Church and of Catholicity in general.

"The Pope, dragged in different directions by his hopes and his fears, had actually treaties, offensive and defensive at one and the same time, with the Emperor and with Francis I of France, who were engaging in deadly struggle!

"The Pope did not know which side to take for the best; so he took both, a piece of statecraft which does not stand alone, but which has been severely commented upon.

"If Catholics had only to decide in their political action on rigid lines of scientific exactitude they would indeed have an easy task.

"But what is presented to them is mostly a choice of evils; and while they must not, of course, choose anything that is distinctly evil or immoral in itself, they are forced, whether they like it or not, to make some choice while fully recognizing that whatever they may do there will be dangers ahead.

"'Let justice be done though the heavens should fall,' is a principle more easy of utterance than of observance.

"When God informed Moses that He was going to strike the name of His chosen people out of the book of life, Moses asked if that were to be done that his name also should be struck out! An example, we are told, to be admired, but not imitated.

"It is much easier to admire the clarity and sublimity of a statement of altruistic principles than it is to acquiesce in them and carry them out."

Program of Radiocasting

Station WBBR — Meters: 278

Staten Island, New York City — Watts: 500

Mail Address: 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York.

Sunday, November 23

9:10 P. M.—I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:20 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
9:25 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
9:55 Vocal Duet—Irene Kleinpeter and Thyra Lundberg.
10:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday, November 24

8:00 P. M.—Violin Duets—Carl Park, George Twaroschk, Chester Haughn, accompanist.
8:10 Instrumental Solos.
8:20 World News Digest—Editor of the Golden Age Magazine.
8:40 Instrumental Solos.
8:50 Violin Duets.

Wednesday, November 26

8:00 P. M.—I. B. S. A. Vocal Quartette.
8:10 Vocal Solo—Fred Twaroschk.
8:20 Lecture—"Why the Bible is so Hard to Understand"—Mr. W. E. Van Amburgh.
8:40 Vocal Solo—Fred Twaroschk.
8:45 I. B. S. A. Quartette.

Thursday, November 27

9:10 P. M.—I. B. S. A. String Quartette.
9:20 Violin Duets.
9:30 International Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 30, by Mr. S. M. Van Sipma.
9:50 Violin Duets.
10:00 I. B. S. A. String Quartette.

Saturday, November 29

8:00 P. M.—Hawaiian Guitar Solo—Eric Howlett.
8:10 Vocal Duets—Hymns.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 Vocal Duets.
8:55 Eric Howlett.

The Lantern *By Don Marquis*

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THE spread of the Christian religion resulted in the subversion of the calm tolerance of ancient civilization. Under the Romans the various pagan systems got along very well with one another; the priests of Rome did not use their political influence to persecute the devotees of Isis, nor was there any serious attempt in any province of the Roman dominions to destroy an old faith or impose a new one. This tolerance was very largely due, no doubt, to the fact that many of the leading men of Rome, lessoned by the Greek philosophers, had no very warm attachment for any of the pagan faiths, considering them good enough for common people and slaves but as superstitions unworthy the the credence of enlightened minds. As a matter of policy, however, they publicly acquiesced, and even participated, in various formal religious rites to which they were secretly indifferent.

The amazingly rapid spread of Christianity —rapid because it was of a character which appealed to the slaves, the oppressed, the outcast, all those without any worldly hopes or prospects—forced the governors of the Roman world to abandon their attitude of easy toleration, based on indifference and contempt.

So far as the supernatural aspects of Christianity were concerned, there is no evidence that the Romans were particularly impressed. Antiquity was used to reports of signs and wonders, miracles and marvels, claims of supernatural origin and supernatural power; that sort of thing was precisely what the philosophic Greeks and Romans had turned away from, in their skepticism and rationalism, the thing which they tolerated and despised.

It was the practical aspects of Christianity which led to the serious conflicts between its followers and the Roman state. For, in spite of the frequently quoted "Render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's," etc., the general drift of the teachings of Jesus is necessarily subversive of an imperial state. The governors of the Roman Empire found themselves confronted by a republic existing within the empire and opposed to the very foundations upon which the empire rested. For what they considered the religious superstition of the Christians they had very little real care; that they could have tolerated, for they considered themselves intellectually superior to it; but the thing they could not tolerate was the flaming doctrine aimed directly at all forms of injustice, oppression and slavery on earth and at all systems which permit them. The rulers pretended to be shocked at what they considered the atheism of the new sect, which denied the old gods; and the superstitious populace, believing all sorts of calumnies against the Christians, really were shocked; but what impelled the rulers to persecution was not really their horror of atheism so much as their dread of anarchy.

* * *

Jesus would undoubtedly be considered an anarchist today if He were alive; and any person who attempts to apply His principles in a thoroughgoing, uncompromising manner to a political situation in any modern state is suppressed. There is still precisely the same doubt and fear of the practical application of the teachings of Jesus that there was 1900 years ago. The fact that the Christian religion became, under Constantine, the official religion of the empire means nothing in this relation; for this was not a triumph for the doctrines of Jesus, but a compromise on the part of His followers, which resulted in centering the essential struggle within the churches themselves.

There never has been, on any large, extended scale, a real test of the political opinions of Jesus; they have never been applied; current governments are still of the opinion of the ancient Romans; the mystical and supernatural symbolism of Christianity is firmly established in the world, but the application of its spiritual content to the general affairs of men has never been tried.

The fears of the modern world are as well justified, no doubt, as the fears of the ancient world; the uncompromising practice of the doctrines of Jesus would undoubtedly blow all the established systems to flinders. But people who call themselves Christians will be able to prevent this catastrophe for a good many years, we dare say.

* * *

Real Christianity is necessarily intolerant of fraud, injustice and oppression; and while its ultimate aim is peace, it is obvious that there

can be no peace where it exists until it has achieved its ultimate triumph. The moment it abates, by one whisper, its intolerant idealism, it ceases to exist; it becomes something else; it is absolute, or it is nothing; it cannot make terms, or it defeats itself; it can pardon all sinners, but never any sin; its most mild-seeming precepts are really explosive parodoxes; it is nothing to be trifled with; eventually the human race, as it finds itself on this planet, must either extirpate it completely or practise it sincerely if it wants any rest; it is impossible to live near it without taking some attitude toward it. Most of the troubles of the world, since it appeared, have been stirred up in one way or another by the action of this idealism on the human spirit; people who are touched with it may and do compromise, but the thing itself does not compromise.

We wonder what we would have done if we had been a Roman emperor, 1700 years ago, and reports had been brought to us of the spread of the new sect. We would probably have said to ourself: "Shall we order another persecution? Or will it do any good? It is a pity that the calm temper of the philosophers can not gradually spread over all the Roman world, fostering toleration and gradually banishing all these superstitions, unchallenged by any new sect of fanatics and absolutists who insist on a superhuman conduct. If I were to tolerate them, still their doctrines will not tolerate me—so how can I afford to tolerate them? No; there can be no peace until they are wiped out."

So, conceivably, we might order the persecution to begin. Perhaps you wouldn't. You say you wouldn't. But let's see what you do the next time one of the genuine ones—who are the same now as they were then—takes a stand subversive of the social order from which you derive your wealth, your comfort, your importance, or your safety. For the real thing doesn't change; it is still in the world, struggling, active, practical, uncompromising, oppressed, dangerous, spiritual.

Who Pays the Debt?

THERE is a question raised over a statement in THE GOLDEN AGE, No. 110, page 145. The statement is: "When Adam died there was a debt; Jesus died to provide an asset that balanced the account." The questioner asks: What is this debt; who owes it; how and when did the one or ones who owe it get in debt; to whom is it owed; and how does Jesus' death cancel this debt, or balance the account?"

God created Adam a free moral agent; but Adam's existence was conditional, as the requirements were just and loving and for the creature's own everlasting good. Adam was indebted to God for his life, his home, and all that he had. Through disobedience he lost the life which God had prepared for him. Adam got into debt when he transgressed the divine law; he owed Divine Justice. When Adam died, his debt was canceled as far as he himself was concerned. The debt was an eternal death.

But God had planned to rescue Adam (and the race that had lost life in him) by having some one redeem him. In due time, Jesus came as a man and laid down in sacrificial death the perfection of His human organism as a corresponding price, a ransom, for the perfect human organism of the man Adam. When Jesus was raised from the dead, He was raised a divine being; and as His life was not a forfeited life, He had the value of His perfect human organism as an asset (John 6:51) to present to Divine Justice on behalf of Adam and his posterity. To make the transaction efficacious Jesus will never live again as a *man*; else the purchase price will have been taken back. But Jesus has no personal use now for His human organism; hence He has not been injured; but having been given a divine body He is greatly blessed and benefited.

Jesus ascended to heaven and laid down, or deposited, His ransom sacrifice in the hands of Justice (Hebrews 9:24-26), which has been the *basis* for God's dealings with the Church of the Gospel Age. When the Church is glorified with divine bodies (2 Peter 1:4), the ransom asset will be fully released or paid over; and as a result the world of mankind will come into possession of perfect human bodies, just the thing the ransom sacrifice calls for; and the earth shall be brought to paradisaic conditions as a suitable dwelling place for humanity in perfection.

God's Chosen People

[Radiocast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by J. F. Rutherford]

"But you are a chosen Race, a Royal Priesthood, a holy Nation, a People for a purpose, that you may declare the perfections of Him who called You from darkness into His Wonderful Light."— 1 Peter 2:9.

MANY have laid claim to the title of "God's chosen people", basing their claim upon this text. They can not all be right, because they differ and are opposed to each other. How may we know who are the chosen people of God? The answer is, God has provided two primary ways by which He instructs those who wish to be instructed: first, through His Word; and second, by His manner of dealing with each.

For a time the Jews were God's chosen people. But the words here written by St. Peter could not apply to the Jews, because prior thereto the Jews had been cast off by the specific words of our Lord.

The Catholic, being the oldest church organization on earth, has claimed that that organization is the one here meant. But this could not be true, for the reason that the Apostle states that the one mentioned is a holy nation. Holy means pure and blameless, and not even the Catholics themselves will claim that their organization is pure and blameless; and we all know that that organization is largely concerned with the politics of this world.

The various Protestant denominations claim to be the "chosen people of God." But their claim is unfounded, for the reason that all these organizations join hands with the political and financial powers of this world, and are far from holy.

St. Peter, writing under inspiration of the holy spirit, in the context gives us the key by which we can conclusively determine who are the "chosen ones of God". He says: "Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture, Behold, I lay in Zion a chief corner stone, elect, precious; and he that believeth on him shall not be confounded. Ye also, as living stones, are built up a spiritual house, to be an holy priesthood, to offer up sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ."— 1 Peter 2:6, 5. *R. V.*

By this we see that Christ Jesus is the Head of this body of chosen people of Jehovah; and that those who are really His, constituting the members of His body, are the others. Concerning this St. Paul said: "He [Jesus] is the head of the body, the church, who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all things he might have the preëminence." (Colossians 1:18) It follows, then, that there must be others associated with Him. In order to understand this wonderful class chosen by the Lord, it is necessary to have some Scriptural reason why the Lord Jehovah should choose them.

The perfect man Adam and Eve his wife, being sentenced to death and expelled from Eden, while undergoing the process of the death judgment brought forth their children. All of these were born in sin and shapen in iniquity. Even so has it been with all of the human family.

God promised to redeem man from death and restore him. He promised to select a certain class that He would use as His instruments in the performance of this work. To Abraham He said: "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." The apostle Paul definitely locates this seed when he says in Galatians 3:16, 29, 27, that Christ Jesus is the Head of the seed, and that as many as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ and that those who are Christ's constitute the seed of promise. The term "seed of promise" is another name for the chosen people of God.

Rules of Acceptance with God

BE IT noted that there is no earthly body or organization with a membership roll with fixed rules and regulations that constitutes the chosen people of the Lord. God himself selects them. He has laid down the rules. It is an individual matter with each one conforming to these rules as to whether or not he will be approved of Jehovah. The Lord Jesus, His beloved Son, first was required to meet these rules. We shall briefly note the steps that He took.

Our Lord's life was transferred from the spirit to the human plane. He was made flesh and dwelt amongst men. He grew to manhood's

estate. He was required to be thirty years of age before He was qualified, under the Law, to be a priest. At that time He was perfect in every respect as a man. As a perfect man, keeping God's Law, He had a right to life on the earth. It was the Law of God that man should be redeemed and that this redemption should come through the voluntary sacrifice of another perfect man. Jesus was the only perfect man ever on earth since Adam. As a perfect man exercising His selfish will, He could have enjoyed the blessings of this earth and have been the most honored man that lived on earth, as indeed He was the greatest. But He said: "I came... not to do mine own will, but the will of him [my Father] that sent me." (John 6:38) This was the first rule. and He complied with every part of it.

Jesus consecrated himself wholly to do God's will. Three and one-half years thereafter He was crucified upon the cross. This was for the purpose of providing the great ransom sacrifice, that the people might have life through the merit of His sacrifice. This Jesus plainly stated.

Our Lord was raised from the dead and ascended into heaven a divine being. There He presented to Jehovah the value of His human sacrifice, which is the exact off-set, corresponding to the perfect human life which Adam forfeited by reason of his disobedience. The Scriptures show that this sacrifice was at that time, and since has been, used for the purpose of furnishing a basis for justification of those who come to the Lord in His appointed way; and that later it will be used as a basis for bringing the entire human race into harmony with Jehovah.

The Apostle shows that each one who becomes a member of this chosen class, the holy nation of Jehovah, must follow in the footsteps of Jesus. He plainly thus states in these words: "For even hereunto were ye called; because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps."— 1 Peter 2:21.

The steps that any man must take in order to become a true Christian are to believe that he was born a sinner and needs a Savior; that Jesus Christ is the Savior of men; and that the only way to life is to accept Him as such. This is properly called repentance, which means a change of mind. His next step is to consecrate himself to the Lord, which means a change of course of action and is therefore properly called conversion. Consecration means a full and complete submission of oneself unto God, agreeing to do the will of God and not be governed by the will of man. The few during the past 1900 years who have taken this step, and who have received the imputation of the merit of Christ Jesus, have been justified by Jehovah.

Justification means to be made right with God. The three necessary steps to justification are: (1) Faith on our part; (2) the imputation of Christ's merit; and (3) the judicial determination by Jehovah that we are justified, or made right with Him. God has justified such for one purpose only, and that is that they might become the true footstep followers of Jesus and participate in His sacrifice. The sacrifice consists of willingly giving up the prospect and hope of ourselves being restored to eternal life on the earth. When thus justified, one is begotten by Jehovah to the new or divine nature. This is the beginning of a new creature. Such an one now is holy, not within himself, but through the merit of Christ Jesus. His hopes and prospects now are that he may see the Lord and be forever with Him in heaven, participating in the first resurrection.

The Witness of Acceptance

MANY have asked themselves: "How may I know that I am a new creature in Christ, a real Christian? Doubt comes into my mind." The Lord has given us the measuring rod by which we can measure ourselves and determine, and each one must determine for himself. God never clothed any man, whether he be preacher or otherwise, with authority to say to another person: "You are going to heaven." The individual may know whether or not he is a new creature in Christ; and then he can determine whether or not he himself is living up to his agreement to do God's will.

The apostle Paul, speaking to such, says: "The spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with him, that we may be also glorified together."— Romans 8:16, 17.

The word "spirit" here means the invisible power and influence of Jehovah operating upon the mind of the Christian, testifying to him and proving to him whether or not he belongs to the Lord. Jehovah has provided two separate and distinct lines of testimony to establish this fact: First, the plain statement of His Word; and second, His manner of dealing with the Christian. We first consider some of the scriptures. In 1 Corinthians 2:14 we are advised that the natural man cannot understand the deep things of God's Word, but that the new creature in Christ can understand them.

The fact that a man is a graduate of a theological seminary, learned in the Greek and the Hebrew, and in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, would in no wise mean that he is a Christian; nor would it mean that he could understand the Bible. The deep things of God's Word are spiritually discerned. Now if one is able to understand these deep truths, that is one of the first testimonies that he is begotten as a new creature in Christ.

One of these great truths is the mystery of God which the apostle Paul tells us (Colossians 1:26, 27) has been hid from all mankind of the world and is revealed only to those who are in Christ. This mystery is the Christ, the new creation, which is made up of Jesus the Head and His body members, and which is another name for "God's chosen people". One who understands and appreciates this fact is anxious to adhere to the rules of the Lord and to keep away from contamination of the things of this world.

Those who are true Christians are indeed a secret association amongst themselves, who can tell all their secrets publicly, from the house tops, and the natural man of the world cannot understand anything about them. The reason for this is that such truths are spiritually discerned. This is the reason why so few people on earth really appreciate God's wonderful plan and His love manifested toward man.

Again the Apostle says: "Knowing, brethren beloved, your election of God. For our gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the holy spirit, and in much assurance; as ye know what manner of men we were among you for your sake." (1 Thessalonians 1: 4, 5) The gospel of truth makes a man a power for good in the hands of the Lord.

Again says the Apostle: "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren." (1 John 3:14) Love for the brethren means an unselfish devotion to the cause of the brethren, anxious to do what we can to help them along in the narrow way.

Again says the Apostle, every Christian is fearful of nothing, because love casts out fear. (1 John 4:17, 18) This means that he is not fearful of losing his reputation amongst men. He does not fear to tell the truth in the love of the truth. He is indifferent to the approval or disapproval of worldly organizations. He is not seeking the plaudits of men, but seeking the approval of God.

The Lord Jesus Coldly Treated

AS FOR some of God's dealings with His people, another manner of testifying that they are His: We know that Jesus, the Head of this royal line, was not popular with men in the world. The religionists of His time despised Him. The Pharisees and scribes claimed to be the representatives of God, and yet they willingly and boldly joined forces with the politicians of the world at that time, and did not faithfully represent Jehovah. They hated the Lord Jesus. They slandered Him. They told all manner of lies concerning Him. They accused Him of almost every crime known to the calendar. Yet He was holy and harmless, and without sin. They conspired to kill Him. They called Him the chief of devils. Jesus said to His followers, who are members of the new creation: "If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you. If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you. Remember the word that I said unto you, The servant is not greater than his Lord. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you; if they have kept my saying, they will keep yours also."—John 15:18-20.

It would be well for everyone who claims to be a Christian, whether he be clergyman or layman, to ask himself: Do I come within this definition given by the Lord? A true Christian

is not popular with the world, because his interests are not worldly. The world does not understand him, even as it did not understand Jesus. The world means the organized condition of society of which Satan is the god, or invisible ruler. Any class of religionists who willingly join hands with profiteers and politicians to control the affairs of this evil world can not lay claim to the title, "God's Chosen People." Any individual who is really devoted to the Lord, and who is faithfully serving the Lord, having the witness of the spirit that he is the Lord's, may lay claim to the title, as one of "God's Chosen People."

The Lord Jesus, the Head of this chosen class, was always loyal to the Father. Loyalty means to do what the divine law requires. He was always faithful to His Father. Faithfulness means fidelity in representing Jehovah and His cause. Each member of this chosen class of Jehovah must likewise be loyal and faithful. To these, St. Paul says that the reasonable service of the Christian is to devote his all to the cause of God in Christ Jesus. Then he adds: "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." (Romans 12:2) Those who are members of this class do not need to have their names written on any earthly church books. No one has authority to put any name on an earthly church book. Christians are they who have their names written in heaven. The Lord alone keeps the membership roll, and He does not commit this to man or to organizations.

The faithfulness of this class must be continous even unto the end. To the faithful alone is the promise of the reward of joint-heirship with Christ Jesus in His kingdom. To them Jesus said: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life" (Revelation 2:10); again: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne." (Revelation 3:21) And again, He said that they who shall share the victory and glory of the Lord are the *called*, the *chosen* and the *faithful*. (Revelation 17:14) These are promised that they shall participate with the Lord in His resurrection and reign with Him.—Revelation 20:6.

The Purpose of the Choosing

THE Apostle, speaking of this class, says: "Ye are a people for a purpose." What purpose then has God in choosing this class? The answer is, That they may constitute the seed of promise through whom blessings shall flow out to all the families of the earth. Again the Apostle speaks of them as a royal priesthood. The word "royal" means reigning. "Priesthood" means a body that ministers unto others, that teaches and helps others. This means then that this people, thus chosen, when glorified, will constitute a reigning, kingly class, that will at the same time minister unto the people. For this reason the Christ is spoken of as Prophet, Priest, and King. Prophet, to teach the people; Priest, to minister unto them; King, to rule over them and bless them. This is the purpose of choosing the people of God. These duties, however, shall be performed for the benefit of man while this royal family is invisible to man.

Earthly Work

BUT while in course of training, and while on earth, is there anything that this class should do? The Apostle answers in this text, that they might show forth the praises of Him who hath called them out of darkness into His marvelous light. It is a part of the duty of such as Christians, true followers of the Lord Jesus, to show forth the praises of Jehovah and the praises of the Lord Jesus, by being true and faithful witnesses concerning God, that He is Jehovah; concerning Jesus, that He is the Redeemer and Deliverer of mankind; and that His kingdom is the channel of blessings for the human race.

For this reason the true Christian, one of the "chosen people of God", with malice toward none and with love toward all must take a stand firmly on the side of the Lord and consistently refuse to participate in any of the unrighteous things of this world. He must content himself with looking forward to that time when by the grace of God, clothed with power and authority from the Lord, he may participate in the reformation of the human family by uplifting and blessing mankind according to the will of Jehovah.

[355]But the student is not left to theory or conjecture. The Scriptural evidence is given in such abundance that all doubt is forever removed. God's prophet long ago foretold the coming of a Mighty One and said that this Mighty One should have a government of righteousness; that "his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace; of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end." (Isaiah 9:6,7) An "everlasting Father" presumes that there shall be some offspring who will have everlasting life. Hence this promise indicated that a government would be established wherein man would be granted the privilege of life everlasting.

[356]As we have heretofore observed, Jehovah made a covenant with the nation of Israel, to the exclusion of all other nations. He gave them a law to shield them from the influences and machinations of the adversary and to lead them to Christ, their great Messiah. The Jews as a nation did not keep this law, because they were imperfect; but some of their rulers were especially wicked. The time came when God said concerning Zedekiah, the last king of Israel: "And thou, profane wicked prince of Israel, whose day is come, when iniquity shall have an end, thus saith the Lord God: Remove the diadem, and take off the crown; this shall not be the same: exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. I will overturn, overturn, overturn it: and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him."—Ezekiel 21:25-27.

[357]It follows that at some future time there would come a mighty one who would establish a kingdom of righteousness, having full authority and right thus to do.

[358]At the overthrow of Zedekiah God permitted the Gentiles to establish a universal dominion in the earth. The Lord through the prophet Daniel pictured the development of four world empires or kingdoms, which would exist for a certain period of time, and which would continue until He should come whose right it is; and then He, the Righteous One, should take possession of earth's affairs and rule. It is to be expected, of course, that the unrighteous governments would hold on to their power in earth as long as possible, and that they would still be thus doing at the coming of the great King, and that He would oust these earthly kingdoms of unrighteousness and establish a righteous government. Thus says the Lord through the prophet Daniel: "In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever." (Daniel 2:44) It follows, then, that this righteous King must be present before He breaks to pieces and consumes the other kingdoms. The Scriptures speak of the righteous kingdom as the kingdom of heaven, because it is in accord with the heavenly Father's will and ruled by the invisible power of the great Messiah.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Is there Scriptural evidence to support these reasonable conclusions? ¶ 355.

What did the prophet Isaiah say about the coming of this mighty One? 355.

What presumption follows the term "everlasting Father"? ¶ 355.

What blessing, then, should we expect man to receive through the promised government? ¶ 355.

What presumption must be indulged concerning the coming of the Lord from the utterance of Jehovah to King Zedekiah through the prophet Ezekiel when God overturned the government of Israel? ¶ 356.

What is to be expected that the coming of this mighty One would do in the earth? ¶ 357.

When Zedekiah was overthrown, what did the Gentiles do, by the Lord's permission? ¶ 358.

Through the prophet Daniel, what world empires did the Lord Jehovah foretell? and how long would they last? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 358.

Would we expect the righteous King to be present when this breaking to pieces of the old kingdoms occurs? ¶ 358.

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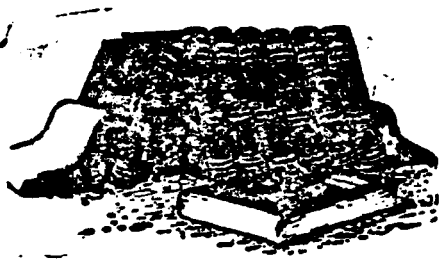
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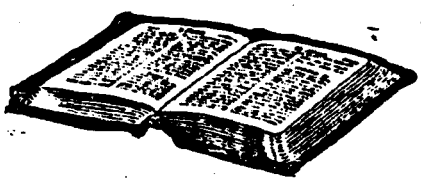
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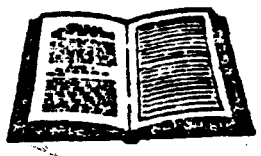
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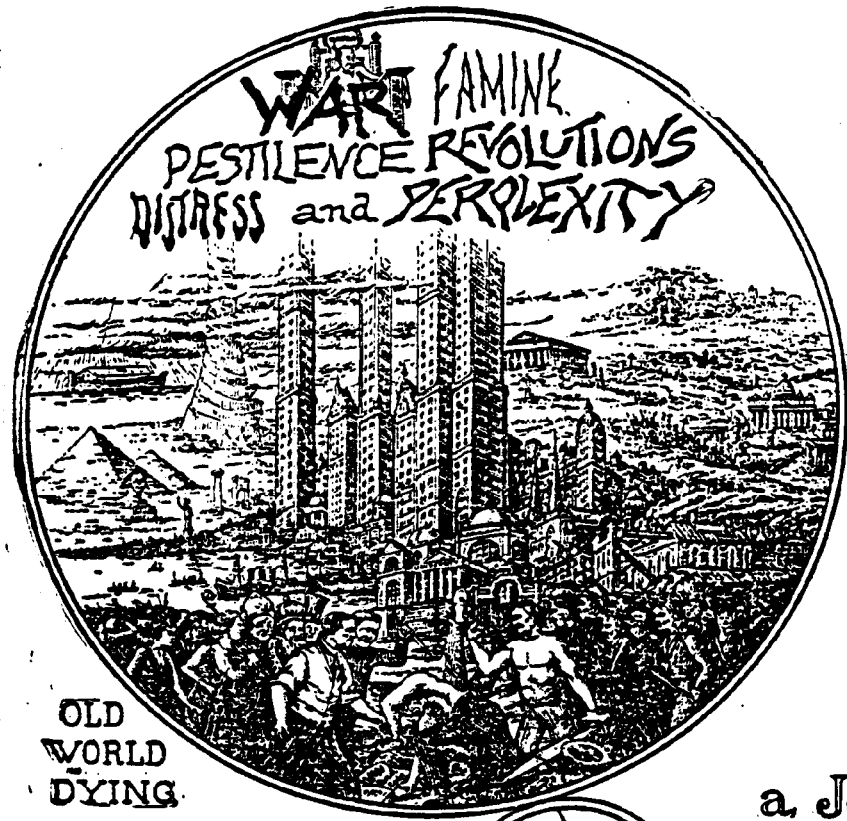


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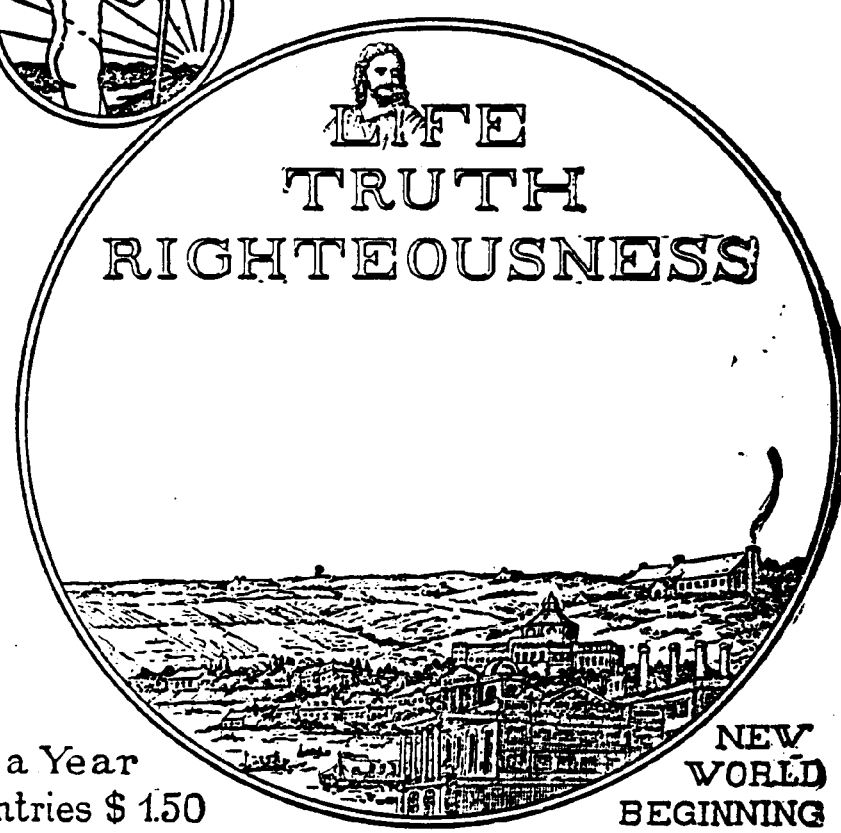


The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. VI Bi-Weekly No. 137
December 17, 1924





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UNPOPULARITY OF CHRISTIANS WITH THE WORLD

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Contents of the Golden Age

Social and Educational

HERE AND THERE OVER THE PLANET 163
Remarkable Tale of Womanly Heroism 163
Suicides in Berlin 165
Horrible Conditions in Hindu Prisons 165
SOMETHING DOING IN PURCELL 169

Finance—Commerce—Transportation

A Deadly Gas Causes Insanity 163
Group Life Insurance on Railroads 163
Great Increase of Chain Stores 164

Political—Domestic and Foreign

European Countries Beginning to Pay 164
Ramsay MacDonald Defeated by Forgery 164
French Government Recognizes Russia 164
Zionism's Report on Palestine Mandate 166
Sir Herbert Samuel's Report on Palestine 166
GENERAL PERCIN ON WAR (Translated from N. Y. *Staats-Zeitung*) . 166
REPORTS FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS—Canada 167
TALE OF A FOOL (Translated from N. Y. *Staats-Zeitung*) 169
ON THE OUTCOME OF THE ELECTION 179
THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (Translated from *Nidi*) . 180
IMMUNITY OF RICH LAW-BREAKERS 182

Science and Invention

WHAT KIND OF RADIO RECEIVING SET SHALL I BUY? 170
A GOOD RECEIVING ANTENNA 172

Travel and Miscellany

HOLLAND AND HER CUSTOMS 174
ABEOKUTA, OF WEST AFRICA 177

Religion and Philosophy

Congregational Church Taboos Prayer Meeting 164
THE ANGELS' SONG (Poem) 173
"RESTITUTION TIMES" (Poem) 181
PREACHERS OF THE WORD 183
WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE CHURCH? 185
WHY IS A CHRISTIAN UNPOPULAR WITH THE WORLD? 187
STUDIES IN "THE HARP OF GOD" 191

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Here and There Over the Planet

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor]

New York Newspaper Takes a Chance

THE law regarding income tax returns provides that the lists of taxpayers showing the amounts paid by each are to be available for public inspection, but that the data must not be published under penalty of $1,000 fine or imprisonment for one year. The New York reporters went and "inspected" the lists; and forthwith their papers printed the names and taxes of all the largest taxpayers in New York and, additionally, all the best known characters in the city who had any income taxes at all. The effect of this law is the same as that of putting a piece of first-class pie in front of a small boy and telling him not to touch it.

Restaurants Gone to the Dogs

IN ONE New York restaurant the other afternoon the New York *Graphic* reports having found five pups in the arms of their mistresses, munching delicacies such as some hard working people never get a chance to eat. One of these pups was hairless, his body covered with red splotches, his eyes pink and sickly. Several of the diners lost their appetites and walked out, leaving their meals untouched.

Rabbi Katz Stirs Things Up

RABBI KATZ has stirred things up by saying that behind every man in prison there is a woman for whose comfort or satisfaction the man committed crime. This seems to make the whole proposition very simple. All we need to do is to lock up all the women, and we should live happy ever after.

Remarkable Tale of Womanly Heroism

THE remarkable story comes from California of an automobile accident involving a man, his wife, and his niece. The automobile went over the side of a cliff, killing the man. His wife and his niece, injured, lay in the bottom of the canyon for three days, awaiting discovery. Fearing the death of the child, the woman deliberately cut her arms and breast with glass from the windshield to provide blood to keep the child alive during the cold nights. The child will recover, but the heroine is expected to die.

A Deadly Gas Causes Insanity

IN THE effort to compound a knockless motor oil at a refinery near New York city, a combination of ethyllated gasoline caused the death of five men, made several more violently insane, and subjected nearly all of the forty-five men employed in the department to such disturbance of their mental faculties that it will probably be months before they will be of any benefit to themselves or their families. None can but be strongly moved at the fate of these pioneers in a new and dangerous field.

Group Life Insurance on Railroads

TWENTY-SEVEN American railway lines have adopted the group system of insurance of their employés. There is a great variation in the forms of policies and the amounts for which the employés are insured, but altogether some 250,000 workers are benefited, and employers receive benefits in the way of greater stabilization of their forces.

Hudson Vehicle Tunnel Nears Completion

THE vehicle tunnel under the Hudson upon which 2,000 men have been busily engaged, some of them since March, 1922, is nearing completion. The north tunnel has been cut through, sixty feet below the surface of the river, and the south tunnel will be cut through some time in December. It will take a year or more to get

the tunnels ready for public use. Meantime, the Chief Engineer, Clifton M. Holland, admittedly one of the greatest tunnel engineers that ever lived, passed away before his great work was completed.

The War and the Cost of Living

IF YOU lived in Canada before the war, and if your salary was then $100 per month, it would need to be $143 now to enable you to buy the same things as previously; if in the United States it was $100, it would now have to be $155; if in England it was £100 every six months, it would now have to be £170; if in France it was 100 francs per week, it would now have to be 366 francs; in Belgium 493 francs; if in Italy it was 100 lire, it would now have to be 512 lire.

Great Increase of Chain Stores

NEW YORK city in 1910 had 600 chain grocery stores; now it has 5,000. In 1910 these chain stores sold ten percent of the groceries in New York city; now they sell sixty percent. Taking the country as a whole, it is calculated that twenty percent of all groceries are now sold through chain stores, with chain drug stores doing about the same proportion of business in drugs. At least one-half of all the notions now sold in the country are sold in chain stores like the Woolworth, Kresge, Penny, Kress, and Kinney stores. In 1923 the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company sold groceries to the amount of $302,888,000; and the Woolworth stores sold notions to the amount of $193,447,000.

Church Taboos Prayer Meeting

DESPATCHES from Worcester, Mass., state that at the autumnal meeting of the Worcester Central Association of Congregational Churches it was the consensus of opinion of the delegates that prayer meetings are a thing of the past, but that dancing is right and proper. Why not make it unanimous by removing the pews and erecting a sign that religion is a thing of the past and that the outfit has been turned into a dance hall? The steeples could be used for thirst parlors; the choir loft would make a good place for the orchestra; the preacher could retain his title, and still occupy the pulpit, but his work would be that of a dance barker. Fine scheme! Why not give it a trial? It suggests a possible use for the so-called church buildings which, since they dropped the preaching of the gospel of Christ, seem not to have any legitimate reason for existing.

European Countries Beginning to Pay

FOLLOWING the example of Great Britain, the countries of Finland, Hungary, and Lithuania have made arrangements to pay the interest and principal of the loans made to those countries by the United States during the war. Additionally, Russia has paid $8,000,000 in interest. The total amount thus far received from debtor countries is $850,000,000.

Ramsay MacDonald Defeated by a Forgery

EUROPEAN politics are even more crooked than American politics. The enemies of Charles Stewart Parnell did not hesitate to destroy the Irish cause by publishing a supposed letter from him apparently condoning murder, which was subsequently proven to be a forgery. Mr. MacDonald has been played a similar trick, the British Foreign Office having published a supposed appeal from the Russian, Zinovieff, urging Communist attempts to corrupt the British army and navy. The letter is undoubtedly a forgery; but it accomplished the work intended of defeating the Labor Party and putting the Tories back into power.

French Government Recognizes Russia

DESPITE the fact that the French people in bygone years loaned to the Russian Government and Russian industries the vast sum of about 6,000,000,000 francs, the French Government has granted full and complete recognition of Soviet Russia. It is not likely that the French people will ever receive any returns on their Russian investments.

French Officers Wretchedly Paid

THE depreciation of the franc has made the financial condition of French army officers almost intolerable. The present pay of Marshals Foch, Joffre, and Petain is $2,000 per year. The generals receive $1,200 per year; the captains receive about $600; and the lieutenants $400 per year.

Crows Cause the Death of an Eagle

PROBABLY owing to some act of piracy against one of their number a flock of crows in France, estimated at about 3,000, took up the

pursuit of an eagle which measured more than eight feet across its wings. The crows literally forced the surrender of the eagle. They chased it into a French chateau, where the keepers killed it; whereupon the crows disbanded. This illustrates well how the common people, each with little strength and influence, can by banding together overcome foes of great power. All that is needed is *the Lord* to show them what to do and how to do it, and the reforms for which the hearts of men yearn will come forthwith.

Sparrow Flies 128 Miles an Hour

IN EUROPE great interest is maintained in the flight of birds. Recently, a Belgian took a sparrow from the eaves of his house, put a tag on it and shipped it 146 miles away. From the time the bird was released until it was back in its nest was one hour and eight minutes. It took four pigeons, which were loosed at the same time, about five minutes to decide what they would do; but the sparrow lit out straight for home without a second's hesitation.

Germany Seems Short on Courtesy

THE German Government made for the United States Government the Zeppelin ZR-3. It obtained permission from the French Government to fly across France from end to end, and did so. On the same day that the ZR-3 crossed France, a French balloonist engaged in an international balloon race was forced to land in Germany. The pilot was deprived of his liberty for two days, and at the end of that time his balloon was confiscated. Occurrences of this nature give Germany a bad name.

Terrible Epidemic of Suicides in Berlin

HOW hard are the conditions of life in Berlin at this time may be gathered from the fact that throughout the year 1924 thus far, an average of one hundred Berliners have committed suicide every month. Moreover, the birth rate has declined seventy-nine percent.

The Hotel St. Bernard

FOR generations the St. Bernard Monastery, located in one of the difficult Alpine passes, has cheerfully extended food and lodging, free of charge, to every person who happened to be in the vicinity at nightfall. Now there is a modern automobile road to the door, and the crowds who want to stay over night have gotten to be too much of a good thing. As a consequence, the monastery is being turned into a hotel; and regular prices will be charged hereafter to those who wish to stay under its hospitable roof.

Agitation in Vienna

VIENNA is agitated by a speech of Chancellor Seipel, who was formerly a priest, to the effect that the time has come for enforcing the law that all parents must send their children to the church's schools. At present in Austria many parents maintain their right to have their children educated in schools of their own selection.

Mussolini Grants Concessions to Clergy

MUSSOLINI'S cabinet has decided that the salaries of Catholic bishops in Italy are to be doubled, while the income of parish priests is also to be increased; and that hereafter theological students will not be called upon for military service until they have finished their studies, at the age of twenty-six.

Horrible Condition in Hindu Prisons

A DESPATCH to a London paper narrates that in one week recently in the Nabha Jail, two persons died from snake bites, while a third was bitten; and that at the time of sending the despatch his condition was precarious. The report states that there are so many snakes in the prison that most of the prisoners pass their nights without sleep. Malaria is raging in the same prison.

Five Thousand Slain by a Trick

AS ALL our readers know, China is engaged in civil war. On an occasion, recently, 5,000 Chinese troops were destroyed by a trick. They were persuaded to go out on the parade grounds; and while they were there the grounds were blown up by their enemy, having been previously mined with that end in view.

Doctor Sun Yat Sen Wants a Free Fight

DR. Sun Yat Sen wants the other nations of the world to let China alone while she has a free-for-all fight to a finish. He argues that

the United States of America, which fought and won the war for independence and relief from the old order of things, ought to be the last country to interfere with the Chinese, who are trying to do the same thing. Among other things, Dr. Sun Yat Sen expressed his opinion that the governments in Europe and America, not being satisfied with the results of the last world war, are really desirous of having another. This may be true.

China Gets Bibles by the Million

WITHIN the past year about 7,000,000 Bibles were distributed in China, out of a total output of about 8½ millions distributed by the British Foreign Bible Society. During that time there were no Bibles sent into Russia, the Soviet Government having forbidden the sending of Bibles into that country.

Another Act of Cruelty by the Turks

THE arrangement made by the Allies for removing the Turks from Greece and the Greeks from Turkey will probably have good results some time, but at present it is working great hardships. On October 19, the Turks suddenly began to arrest and imprison all Greeks in Constantinople; and so thoroughly and so mercilessly did they do their work that they even dragged from her bed a child who was suffering from smallpox. How events of this kind make one say from the heart, "Thy kingdom come," and make us long for the better day to be inaugurated by earth's new King!

Zionism's Report on Palestine Mandate

THE Zionist organization made its first report to the League of Nations on October 23. It discloses that the Jewish population of Palestine is now over 100,000, of which number 38,000 have entered the country since the war. Within that time the land holdings of Jews in Palestine have increased from 100,000 acres to 187,500 acres, and the Jews of other countries have invested $27,000,000 in Palestine.

Sir Herbert Samuel's Report on Palestine

IN Sir Herbert Samuel's report on Palestine rendered to the League of Nations he made the statement that of the 40,000 Jews who had entered Palestine within the last five years 8,000 had settled in the agricultural colonies, while the remaining 32,000 are working in factories in the towns. The figures show that nearly 3,000,000 trees and 1,000,000 vines have been planted in the Holy Land during the time of the administration of Sir Herbert Samuel as British High Commissioner.

General Percin On War

(Translated from the New York *Staats-Zeitung*)

IN "L'ordre Naturel" (Natural Order), a weekly magazine published in Paris, General Percin writes as follows:

"I was reared as an ardent militarist, I would not say a nationalist, and entered the army in 1865. I was twice wounded in the war of 1870, and during the next forty years hated the German and prepared with enthusiasm a war of revenge. Now, at the age of 77 years, I have become an unconditional pacifist (promoter of peace), a zealous internationalist, and a strong supporter of a German-French agreement.

"The war of 1914-1918 has shown me what an erroneous belief it is to consider war an inevitable evil and to look at it as the only method for settling international strife. I now see that wars do not pay any more; they do not secure even peace, but breed nothing but immorality and open the doors to political reaction. Victory is no longer the reward of bravery or of enthusiasm for a just cause, but only the partial result of superiority in technical resources, and for the other part, the result of coercive conditions, so that the guilty country has just as much prospect for victory as the innocent one. War is not only a destructive, barbaric and inhuman method of settling international disputes, but also a very foolish way and manner, which must be replaced by a really sensible and efficient method."

ERRATUM

In GOLDEN AGE No. 134, col. 2. the word "assassinated" should have been "assimilated".

Reports from Foreign Correspondents

FROM CANADA

THE Ontario plebiscite on the retention of the Ontario Temperance Act, or its discard in favor of a form of government-controlled sale of liquor, has come and gone with the result that prohibition, such as it is, remains on the statute books. The vote was a decided disappointment to many; and a considerable question remains in the minds of some as to the legitimacy of the long lists of names which appeared on the voters lists at the last minute. It is thought that many of these would be disallowed under complete investigation; but the majority in favor of the retention of the act is sufficiently large to answer any agitation for a review of the ballots, as none could confidently expect that such deletions as might be made could materially affect the issue. The interesting feature of the vote was that the cities and large towns almost without exception voted "wet", whilst the rural districts voted "dry". This also causes some hard feelings between the farmer and the city man who prates about "rural rulership" and the "despotism of the farm vote". It is expected that Premier Ferguson will do everything possible to comply with the people's mandate, and more strictly enforce the act now on the statute books.

The Home Bank trial has at last yielded some substantial returns, with the leading officials found guilty and three-year sentences hanging over their heads. Canadian justice is taking its revenge against several violators of the law during the present sessions. The recent hanging at Montreal of four men implicated in a bank robbery, in which a bank employé was killed, may serve to keep away other foreign crooks who look upon the banks as legitimate prey.

The Hon. Peter Smith, former treasurer of of the Province of Ontario, who was found guilty of crooked dealing in Government Bond issues, has just drawn a three-year sentence, and with his copartner Æmilius Jarvis, head of one of the oldest and most respected bond houses in Toronto, who drew a six months' sentence, also must pay a fine of $600,000 which, if collected, will be something in the nature of restitution of the loot. The sentence also calls for the retention in jail of both men until this fine is collected, if it is not paid at the termination of their jail term. No precedent can be found in British jurisprudence for the imposing of such a large fine; but if it is carried out, it will form a splendid though stern one in the case of other rich malefactors.

A significant feature of the activity of the Roman Catholic Church, especially in Western Canada, is the apparently new order of the "Sisters of Service", as announced through the columns of the Roman *Catholic Register* recently. Briefly, as far as we can gather, this order is composed of nuns who go out as school teachers, wearing no insignia nor the distinctive garb of an order, but drawing salaries from the public funds of Manitoba whilst tied by solemn oaths to do first of all the bidding of the Roman hierarchy. They are commanded to "protect and strengthen the faith in the outlying districts, particularly where there are no resident priests; and to counteract by their presence and their work in the school and home the influence of aggressive and unscrupulous proselytizers."

It might be well to watch carefully this new secret order, working under the protection of the Manitoba School laws to further the work of the Roman Church. The welfare of Canada comes always secondary to the good Catholics, who must of necessity put first the welfare of the "Holy Church".

The Vancouver *Sun* gives some interesting figures concerning the mental status of the race, particularly the Canadian section of it. Seemingly, according to certain mental tests which have been applied to representative citizens, the general mentality is much below what it should be, and the following suggesting is made:

> "It is no more reasonable to expect the world's business to prosper with an earthful of human scrubs, than for the cattle business to prosper with bovine scrubs. 'Improve the strain' is the first law of the cattle industry, the plant industry, and the human industry, alike.... It is going to take twenty generations of applied eugenics to stem the rapid reproduction of inferiors and increase the reproduction of superior stock."

Then, when a few superior specimens are available, they will be drafted as cannon fodder in another war, if the war makers have their

way; and the race will be asked to reproduce itself from the scrubs, leftovers, maimed, and diseased.

The mental test should start and finish with our so-called patriots and imitation statesmen who swell up and bloat at Imperial Conferences, while they affix their signatures to documents which commit Canada to this, that, and the other propositions involving possible force of arms.

Demonism in Healing Mission

TORONTO has recently received a visit from the notorious Dr. Price Healing Mission. The *Daily Star* reports the scenes graphically. Nothing additional is needed to establish the fact of spiritism, demon possession, than the evidence of an eye witness. We quote:

"The stage of Massey Hall last evening again witnessed poignant and pathetic scenes of faith healing. Over a score of women together with one man were swept from their feet by the inrush of some force apparently psychic.

"There were no means of estimating whether there were or were not cures. It was obvious, however, that the evangelist's fervent challenge to disease to depart caused severe nervous shocks and sharp physical reactions. The tremors and twitchings, the almost epileptic moans and groans of those subjected to the process of healing, their livid or waxlike features, their facial contortions, were painfully and physically real. Each patient seemingly received what a surgeon would call a trauma, a wounding or rending of physical or mental tissue. There was a suggestion of the abnormal as much as the supernatural. Had the lame thrown away their crutches and walked, had the blind opened their eyes and claimed vision, the evening would have been as joyful as a resurrection. With its results in tearful balance it seems as morbid as a morgue.

"After his platform clinic the evangelist descended to the main floor of the hall, and anointed and laid hands on the sufferers in the opera chairs. Again there was an immediate and obvious physical seizure. Their heads fell with a jerk against the back of their chairs. Features became crisped, fists clenched, and muscles cramped. For the most part they closed their eyes tightly. They drew their breath in sharp gasps. Their lips quivered as if in prayer. Their whole being seemed to be drawn inward in some intense affirmation of faith.

"One blind man pressed both hands tightly over his eyes and seemed violently agitated by some superhuman effort of will. Beside him sat a man who was said to be paralytic. When the healer touched him, he crumpled up in his chair. When the healer had passed, he flung back his head and, sitting on the edge of his seat, thrust his legs straight before him without flexing the knees. One of them kept up a galvanic quivering, which a man beside him tried to quiet by placing his hand on his knee.

"At the conclusion of his service Dr. Price gave some description of the healing force. Evidently, said he, some kind of spiritual force flowed through the body. Children had spoken of it as a prickly feeling. 'I often feel its presence at once,' said he, 'when I take hold of a sufferer. A paralytic limb is cold. When the spiritual power flows in it at once becomes warm. I have known a withered limb in which the skin had been clinging to become immediately plump with flesh'." [Modern spiritist demonstration of "ectoplasmic phenomena" may well explain this.]

A perusal of the book, "Can the Living Talk with the Dead?" will thoroughly elucidate these seeming miracles, and present much additional evidence.

Pastor Sees the Handwriting

AN INTERESTING item comes from the west coast, as headlined by the Winnipeg *Free Press*:

"Because of his conviction that there is no Scriptural basis for the formation of modern religious denominations, Rev. W. Arnold Bennett today resigned his pastorate of the Third Baptist church here, and summarily left the denomination.

"After quoting many passages of Scripture in support of his position, Rev. Mr. Bennett said: 'Therefore in making application of all the foregoing Scriptural revelations, your pastor, as an ordained minister of the Baptist denomination, finds himself in an unscriptural position and party to an unholy alliance, displeasing to God. It is an alliance of an unclean nature; for it harbors under its broad name of 'Baptist' the most dangerous species of up-to-date skepticism, commonly known as modernism.'

"Furthermore, Dr. Bennett charged that churches are governed by 'shameful intrigues of denominational machinery and church politics', and that bossism is in charge of modern religious institutions.

"Rev. Mr. Bennett came to Portland two years ago from Vancouver, B. C., where for four years his outspoken sermons attracted wide attention. He has been a member of the Baptist ministry for ten years."

There are apparently still some honest shepherds who recognize the ecclesiastical "machine politics", and who desire to get free before the great crash comes.

Government Immigration a Joke

LEONA R. BARRITT, formerly Secretary of the United Farm Women of Alberta, is responsible for the following. No wonder the farmer quits:

"A skilled farmer who is also a shrewd business man set out with the aid of his banker to ascertain what his profits were. Wheat had yielded 43 bushels to the acre, oats 75, barley 53. He had used a tractor, and employed no help except the very minimum at harvest. His quarter section adjoined the town site, which reduced the handling charges to the least possible. After making such deductions as $40 per month for his own labor, current interest on his investment, depreciation, etc., he found he was $250 out of pocket. Did he put in a big crop in the spring of 1924? Bless you, no, indeed! He got an agency for Ford cars, and a fellow with no land of his own is farming that quarter section.

"It took two bushels of wheat to buy in the spring of 1924 what one bushel bought in 1913. And no one claimed in 1913 that farmers were in any danger of degenerating through prosperity. Cattle are actually below the 1913 figure.

"A speaker in the House of Commons stated this year that the mortgage indebtedness of Alberta is estimated at $100,000,000. In the House of Commons it was stated that seventy percent of the farms in Western Canada are owned by the banks and the mortgage companies. The writer personally believes this to be a very conservative estimate. On most of these farms the former owner is now a tenant. Every cent he can scrape together goes to pay interest, and in spite of his best efforts interest is being compounded. What is to be the outcome? I reply in the language of Mr. Taft when confronted with a similar problem: 'God knows.'

"A letter from a provincial member the other day stated that fifty percent of the farmers in his home district, which commonly is considered an average one, will have to go out this fall and get work in order to keep the wolf from the door. Looks as if prosperity were further from the corner than the blessed optimists would have us believe. Under such circumstances any Government Immigration Policy seems a diabolical joke."

Ex-President Taft's answer is literally applicable. God does know, and He knows the answer to all the rest of the world's problems as well. In due time, after the harvest of trouble, the world will reap its blessings. The maelstrom of disaster is wrecking the various barques of state and dragging them down. Civilization is doomed; but the kingdom of heaven, of righteousness and peace, is at the door.

Tale of a Fool

(Translated from the New York *Staats-Zeitung*)

ONCE upon a time they went out to war with big guns and with many rifles, as the custom was. A fool stood there and asked what kind of business that was. They said: "Those go to war." The fool said: "What do they do in war?" They said: "They burn villages and conquer cities and spoil wine and grain and kill one another." The fool said: "What is that for?" They said: "So as to make peace." Then spake the fool: "It would be better if they would make peace before, so that such damage would be avoided. If it went my way, I would make peace before the damage was done and not afterwards. Therefore I am wiser than you lords."

Something Doing in Purcell

ONE of our subscribers in Purcell, Oklahoma, thinking that we would like to keep in touch with the news of the day in his parts writes us as follows:

"This is to let you know how we are getting along in these parts. The manager of one institution in this city got full of the spirits, overturned his car, and was put into jail on the charge of speeding and drunkenness. There were about a dozen prisoners in the jail, including one bank robber. The latter rascal put on the priest's white shirt, put his collar on backward, climbed into the priest's black vest, and then declared himself father of the house. Meantime, the priest pounded on the door and offered $100 of money, that had probably been earned by some poor servant girl, if they would let him out. So the next morning they let him out. He paid his fine, left town, and has not been heard of in these parts since."

What Kind of Receiving Set Shall I Buy? *By R. H. Leffler*

SINCE the advent of radio broadcasting, the radio public have become interested in the many types of radio receiving sets on the market; and often they are heard to say: "Which is the best receiving set to buy?" This question can not be answered directly, because there are too many factors involved. It might just as well be asked: "What kind of automobile shall I buy?" or "Which is the best piano?" The kind to buy depends primarily upon the results expected and upon the financial capabilities of the purchaser.

It is the purpose of this article to give a general classification of the various types of sets on the market today and to summarize briefly the advantages, disadvantages, and probabilities of each.

The various kinds obtainable today can be classified into five general types; (1) crystal, (2) regenerative, (3) reflex, (4) neutrodyne and (5) super-heterodynes. There are many modifications of each of these general types, some sets combining the qualities of two or more. In general these five types will include all receiving sets on the market worthy of consideration.

The crystal set is the simplest and cheapest receiver that can be obtained. It consists of nothing more than a tuning coil and a crystal detector in connection with an antenna and headphones. This was the first type used by commercial companies for many years, and is used yet by some. These sets are called crystal sets because the kind and quality of crystal used is all important in this type. It is the crystal which produces the rectification or detection of the electrical oscillations, and which makes it possible to hear the radio waves. Of the various kinds of crystals that can be used for this purpose, such as carborundum, molybdenite, manganese dioxide, and galena (iron pyrites), galena is more widely used than any of the others.

No batteries are necessary with most types of circuits using crystals; hence these sets are inexpensive to operate. The quality of reception when used on radiophones is the best, in fact better than many receiving sets using vacuum tube detectors. But they suffer the great disadvantage of short range, because a great amount of electrical energy must be collected by the antenna before rectification can take place and enough energy passed on to the phones for reception. Some crystal sets have been known to "pick up" broadcasting stations more than 500 miles distant. That, however, was freak reception or was accomplished under ideal conditions. The probable consistent and dependable range is about twenty-five miles.

Crystal sets, therefore, have a low first cost, are inexpensive to operate, and produce excellent quality in reception; but their great disadvantage is in their short range and in the difficulty of holding a sensitive spot on the detector. Because of these disadvantages, the large majority of sets in use today comprise one or more of the remaining four types. In spite of their disadvantages, crystals are again increasing in popularity, largely because of the increase in the number of super-power broadcasting stations and because of their particular advantages in certain circuits; for instance, the reflex, type 3.

In all the remaining types of receiving sets, vacuum tubes are used in one way or other, either for detection or for amplification. The simplest type of receiver consists of a tuning unit, a vacuum tube detector, and two batteries, one for the low voltage filament circuit and the other for the high voltage plate circuit. The set must also contain some means whereby the battery potential can be adjusted and controlled. This type has several modifications depending upon the kind of circuit used. It is sometimes known as the single circuit, two circuit, three circuit, or as the Armstrong regenerative circuit. It is given the latter name because Major Armstrong is generally given the credit of having been the inventor of the regenerative principle used in this type of circuit.

A regenerative receiver is one in which a part of the output energy is fed back into the input circuit to reinforce the incoming oscillations and thus to increase the volume of received signal. The vacuum tube itself, when used as a straight detector, is far more sensitive than a crystal detector. When the principle of feedback or regeneration is used with it, it becomes many times more sensitive and the amount of increase in the signal strength is truly wonder-

ful. The amplification possible is tremendous. At first thought this would seem like getting something for nothing; but no, the increase in energy comes from the local batteries. The vacuum tube merely acts as a trigger to control the large reservoir of electrical energy contained in the local batteries.

Because of its sensitiveness, this type of receiver has the advantage of reaching out to great distances. Its disadvantages are in its greater first cost, greater operating expense for tube and battery replacements, and in that the quality of reception is not equal to that of a crystal. The latter disadvantage has been somewhat overcome in one form of the next, the reflex type of receiver.

In reflex receivers, detection can be accomplished either by a vacuum tube or by a crystal. When a crystal is used, the quality of reception inherent in a simple crystal set is maintained at the same time that great sensitiveness is obtained by the use of vacuum tubes as amplifiers.

Reflex receivers get their name from the fact that the tube or tubes used in them are made to do double duty; that is, they first amplify the feeble high frequency currents from the antenna, detect them, and then the output of the detector is fed back through the preceding tubes which are used the second time to amplify the low frequency audio currents. The use of vacuum tubes thus to amplify both the high radio frequencies and the low audio frequencies results in great economy in the number of tubes necessary to secure a certain amount of volume, also in the amount of battery energy necessary to secure that volume. A reflex receiver using only one tube has been known to produce signals of loud speaker intensity from distant stations. Their main disadvantage is in the critical adjustment of the circuit's electrical constants necessary for satisfactory reception. They are prone to whistle and to produce various noises which are not inherent in other types. For that reason it is not advisable for amateurs to try to build their own reflex sets. When properly adjusted, a factory-made reflex set will give excellent results.

There are several modifications of reflex receivers, one of which is known as the Grimes Inverse Duplex, or simply as the Grimes circuit. In it reflexion is made to take place in an inverse order from that of radio frequency amplification. That is, consider a set having four tubes, one, two, three, and four the detector. Radio frequency amplification is accomplished by passing through the tubes in the order, one, two, three, and detector. The output of the detector is then passed through the same set of tubes in an inverse order; three, two, and one. Thus reception is accomplished by placing the phones in the output of the first tube. The advantage of this arrangement is that all the tubes are worked at a more uniform average intensity, which simply means less distortion or better quality.

By using tubes in a double capacity, such as is done in the reflex sets, it is possible to obtain approximately the equivalent results from three as is ordinarily accomplished by the use of five.

"Neutrodyne" is a trade name applied to the fourth type of receiving set. The fundamental principle upon which this type of set operates was discovered by Prof. Hazeltine. Neutrodyne itself simply means "neutralized local oscillations". This is a type of receiving set that uses several stages of radio frequency amplification ahead of the detector, and then one or more stages of audio frequency amplification after the detector. Ordinarily such receiving sets would not operate properly because of the tendency of such a set to oscillate and thus introduce all sorts of local noises. In the neutrodyne, certain electrical constants which produce the oscillations are carefully balanced out or neutralized by the use of small variable condensers between the radio frequency tubes. The quality of the reception is of the best. At the same time the selectivity, sensitivity, and volume of reception are all that might be expected from an ideal set. Its main disadvantage is the first cost and operating expense. It is probably the best medium-priced receiver on the market today.

The last, the super-heterodyne, is the Rolls Royce of radio reception. It undoubtedly is the highest type of receiving set that has been developed to the present time. All that might be expected in distance, sensitivity, selectivity, and volume are found in this type of instrument. Super-heterodynes are made to use six, eight, ten, or even twelve tubes. The expense for upkeep is therefore more than for most other types. Its great sensitiveness is due to the fact

that radio frequency amplification is accomplished by changing the incoming radio frequency oscillations to another and different frequency, such that the type of amplifying transformers used can be operated at their highest point of efficiency.

How this is accomplished is an interesting scientific principle. Consider two tuning forks having slightly different rates of vibration. If both forks are made to vibrate simultaneously, there will be emitted three notes; one from fork A, another from fork B, and the third a combination of A and B, which has a frequency equal to the difference between A and B. By changing the vibrating rate of either A or B, this third note can be made to have any frequency desired.

That is the super-heterodyne principle. In a radio receiving set, the same result is accomplished electrically by having a source of local oscillations made to combine properly with the incoming oscillations. The combination of the two frequencies produced a third frequency, which is then passed through several tubes and amplified. In a super-heterodyne that is properly assembled and adjusted, the quality of reception is of the best.

Such are the types of receiving sets developed to the present time. What the future will bring forth awaits to be seen. Surely all radio apparatus of the future will be far more efficient than the best in use now. When we realize that the Scriptures clearly indicate that it is the Lord who is opening up the flood-gates of knowledge and invention, and that these modern wonders are not the result of man's superior ability, then it can reasonably be expected that the future will witness many more wonderful inventions to bless mankind.

A Good Receiving Antenna *By Roy Cook*

MANY articles have appeared in various books and magazines on the construction of an antenna for radio reception; but when the average man comes to putting up his own antenna he, as a rule, forgets all that he has read or should have read on the subject, and forthwith climbs to the roof in a hurry, takes one general survey of the situation and decides on the easiest way to get it done quickly. He then rushes down stairs and hooks up his set; and in his enthusiasm he feels satisfied until some few weeks have passed; and then he begins to wonder why his radio set does not work better than it does. The oft-repeated old adage is still true, here as elsewhere, that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. A radio receiving set is no better than its antenna.

We use the word antenna instead of the commonly used word aerial because, as a rule, the word antenna applies to both the lead-in wire and the cross section or horizontal wire; for both of these should be made well. There is a right way to construct an antenna, as experience has demonstrated, and it will repay the constructor for his care and trouble to install it properly.

Few of us appreciate what this thing called radio frequency, which is accumulated on our antenna, really is. But if we stop and think, we perceive that if this radio frequency will travel from a remote broadcasting station and induce a current in our antenna, it will also hop off our antenna to another object which may be close to our wire, and pass into the ground; for these frequencies seek the easiest path to the ground.

Two things can be learned from the above: (1) That all surrounding objects are absorptives of energy to our antenna system, therefore should be kept as far away as possible; (2) that a good direct ground is essential. So then, the ideal antenna should be hung from two sky hooks, in a clear space, and a wire dropped directly down to the radio set. Of course this is not always possible, but we do not have to make our antenna system so poorly as some make theirs.

We do not need to put the insulators two inches away from an iron pipe or a brick wall, but for a very small price we can buy better insulators than a cleat insulator. We do not have to run our lead-in wire over the edge of a tin roof or down the side of a brick building with the wire (even if it is rubber covered) touching the bricks.

The Kind of Wire to Use

ANY one knows that copper is the easiest metal to corrode. This corrosion and the accumulation of dust and soot on an antenna wire are a direct resistance path to these radio frequencies which we are trying to guide to our receiving sets.

It has long been known that these radio frequencies travel or exist on the surface of the wire. So then it is easily seen that if this coating of corrosion is a conductor and yet a high resistance, and the copper wire is a conductor and a low resistance, there are two paths formed for our radio frequency to travel over; and as this has a tendency to travel on the surface it will take the high resistance path; and therefore we shall get a smaller proportion of current than if our wire were clean and new.

Some people are inclined not to believe this fact; but nevertheless it is quite easy to avoid this corrosion, and in so doing to prove its worth. Use only solid copper-enameled wire. Size number 12 is preferable, and size 14 is next best. Any smaller wire will raise the resistance of the antenna very much. Solid wire is recommended because the little grooves formed by the stranded wire make an ideal bed for the accumulation of dirt and soot. Therefore by the use of solid wire this is avoided. When enameled wire is used, we find that our antenna is as good at the end of a year as when it was first put up.

The length for the antenna wire to be used with the present-day receiving sets should be somewhat longer that that used with the old type single circuit sets. A good length is one hundred and fifty feet, with from thirty to forty feet of lead-in wire. Especially in the country suburban localities is this desirable. It makes very little difference which way the wire runs, just so that it is in the clear.

One wire of the above dimensions is sufficient, and the addition of two or three wires to this one only increases atmospheric disturbances and does not increase the signal strength at all. Some seem more interested in making the antenna high than they do in reducing the losses. The antenna should be thirty to fifty feet off from the ground. When it is increased very much above this height, not much if anything is gained. It is better to have an antenna fifty feet high without anything under it, than it is to have it ten or fifteen feet above the roof of a ten-story building.

It is very important to keep the ends of the antenna away from the supports. The best way to do this is to fasten a rope to the poles or building and run it out about five or six feet and place it in a good Pyrax glass insulator. Then extend the solid copper enameled wire from that. Have the same length of rope and the same arrangement at the other end.

The Lead-in Wire

IF THE wire is located on a roof, and the wire runs over the roof, have the rope long enough so that the lead-in wire will drop directly from the horizontal wire to the window where it enters the house. Remember to keep it as far away from the building as possible. Always operate the set near the window where the lead-in wire enters the house.

The ground wire should be rather large and rubber-covered. It is best to have this wire as short as possible. A cold-water pipe is ideal for a ground; it is hard to make one better. The paint from the pipe should be scraped off, and a ground clamp should be used with the ground wire fastened to it. The next best grounds are named in order: Gas pipe, steam pipe, pump in a well or a cistern. The poorest of all is a pipe or a rod driven into the ground.

The Angels' Song

By Mrs. T. C. Alford

What heavenly host is this
With song so full of bliss?
A multitude from realms above
With strains so full of heavenly love:
"Good tidings of great joy!"

"Glory to God on high!
For although man must die,
There's peace on earth, good will to all
Earth's myriad hosts, both great and small;
Blest tidings of great joy!

"For man was lost, undone;
In pity came God's Son!"
So sang the brilliant, shining host
With praise to Him who loved us most—
The tidings of great joy.

"A ransom hath been found
For them in death-throes bound;
The Lamb of God will now redeem
Man from his lost state's low esteem,"
So sang the angel throng.

Holland and Her Customs *By J. Bogard*

TO THE average person the mention of Holland brings to mind pictures of windmills and dykes; of people in quaint costumes—wooden shoes, wide pants, white turbans, wide collars, etc.; and of herds of black and white striped cattle. The tourist passing through Holland notes the large tulip fields, visits the great dairies and other points of interest, smiles at the dog-drawn carts, perhaps buys some flowers from a prettily dressed maid, and goes on his way with generally pleasant impressions of his visit to the land of the sleeping Dutchman.

But there is a sterner side to the picture, not so apparent to the casual observer. It is the severe struggle for existence on the part of the majority of the people. As in other European countries, two or three percent of the people own most of the property, and those who do the work must pay royalty of some kind for the privilege of earning a living.

Farming and dairying are the principal industries. The land is owned by an hereditary aristocracy, and those who till the soil are obliged to pay a large rental for the use of the land. About forty dollars an acre is the usual price per year. The farmer in turn takes it out of his hired help, and imposes hard conditions on those working for him. The wages for farm laborers are very small, and the laborers must work long hours. There are large amounts of food to sell, but often those who do the work can not take enough to satisfy their own hunger.

Forty dollars would go a long way towards buying an acre of land in American farming districts, and would provide rental for from five to twenty years on most farm land. Just how the original owners came into possession of the land and what right their descendants have to collect large revenues from those who do the work is not quite clear; presumably it is a right similar to that of the divine (?) right of kings to rule.

About fourteen to sixteen hours is the usual work day for the farmer and his help. The women and the young children also do heavy work, and for long hours. Land is seldom or never sold in Holland. Those who have inherited it keep possession of it, and pass it on to their children. The tenants stay in one place from one generation to another; the son inheriting from the father the right to lease. The people have received this custom from previous generations, and do not seem to question the propriety of such a situation. To them it seems always to have been so, and will always continue to be the custom.

For the encouragement of those who love righteousness, the Lord has foretold through His prophets that such conditions will not prevail during the righteous reign of Messiah. Isaiah (65:21, 22) says: "They shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat: for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands." Another prophet declares: "They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it." (Micah 4:4) Thus the Bible shows that under Messiah's kingdom, near at hand, there will be no more greedy landlords or oppressors living from the toil of others.

In the year 1900 my father died, and six years later my mother died. I was then twelve years of age; and being left alone in the world I was placed with a farmer to earn my living. I had to get up at four o'clock in the morning, slip into my wooden shoes, and go out to milk the cows. After that I was kept busy at other work until late at night. The food also was very poor, and I rarely had enough to satisfy my hunger. There were pictures of fruit and of fat bulls and cows, etc., hanging on the walls, but seldom anything of that kind on the table, at least not when I was around.

How the Dutch Worship

THE Dutch people are very religious, and nearly everyone belongs to a church of some kind. A person not belonging to some religious body is looked down upon, and considered undesirable in the community. The usual Sunday services are from nine o'clock in the morning until eleven-thirty, and then again in the afternoon, from two-thirty until five.

The Catholics go the Protestants one better for attendance at religious service; for in addition to the morning and afternoon services they attend Mass at five o'clock in the morning.

The collection is taken in the middle of the morning service. The church officials do not pass a plate around, but have a velvet bag on the end of a fishing pole, with which they are able to reach the remotest corners; and they come around not once but three times in succession. The congregation also pay a certain sum for the seats.

There is no heat in the churches during the winter; and the men sit with their overcoats on, and their hands in their pockets. The woman bring with them a foot warmer or "stoof", as it is called; it is a little wooden box containing a stone pot with lighted charcoal in it. If they do not bring one, they can get one from the janitor, which of course must be paid for.

Then the preacher entertains them with stories of heaven—what a lovely place it is, and how they may enjoy themselves watching poor sinners squirming in the "lake of fire" below. The lack of heat in the churches makes a sermon on hell-fire seem not undesirable occasionally; for it is at least talking about something warm.

Sometimes in some districts one sees the preachers still wearing the dress of mediaeval times: knickerbockers, buckle shoes, long-tailed coat and shovel hat; and one feels that notwithstanding their serious faces they would be more appropriate in a comic opera.

I was given three cents each Sunday to put into the collection bag (one for each time around); but I often bought candy with them, and put in flat stones instead.

After a year of service with the first farmer I was placed with another; and here I had to get up at three-thirty, instead of at four o'clock as at the other place. This man said that he was going to treat me well. He used to give me two big black cigars on Sunday morning and ten cents a week. But the food was worse than in the former place.

It was here I learned to eat raw eggs, to which I helped myself at the chicken house, when the farmer was not there. I also used to steal the bread intended for the dog. It was hard on the dog, but I was hungry, and the evolutionists say that self-preservation is the first law of nature.

In South Africa the Dutch are considered the most efficient slavedrivers of any nationality. This is due no doubt to their home training and national characteristics fitting them for such vocations.

In the church they had a class for young boys on Tuesday night to instruct them in the creed and the catechism. I attended there; and one evening when I had asked a question on the Bible, the preacher treated me very roughly and told me that I was not wanted there. After that, I quit going to church on Sundays, and played billiards instead. I was soon listed in the country as being "no good".

Is it any wonder that under such circumstances I had no faith in religious institutions and believed nothing at all?

In most families the Bible is read after every meal, although little or nothing of it is understood. The people can scarcely answer the simplest question on Bible doctrine. How much better it would be if they would apply their hearts and minds to learn the true meaning of God's Word and be ready to obey it in deed and in spirit!

The Lord through the prophet Isaiah (29: 11-14) says: "The vision of all is become unto you as the words of a book that is sealed, which men deliver unto one that is learned, saying, Read this, I pray thee: and he saith, I cannot; for it is sealed: and the book is delivered unto one that is not learned, saying, Read this, I pray thee: And he saith, I am not learned. Wherefore the Lord said, Forasmuch as this people draw near unto me with their mouth, and with their lips do honor me, but have removed their heart far from me, and their fear towards me is taught by the precept of men: Therefore, behold, I will proceed to do a marvelous work among this people, even a marvelous work and a wonder: for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid."

Then the Prophet speaks of a better time (verse 18): "In that day shall the deaf hear the words of the book, and the eyes of the blind shall see out of obscurity, and out of darkness." This will be the time of Messiah's reign, when the knowledge of the Lord will be world-wide and when false, deceptive doctrines shall no longer be permitted. Continuing in the 19th verse the Prophet says: "The meek also shall increase their joy in the Lord, and the poor among men shall rejoice in the Holy One of Israel."

In the Reformation times many of the people

of Holland accepted the doctrines of the Reformers. The Prince of Orange, the ruler of the country, accepted the Calvinistic doctrines. The Synod of Dort (1618) organized the Low-Dutch Reformed Church as the national Protestant church. This lasted until the revolution of 1795; and then in the revision of the Constitution in 1848 complete religious liberty and equality of all persons and congregations were guaranteed.

Most of the worship at the present time is mere formalism, the people accepting without investigation doctrines and practices handed down from former generations. However, there are evidences that some of the people of Holland are beginning to awake to the importance of the events of the present time and to seek for more knowledge from the Word of God.

Bits of Interesting History

A LARGE part of the surface of Holland is below sea level, the water being kept back by dykes and by pumping stations which dispose of the surplus rainfall. When one goes to the seashore, it is necessary to go uphill for two or three miles. It is for this reason that the country is called The Netherlands, or Lowlands, which is the original name of the country. It came to be called Holland after the chief province, in which the capital city is located. The windmills, with the pictures of which everyone is familiar and which add so much to the picturesqueness of the landscape, are being replaced by modern pumping stations which do the work more efficiently.

Holland is noted for its system of waterways and canals. No other country in the world has developed inland navigation to the extent that it has been done here. The canals are used for transporting all kinds of freight. Much of the freight that is hauled on trucks or freight cars in other countries is carried here by the canal boats.

Oftentimes the canals are higher than the land surface, the water being kept back by the dykes. Sometimes the dykes prevent the water from being seen; and vessels sailing along the canal appear as though they were sailing about the country on dry land.

Many of the boats are pulled by persons walking on the bank. The farmer loads *his* produce into a boat, and pulls it to market along the canal. Some of the women have a sort of harness across the shoulders, by means of which they pull their boat along the canal. The custom of fitting the harness to the head is not now so much in vogue.

Here as in other European countries many of the women do hard work in the fields. A story is told of Holland: A farmer was hauling in his hay and had his wife hitched up to the cart; and he himself and his dog were on top riding. He said to his wife: "If you get tired let me know, and I will throw the dog down." This may be slightly exaggerated, however; but there is "more truth than poetry" in it.

One of the high-lights in the history of Holland is its struggle for independence against Catholic Spain, which lasted for eighty years and came to an end in 1648, when the Netherlands obtained all that they contended for—complete religious and political freedom, and the right to trade in foreign countries.

The southern provinces, comprising what is now known as Belgium, were more submissive to their Catholic masters and have remained Catholic to the present time. In the seventeenth century Holland was the leading commercial nation of the world, and the chief maritime power. It was later eclipsed by England after three hard-fought wars.

The Spanish sought to regain control of the country in 1639, and sent a fleet of seventy-seven vessels under Admiral Oquendo. These were met by the Dutch with a much smaller force under Admiral Marten Tromp, and seventy of the Spanish vessels were destroyed. The remaining seven escaped in a fog. This broke the sea power of Spain, and there began the decline of the most cruel and domineering power that ever existed.

We have taken a brief glance at the good and the bad of Holland. Let us ask the question, Is it a part of Christ's kingdom? The ecclesiastics of the world would answer: "Yes. Its rulers profess Christianity, and most of the people are members of some denomination. Therefore it is a Christian nation—a part of Christendom, Christ's kingdom."

But is it really so? The Scriptures state that when Christ reigns "they shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain [kingdom]" (Isaiah 11:9); and also that there shall be an "abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth."

(Psalm 72:7) The Lord taught His disciples to pray, "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as in heaven." No intelligent person would claim that God's will is done in Holland, or any other country, as it is done in heaven.

Holland, like all the other nations, is merely one of the kingdoms of this world of which some are better and some are worse. But they are all dominated by Satan and his spirit of selfishness, and must pass away and make room for the real kingdom of Christ, which will be in reality "the desire of all nations."—Haggai 2:7.

Abeokuta, of South Africa *By Claude Brown*

ABEOKUTA (understone) is one of the most ancient cities of the Egba Tribe in Nigeria, West Africa. Its people and its customs can be traced to the remotest times. It is so called because the early settlers, who were driven there by tribal warfare, lived in caves and under great stones.

Even to this day some of the people are to be found living under the stones in some of the caves. Around these caves the town is built, with a population of about 275,500 people of different tribes of one descent, chief of which are the Egba, the Oyo, Owu, Ijibu, and other tribes. These people became separated chiefly by intertribal warfare in the past. The vernacular is the Yoruba tongue; the English-speaking are about 800. Half of this number embrace the more intelligent of the country, including the so-called clergy.

The country is governed by native administration, supervised by a resident, representing the British Government, who takes care of the financial and judicial end of the administration, in order to protect the rights of the several incorporated British trading firms throughout Yoruba land. But the Alake (King) Ademola II and his council for the Egba kingdom protect the rights and customs of the natives.

The king receives a fat grant from the British Government yearly from the Egba treasury, which is controlled by the Colonial Government. Besides this the Alake (King) receives a stipendiary from his people, according to native custom. Rents for lands, etc., come under his jurisdiction, according to native rule. Also the wealth of his predecessor and all of his wives are his hereditary rights.

Thus the Alake of Abeokuta is a mighty prince, supported by the sword of the British Government, which in turn gets the monopoly of the entire country to trade and exploit the people. Thus the native ruler is paid to keep quiet, while the clergy unite with the government in running the country.

The Religious Life of the People

THE people of Abeokuta are rather an order-loving and peaceful people. They love religion; in other words, they indulge in much superstition. The basis of their religion is the doctrines of demons, handed down to them by their ancestors, who in time past indulged in human sacrifices and divinations.

One of these is called the "Oro" game. A certain nut called "kollar" is split, and cast to foretell events, prosperity, seasons, and all other attainments, especially when the nation is going to war. When this practice is being performed, no one of the female sex must be present; and should a female child or infant by accident see the "Oro" play, the punishment according to native law is death.

The ancestral belief of the people causes them to worship their dead relatives. To these they attribute all their prosperity, attainments and success in life. Their dead chieftains are responsible, they think, for all their noble accomplishments, for victory in war, etc.

The Yoruga believe implicitly in the immortality of the soul, that the souls of their dead ones are more alive than ever. They also believe in reincarnation; that is to say, their dead relatives come back in the flesh, in answer to their prayers and sacrifices offered to them. They are born again in the person of a babe, and grow up to manhood's and womanhood's estate. Therefore man is living this life over and over again, by the merits of human sacrifices and the lust of polygamist progenitors.

This depth of superstition is intensified by the introduction of what is called "Christian Religion in Africa"; in other words, the Church

Missionary Society, the greatest commercial and trading association in Africa, as far back as the eighteenth century.

The teaching of the church is based implicitly on the immortality of the human soul, and that "eternal torment" is the portion of the non-Christian dead, at the hands of fire-proof demons in "hell". Thus is intensified the natives' superstitous belief.

Taking advantage of the credulity of the natives, all kinds of class pence, taxes and dues are imposed upon the people. Should these dues not be paid up to the church periodically, so that one is financially in balance with the church at the time of his death, his corpse will not be brought into the church, which the people believe is the gateway to heaven.

The only way that one can come through the door of that church, is that relatives must pay up all his back dues. Then the parson will come and repeat Satan's monumental lie over the corpse, committing the soul to heaven; for up to that time, they say, it is hovering around. The devil said: "Ye shall not surely die." Jesus said: "He [Satan] is a liar from the beginning," and all other liars are his children.—John 8:44.

Hypocritical Answer of the Clergy

SHAMEFUL indeed it is to see some of these clergymen, when they are confronted with the truth, and are charged with using the Bible as a means to defraud, by teaching false doctrines to the heathen. They answer: "We do not believe in hell-fire and brimstone any more; we do not believe in the Trinity. But we can not teach the people these things; for they are ignorant, and they will become desperate, and overthrow the church. Thus we shall be forced to get ourselves a job, and then we shall be in danger from the masses."

But without doubt the day is not far distant when this great tide of ignorance and superstition, caused by religious errors, will turn in Africa by the light of present truth, now due; and it will tell a tale to Christendom and its clergy which will never be forgotten in the annals of human history.

Negro Slave-Center—The Center of Commerce

WE SPENT some time in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, and the greatest trading center in West Africa. As it is today in commerce and native produce, so it was in time past the world's greatest market for Negro slaves. We rejoice that those days are gone forever.

The truth concerning Christ's kingdom of righteousness, equity, happiness and peace is now being brought to the people, through the channel of present truth: The Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, making glad the hearts of many to know that Jehovah has so great and wonderful a provision for the children of men, especially those whom we term heathen, who never heard of the only name under heaven whereby we must be saved.

The common people here have received the truth gladly. Hundreds of them have bought THE STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, THE HARP OF GOD, and other literature in order to learn more of the good news of the message of the kingdom. Satan's emissaries, the clergy class, are desperately endeavoring to withhold the truth from the people, and to stay the forward march of the representatives of the King of Glory. But they have failed, and are falling back in dreadful confusion, battling among themselves on such questions as clergy and laity, polygamy, etc. Thus the prophet David declared: "The LORD shall have them in derision. Then shall he speak to them in his wrath, and trouble them in his sore displeasure."—Psalm 2:4, 5.

Visit to Abeokuta and Ibadan

BEFORE leaving Nigeria we resolved to visit Abeokuta and Ibadan, two of the oldest cities in Nigeria, forty-five and one hundred and sixty miles from Lagos. We arrived at Abeokuta September 15th at noon, and were gladly received by many who read the message of the truth in dodgers and in the newspapers. They rejoiced to have the pleasure of hearing the truth expounded in Abeokuta. Immediately they began to buy the truth literature.

The next day I was introduced to the secretary of the Alake (King) by one of the most influential native traders in the city, J. A. Thoma. The Alake's secretary introduced me to His Majesty, stating also my mission and my desire of His Majesty to have the court hall for the purpose of giving a series of Bible lectures free to the people.

The King willingly consented that I should have the court for such time as desired free of charge. He also regretted that sufficient notice

was not given to him. that he could have an audience with the speaker.

We lost no time, as our intentions were to visit Ibadan before returning to Lagos that week end. The secretary of the Alake introduced us to the Government printers, from whom we got twenty-five posters printed at once and posted for three lectures at the Ake Hall. Subjects as follows: "Where are the dead?", "Can the living talk with the dead?" and "Epochs and dispensations marked in the development of the divine plan".

Lecture on "Where Are the Dead"

ON Wednesday evening the meeting opened with about sixty in the hall, after which about twenty came in. I was introduced by the Government printer; for the principal of the grammar school, who was called upon to do this, had declined. But the said principal was very glad to seize the opportunity at the close of the lectures to express the appreciation of himself, and that of all the people, for the benefits they had received through the lectures, and therefore called upon the house for a vote of thanks to the International Bible Students Association for the light and truth which have been sown in their midst; adding that "should this light and truth be followed, Africa will in due time have something better to introduce to European missionaries than they have respecting Christianity". This relates, of course, to the errors of the missionaries; for ours is the true Bible Christianity.

After responding to the introduction of welcome, I opened with an apology for my inability to speak to the people in the vernacular of this nation, and expressed the hope that those that were versed in English might be able to bear witness of the truth which they should hear and prove and then to transmit it to others in the vernacular of the nation. I then presented the divine plan.

As the meeting closed the audience gave great cheer by clapping of hands. The ministers (preachers), as they heard the truth expounded, looked at each other, as much as to say, We are discovered. A few questions were asked. Many bought the books and booklets on the subjects. As they went from the hall they talked to each other, saying that the truth of the Scriptures was never told to them before. This news was broadcast over the town, and the next evening the hall was packed. The principal of the grammar school, who had been present the evening before, came with all the teachers and pupils of the school, marching in double column, with Bibles in their hands. We rejoiced in the privilege of telling them the good news of the coming kingdom, praying the Lord's blessing upon the message.

On the Outcome of the Election

THEODORE ROOSEVELT once said of Mr. La Follette (probably the truest patriot among the candidates, and certainly the most lied about during the recent campaign):

"Thanks to the movement for genuinely democratic government which Senator La Follette led to overwhelming victory in Wisconsin, that State has became literally a laboratory for wise experimental legislation, aiming to secure the social and political betterment of the people as a whole."

Mr. La Follette was defeated by the newspapers. Of the successful candidates, "The Arbitrator" says:

"Coolidge: 'We justify the greater and greater accumulations of capital because we believe that therefrom flows the support of all science, art, learning and the charities which minister to the humanities of life, all carrying their beneficent effects to the people as a whole.'

"But in his Labor Day speech he said:

"'We have outlawed all artificial privilege.... America recognizes no aristocracy save those who work.' The President must have been thinking of Soviet Russia; for in this country only before election do the American Federation of Labor Aristocrats take precedence over capitalists who live on dividends.

"Dawes was the head of the Minute Men of the Constitution, an organization 40,000 strong, with American Legion men predominating, whose method of enforcing order is somewhat like that of the Klan. Explaining his organization, Gen. Dawes said: 'About a year ago railroad strikers through acts of sabotage had destroyed transportation facilities through a large section of the country for months. The citizens [of Harrison, Arkansas] stood it for so long. Then they ran 300 strikers

out of town and hanged one to a telegraph pole. Justice reprehensible, it is what always happens when the law is not enforced.'

"Gen. Dawes did not suggest enforcing the law against the mob, nor making conditions bearable for the strikers. His speeches indicate that he is more opposed to organized labor than to the Ku Klux Klan. Norman Thomas, candidate for Governor of New York, places partial blame for the death of seven men in a recent fight at Herrin on Gen. Dawes, because of his condonation of Klansmen's attempt to enforce order by violence.

"When a Congressional committee was investigating war extravagance, Dawes exclaimed: 'Hell an' Maria, we were fighting Germans over there, and I would have paid the price of horses for sheep.'

"That General Dawes was accustomed to fleece the sheep is evident from the article in the "New Republic":

"'On October 1, 1912, the Central Trust Company of Illinois, of which General Dawes was president, made a temporary and highly irregular loan to William Lorimer, the one-time U. S. Senator of unsavory reputation. This loan of $1,250,000 was made for the purpose of permitting Lorimer to exhibit it to the state bank examiner as being the property of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, then in process of formation. The bank examiner was deceived, the charter issued, and the money returned to the Dawes bank. Presently the new Lorimer organization went to smash, and thousands of innocent stockholders suffered heavy loss.... The loan had been made by Gen. Dawes and his brother, the cashier, solely on their own responsibility. After a ten-year battle in the courts it has been decided that the Dawes bank is legally liable to the Lorimer stockholders in the sum of more than $150,000.'"

It is admitted that the fate of civilization rests upon the success of the Dawes plan for financing Europe.

The Truth About the League of Nations

(Translated from the Paris *Midi*, September 10, 1924)

AT THE door of the Hotel Victoria, where the League of Nations is held, someone gave out a little tract, the reading of which made the shivers run down my back. This tract, filled with citations from the Old and New Testaments, is entitled "L'Age D'Or"; and in its subhead has these dreadful words, "The impending crisis of the world." The author is an American, Judge Rutherford, who wants the death of the League of Nations.

There is nothing strange in this, and Judge Rutherford shares on this point the opinion of many Americans. But that which is new are the reasons he gives for this aversion. If you think that the United States have disavowed the work of President Wilson because they mistrust Europe and do not want to intervene in our affairs, I would rather tell you at once that you are not on the right track. Judge Rutherford explains that you must oppose the League of Nations because it is a production of the devil himself. Listen rather what that Judge says, who is the latest prophet in Israel:

"They have rejected the teachings of Jesus and the apostles concerning the second coming of the Lord and the establishment of God's kingdom on earth.... They have founded a League of Nations under the direction of the prince of darkness; but Jehovah declares that their plans will come to naught."

That is clear, and it is good to know that the League of Nations is presided over by Satan himself. Satan for this bad work took the form of President Wilson, or perhaps of Mr. Leon Bourgeois, unless he be incarnated in the person of Mr. Motta, former president of the Swiss Confederation, who directs the discussions of the assembly with a patience and a simplicity really devilish, and who is certainly cloven-footed.

We understand now why Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who like Judge Rutherford is permeated with the real Biblical and prophetic spirit, ceases not in his discourse to defy the devil and to throw (morally) an inkwell into his face, as the deceased Luther did. We understand also why the Premier of the Labor Party turns his back on the League of Nations, of which formerly he was an apostle, and draws near to the Americans whose eyes are open.

Judge Rutherford cites, in addition to prophecies from Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Amos, from Mr. MacDonald: "There is neither betterment nor peace in Europe. The governments are powerless. This year 1924 is worse than 1914." Again he quotes the prophet David Lloyd George: "A new chapter opens in the history of Europe, with a climax of horror such as mankind has never yet witnessed."

All the prophecies, he said, will be accom-

plished. This is why M. Briand, Loucheur, Benes, Nansen, Branting and other delegates, instead of wasting their precious time in Switzerland, ought to take the train, carrying in their valise Judge Rutherford's book, the "Harp of God", which explains in its 352 pages the real way to establish peace, and which costs only 4 francs (in Swiss money).

"Restitution Times" *By Robert B. Beard (England).*

"Which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began."—Acts 3: 19-21.

1 The times of restitution
By prophets were foretold;
From Enoch to the Baptist,
Those holy men of old.
The heavens have retained Him,
Our Lord and Master dear;
But now His reign commencing,
Our glorious King is here.

2 First Enoch, saintly prophet,
Spake of the Lord's return,
Ten thousand saints attending,
Iniquity to burn.
Then Jacob, ag'd and hoary,
Of Shiloh's coming told,
To wield the scepter and to bring
His people to His fold.

3 Next Moses, great Lawgiver:
On Sinai's slope he stood.
The Jubilee arrangements
For man's eternal good
He there proclaimed to Israel,
Through Israel to the world.
Those Sabbath years were typical
Of freedom's flag unfurled.

4 Of kingly power spake Samuel.
King Saul was type of Him
Who would the nations satisfy;
They'd hail Him as their King!
Job told of restoration,
The old made young again;
And then he saw in vision
The locomotive—plain.

5 Then David, God's beloved;
He prophesied of peace,
The morning bright and joyous
When night of tears would cease;
The nations calmed and humble
Would bow before the Lord,
While nature in her happiest mood
Would shout in full accord.

6 King Solomon's rule did typify
Messiah's glorious reign;
His temple all magnificent—
That wondrous, beauteous fane—
Prefigured that great structure,
The Church of Christ complete,
Eternal in the heavens
Where worshipers will meet.

7 Isaiah showed the desert
Would blossom as the rose;
The ransomed hosts returning;
No lion to oppose;
Jehovah's mighty witness
In Egypt's center stands,
Corroborates the Scriptures,
Reveals God's wondrous plans.

8 Next, Jeremiah prophesied
That at the Lord's return
The knowledge of Jehovah
Mankind would quickly learn.
The work of loving parents
Would then rewarded be,
Loved ones restored from Death's cold grip,
The ruthless enemy.

9 Ezekiel saw the Sodomites
Returning from the grave;
That he who sinned must suffer,
No lasting life would have;
That stony hearts would be replaced
By tenderness and love,
And showers of blessing then descend
On all men from above.

10 Then Daniel (higher critics' butt)
Foresaw Messiah's reign:
His kingdom ne'er should be destroyed,
No Gentile rule again.
A time of trouble first, he saw;
Men running to and fro;
Increase of knowledge widely spread;
The truly wise would know.

11 Hosea showed destruction
Of death by power divine;
The bow and sword be broken up,
The heavens send corn and wine.
Joel foretold the spirit poured
On young and old to dwell;
The fig and vine should yield their strength,
Deliv'rance come as well.

12 Next Amos (herdman prophet)
Of David's meeting place
He saw the restoration,
Hope of the chosen race.
Did Obadiah nothing say
Of restitution grand?
Yes: 'Saviors [Jesus and His bride]
Would on Mount Zion stand.'

13 Now Jonah saw God's mercy
On Nineveh's antitype;
The Church-Trust gourd no shelter is
When His great plans are ripe.
Then Micah told how wars would cease,
Each man his house would own,
All fear be gone; for Jesus' power
Would then be fully shown.

14 A railway train presented was
To Nahum's wondering sight—
A chariot speeding swift by day,
A flaming torch at night.
Habukkuk then told how the earth
Would full of knowledge be,
The knowledge of Jehovah's ways,
As waters fill the sea.

15 Now Zephaniah prophesied
Of unity of thought,
When men would call upon the Lord
And serve Him as they ought.
The holy prophet Haggai
Told of the great desire
Of nations, Jesus' glorious reign,
Of which they'd never tire.

16 Through Zechariah we can read:
God's kingdom from above
Will be a glorious, endless reign
Of universal love.
The rising Sun of Righteousness,
Good Malachi foretold,
Would peace and plenty bring to men
In that blest Age of Gold.

17 And lastly John the Baptist
(His followers standing by),
"Behold! behold the Lamb of God,
Behold Him!" was his cry.
The Lamb of God, that Spotless One
Who takes our sins away;
Those sins will all be blotted out
In His Millennial Day.

18 O glorious Restitution!
O blessed time of peace,
When Jesus reigns in love, when strife
And wars forever cease;
When every soul shall be destroyed
Who will that prophet spurn,
When sin and death shall flee away
To nevermore return!

Immunity of Rich Law Breakers *By J. L. Bolling.*

IN NEW YORK a stock broker was sent to jail for swindling the people; and while he was supposed to be behind the bars, was seen in restaurants, having a good time. Do not get excited about this matter; however. It has happened before, in fact from time immemorial. Rich men are seldom punished for their crimes. They are able to pay the penalty with MONEY. Poor people go to jail on any pretext, some innocent.

History reveals the fact that in the past rich men got into trouble, as a rule, only when they came in conflict with other rich and influential men who were more powerful. Corruption is the rule, not the exception, under "the prince of this world". Rich men steal, lie, graft, and commit almost any crime on the calendar, and escape punishment.

If the history of corruption in public and private life could be written it would fill a vast library. Ancient Greece was full of it. Corruption flourished in the halcyon days of old King Tutankhamen. It flourished during the time of the Cæsars. It flourished down to Napoleon. And, like the poor, it is still with us, and will remain with us until the kingdom of God is fully established on the earth.

As one writer has well said: "Through the story of the Roman Empire and the Roman Republic and throughout the Middle Ages, down to the chronicles of every monarchy whose name exists today, you can trace the old and familiar situation: The rich man escaping punishment." Democratic ideas and ideals have striven to abolish this condition in our day. "One law for rich and poor alike," is the slogan of modern democracy.

But does the slogan work? Is it practicable under present conditions? No; experience attests to the contrary. The glamor of riches will override all laws designed against the rich; and few are the lawyers, judges and jailers who are immune to its influence. Truly, "the love of money is a root of all evil"!

It is hardly supposable that this condition will be righted through the power of man-made laws. Witness the Teapot Dome mess. Are any criminals in jail as a result of these investigations? Yet the offenses committed by public servants are flagrant enough to merit imprisonment, if we are to judge by the press reports. If a poor man steals a loaf of bread, uses a cancelled postage stamp, or becomes guilty of any number of lesser crimes, into jail he goes.

We are not justifying any crime, but are protesting against the system of punishment which,

while affecting to mete out justice to each and all alike, is really a most one-sided affair, and is a system of injustice.

But the promises of the Bible inspire us with hope that the time is near when God's kingdom shall be established in the earth, when all injustice shall be abolished, and the rich shall be punished along with all other evil doers. (James 5:15) "Behold, a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment," is the promise of God's Word. (Isaiah 32:1) When that time comes, the proud will no longer be called "happy" and the wicked profiteer will no longer flourish "as a green bay tree", but "justice shall be the girdle of his [Christ's] loins"; and He shall rule in equity.

Preachers of The Word *By H. L. Mencken.*

(Courtesy of the Baltimore Evening Sun)

I

Misericordia superexaltatur judicio; which is to say, Mercy is superior to justice. The saying is credited by the learned to Pope Innocent III, one of the truly great occupants of Peter's chair—in fact, a veritable Harding or even Coolidge among popes. He said it in the first days of the thirteenth century. Since then there have been great improvements in Christian doctrine. In Chicago, the other day, a Catholic parish priest rose in his pulpit, bawled for the blood of the Judean youths, Leopold and Loeb, and delivered a dreadful denunciation of Judge Caverly for sparing their necks.

This Latin brother was singular, considering his rite, but in plenty of company, considering merely his sacred office. On the same day a multitude of Protestant clergymen in Chicago relieved themselves of sentiments to the same general effect. Judging by the press despatches, indeed, the whole service of God in town on that day consisted of barbaric yells for the Lord High Executioner. No other subject seems to have been mentioned in the churches. One and all, the anointed of God served Him by heating up the faithful to hatred and revenge, and by reviling a judge who had been guilty of mercy. One and all, they screamed for the lives of two fellow creatures.

Alas, not a rare spectacle, in this great moral age! A day or two earlier—or was it later?—a gang of clerics from Annapolis, accompanied by pious laymen, appeared before the Hon. Edward M. Parrish, parole commissioner, and protested bitterly against the parole of a man lying in Annapolis jail. Their argument, as reported in the *Sunpaper,* seems to have been very simple. This gentleman, it appeared, had deliberately violated the law. *Ergo,* it was the first duty of the State to keep him in jail—not to dissuade him from his evil ways, but to get revenge upon him!

II

AS I say, such episodes are not rare. I could fill columns with them. The sacred office, of late, becomes indistinguishable from that of the policeman and hangman. The Beatitudes are repealed, and reënacted with jokers. Divine worship becomes a sort of pursuit of villains, with rope and tar-pot. It is the prime duty of the clerk in holy orders not to combat sin, but to chase, nab and butcher the concrete sinner. The congregation in which the True Faith runs highest is that one in which there is the steadiest and most raucous demand for blood.

Four or five years ago, when the Ku Klux Klan first got on its legs, I made certain inquiries into its origin and nature, and came to the conclusion that it was no more than the Anti-Saloon League in a fresh bib and tucker, and that, in consequence, its head men were mainly Baptist and Methodist clergymen. That conclusion, printed in this place, caused protests, and one amiable Baptist clergyman had at me to the extent of two columns. But who denies the fact today? Surely no one of any intelligence. The Klan, studied at length, turns out to be exactly what the Anti-Saloon League is: A device for organizing the hatred of evangelical Christians. The Anti-Saloon League is devoted to pursuing those they hate on ethical grounds, and the Klan to pursuing those they hate for reasons of dogma. Neither has any other purpose.

Both are run by Baptist and Methodist clergymen, some retired from the sacerdotal office but all full of evangelical zeal and all extraordinarily savage and bloodthirsty. One hears nothing from these holy men save endless de-

mands that this man be deported, that one tarred and feathered, and the other one jailed. The Methodists, a year or so ago, were actually advocating murder. East, West, North and South, the malevolent carnival goes on. Everywhere the faithful are urged to animosity, brutality, revenge. Everywhere neighbor is aroused against neighbor, and every sign of Christian charity is denounced as criminal. And everywhere this devil's brew is stirred vigorously by men sworn to preach the gospel of Christ.

III

IN VIEW of such phenomena, it surely becomes ridiculous to ask, as certain Christians of an older school do, what is the matter with the churches. What would be the matter with the theaters if they took off all their plays and put on funerals and surgical operations? What would be the matter with the bootleggers if they swindled their clients with ginger-pop and coca-cola? What ails the churches is that large numbers of them have abandoned Christianity, lock, stock and barrel. What ails them is that some of them, and by no means the least in wealth and influence, are now among the bitterest and most diligent enemies of Christianity ever heard of in this Republic.

Personally, I have little need for the basic consolations of the Christian faith. I am not naturally religious, and seldom seek peace beyond the realm of demonstrable facts. Even my virtues, such as they are, are not properly describable as Christian. If I let an enemy go, it is because I disdain him, not because I pity him. If I do not steal, it is not because I fear hell but because I am too vain. But I am not blind, nevertheless, to the comfort that Christianity gives to other men. It is, for them, an escape from realities too harsh to be borne. It is a way of life that offers them sanctuary from the pains of everyday living, and gives them rest when they are weary and heavy-laden. When they are errant, it offers them mercy. When they faint, it speaks to them of love.

True or not, this faith is beautiful. More, it is useful—more useful, perhaps, than any imaginable truth. Its effect is to slow down and ameliorate the struggle for existence. It urges men to forget themselves now and then, and to think of others. It succors the weak and protects the friendless. It preaches charity, pity, mercy. Let philosophers dispute its premises if they will, but let no fool sneer at its magnificent conclusions. As a body of scientific fact it may be dubious, but it remains the most beautiful poetry that man has yet produced on this earth.

IV

WELL, try to imagine a man full of a yearning for the consolation of that poetry. He is tired of the cannibalistic combat that life is; he longs for peace, comfort, consolation. He goes to church. A few hymns are sung, and there arises in the pulpit a gentleman told off to preach. This gentleman, it quickly appears, is not currently merchanting peace. The Beatitudes are not his text. He turns to the Old Testament. There he finds a text to his taste. And, leaping from it as from a springboard, he gives over an hour to damning his fellow men. He wants them to be sent to jail, to be deported, to be hanged. He demands that the business be dispatched forthwith. He denounces mercy as a weakness and forgiveness as base.

Our Christian friend, with a yell of despair, rushes from the basilica and seeks another. There he hears the pastor call upon the agents of Prohibition to shoot bootleggers. He seeks a third. The pastor denounces as harlots girls who kiss their beaux, and demands that they be taken by the Police and cast into jail. He seeks a fourth. The pastor praises a Federal judge for refusing a jury trial to a victim of the Anti-Saloon League. He turns to a fifth. The rev. rector calls upon God to singe and palsy the pope. A sixth. The shepherd urges his sheep to watch their neighbors, and report every suspicious whiff. A seventh. The Bolsheviki are on the grill. An eighth. Demands that more prisoners be hanged. A ninth. ...

But by this time another atheist is on his way to the public library, at eighteen knots an hour, to read Darwin, Huxley, Spencer and Nietzsche ... or maybe Tolstoi. The Christians are being driven out of the churches; their places are being filled by hunters and trappers, *i. e.*, by brutes. A few old-fashioned pastors survive, but they diminish. As they pass, their flocks will have to resort once more to catacombs. There will be, eventually, a Twentieth Amendment. It will proscribe the Beatitudes, as the Eighteenth already proscribes the Eucharist.

What Is Wrong with the Church?

(By Charles Frederic Sheldon, D. D., in the Baptist "Watchman Examiner")

LET me hasten to say that with the real church, the church that Jesus Christ founded, the church that had its birth at Pentecost, there is nothing wrong. It is in connection with the earthly, militant church that the wrong is found.

It is evident that the church is not making the impress upon the world that ought to be made by an institution that came into being by the spirit of God himself, an organization that has for its very life, source, and power, the spirit of God.

If we are possessed of honesty and courage —two very essential qualities—we shall be ready to face the truth as to the standing of the church in these days. With rare exceptions the church of today is making no real progress in overcoming the world. It is making progress in the matter of ecclesiastical organization. There has never been so much, nor so complete organization as there is now. The church is making progress in the way of ecclesiastical literature; for the book concerns are pouring out theological works, almost by the carload. But in the vital matter in which the church's power should be most manifest, the church is well-nigh impotent. It is not overcoming the world. It is not stopping the flow of the mighty rivers of sin, vice, sensuality, and corruption that every day are deepening and widening their channels in our life.

The tragic truth remains that the church is not doing that which its Lord meant it to do. It is doing things, many things; but it is not doing the one essential thing that the Lord commanded it to do. The whole perspective is wrong; its ideals are wrong; its plans are wrong; its methods are wrong. It is like the church of Laodicea, saying, "I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing." And the church knows not that it is in reality "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." Let us examine somewhat the bill of particulars. Just where is the church wrong?

The church as a whole has ceased to believe the Word of God. There is a vast amount of baptized infidelity. Both the laity and the pulpit have a form of belief that has nothing inside it. The church reads its creeds, its articles of belief and faith, and then straightway throws out all that does not suit its taste. The church no longer believes that the Bible is the divinely inspired Word of God. The church is fond of saying, "It contains the Word of God," but denies in its everyday utterances and in its life the inspiration of the Bible. It is entirely possible in these days for one to pick out that which suits, and reject the remainder, and yet hold membership in the church. Thousands of church members no longer hold the Bible to be the revelation of God to them.

The church, on the whole, does not understand the nature and constitution of this unique body called the church. It is looked upon by many as a sort of social organization tinged somewhat with religious fervor, but very largely social in its aims, its plans, and its program. The church, as a whole, does not at all understand the program of Jesus Christ in the world. The truth that the church is a body of people called out of the world, and saved from sin in order to be a witness for Christ, is not comprehended by the majority of church members.

The church, on the whole, no longer believes in the supernatural. It has very largely discarded the belief in miracles. It has laughed out of court the idea of a hell—a place of punishment for the rejecters of Christ. [This preacher himself does not understand the Bible teaching on the question of "hell".—Ed.] The church, on the whole, has forsaken the great cardinal doctrines that the fathers believed.

The church, generally speaking, is failing to carry out the purpose for which it came into being. It has imbibed the notion that the whole earthly situation is to be straightened out as the result of its efforts and activities. The truth is that the church has just one thing to do; viz., to bear witness to Christ during this present age.

Many of the methods employed by the church are wrong. They are unwise and unscriptural, and they make for failure. The church is turning away from divinely given power, and undertaking to substitute human agencies for the power of God.

The church has lost the true conception of conversion, and has let down the bars as to the test for membership in the church, so that almost any one who is half-way decent can come in. Nearly every form of amusement is permitted now in many churches, and most church members live just as the non-church members

live. If one were to come to earth from some other planet, he would have a hard time to pick out those who were the professed people of God, and those who were not.

The church is suffering from spiritual anemia. The rich, red blood of an abounding faith in God and in His Word no longer courses through her veins. There is the appearance of life, of health; there is much of activity, of rushing to and fro, of doing many things; but it is just the hectic flush on the cheek of the sick one, and is a token of approaching dissolution.

The pulpit is a vital part of the wrongness... The tragedy of the present-day pulpit is, that in the multitude of cases the true prophet has been supplanted by the false prophet. The true prophet speaks truth in the name of the Lord, and the false prophet speaks lies in the name of the Lord; and thousands of those who listen do not know the difference. This is the disaster and the tragedy of the church today. The false prophet is in the pulpit; and the people are given stones for bread, serpents for fish, scorpions for eggs; and they are trying to live on these things.

In many pulpits the fundamental truths of the Bible are being denied. The inspiration of the Bible, the deity of Jesus Christ, the atonement by blood, the resurrection of Christ, the punishment of the wicked, the coming of Christ again—every great truth is denied, and often ridiculed by these false prophets who have found their way into Christian pulpits. Many of these emissaries of Satan say the most beautiful things about Jesus Christ, but they are the "enemies of the cross". The theological schools also are full of unbelief; and the young men are trained in them along these lines, and sent out to teach falsehood instead of truth.

The modern pulpit has lost in large measure the note of authority that belongs in the message of the preacher. The popular, modern pulpit message has no utterance in it that will cause the sinner any uneasiness as to his sins; for sin has been almost, if not altogether, eliminated from the theology of the present-day preacher. The false prophet talks glibly of sweetness and light, of the beautiful human life of Jesus, of the influence of His spirit on the life of the world; but he utters no word as to the cross and the awful transaction that held in it the redemption of the lost world. The false prophet tells the people to be good, to copy the example of Jesus, to go out into service and help to save society. He tells the people that they do not have to believe all the Bible; that they can pursue a selective plan, and reject the portion that does not suit them, just as they select the good part of an apple and throw the bad away. He tells them—these unsaved men and women who sit before him—that the old idea of Christ dying as a vicarious sacrifice has been long ago laughed out of the minds of scholarly people. He tells them that there is no hell save a man's own thoughts. He tells them that all men are children of God, that God is the universal Father of all, and all that we need is to become conscious of our sonship and then we shall be good....

In answer to these charges of the wrongness in the church and in the pulpit the false prophet says: "All people who make these charges are poor, blinded pessimists, people who have no vision and people who cannot see the wonderful ongoing of the church."

To the man who really believes the Bible to be the inspired Word of God, it is a profound mystery how those who claim to be students of the Word, and who claim to be taught of the holy spirit, can fail to note the fast-gathering clouds of apostacy; how they can fail to see that the great mass of Christendom is drifting into infidelity and, in some instances, into atheism itself.

When truth is unpopular it is the lot of truth's advocate to stand almost alone, and so in these days they who are true prophets are looked upon as cranks and fanatics. They are religiously, ecclesiastically ostracized. The writer of the article is keenly aware that by many he will be looked upon as a narrow creature without vision; but all who keep company with truth need not be troubled about what the crowd may think or say. The time of the unveiling will come, and then the true and the false will stand clearly outlined against the hills of God.

"For lo! the days are hastening on,
By prophet bards foretold,
When with the ever circling years
Comes round the age of gold;

When peace shall over all the earth
Its ancient splendors fling,
And the whole world send back the song
Which now the angels sing."

Why Is the Christian Unpopular with the World

[Radiocast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by J. F. Rutherford]

IN ORDER to arrive at a just conclusion upon this question of "Why is a Christian Unpopular with the World", it is essential that the terms "Christian" and "world" be first defined.

As generally understood amongst men, a Christian is any person who is not a heathen, a Jew or a Mohammedan. Such definition comes far short of the truth.

A true Christian is a new creature in Christ. One becomes a Christian or a new creature in Christ in the following manner:

He must believe that he was born a sinner by reason of Adam's disobedience to God's law; that Jesus Christ died upon the cross to provide a ransom or purchase price for mankind; and that there is no other name given amongst men whereby man may be saved from eternal death nd be granted life everlasting. Believing this, he must then make consecration of himself to the Lord, which means a full surrender of himself, agreeing to do God's holy will.

The Scriptures show that then God justifies the man, and begets him by His will and word of truth as a new creature in Christ.—James 1: 18; 1 Peter 1: 1-3.

Begetting means beginning. Now the man is a new creature or a Christian. From that time forward, his hopes and prospects are heavenly, providing that he is faithful unto death.

As a new creature, what must the Christian now do? To this St. Peter answers: "For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps."—1 Peter 2: 21.

In order then to understand the course of a Christian we must understand what Jesus Christ did; for He was the first Christian, and is the beginning and head of the new creation of God.

Christ means anointed. Jesus was the first one anointed by Jehovah; and all His followers receive this anointing when begotten of the holy spirit. Hence Jesus, being the first anointed one, is properly called the first Christian.

The babe Jesus was begotten by the power of Jehovah in the womb of His mother, Mary. He was therefore born without sin, was holy, harmless and pure. He grew up as a perfect boy; and when He reached the age of thirty years He had arrived at his legal majority. He was a perfect man, exactly corresponding to the perfect man Adam when he was in Eden.

As a perfect man Jesus was entitled to all the blessings which the earth might give. We find Him coming to Jehovah, presenting Himself and saying, "Lo, I come . . . to do thy will, O my God: Yea, thy law is within my heart."—Psalm 40: 7, 8.

The will of God is expressed in His Word. The law of God is His will. It was the will of God that this perfect man, His beloved Son, must suffer and die in order to take the place of the man Adam, who had violated His law, and thereby provide the great ransom sacrifice, or redemptive price for mankind, and become a sympathetic high priest in behalf of the human family. This is God's way of providing life for man.

Afterwards, when Jesus spoke under inspiration of the holy spirit, He said that He came not to be ministered unto, but to minister unto others, and to give His life a ransom for mankind. He came to be a great sacrifice in order to redeem mankind. To this end He must do the Father's will. This had been foreshadowed through the words of the prophets and by God's dealing with the nation of Israel.

At the time of the consecration of Jesus at the Jordan He was begotten to the divine nature. The course that He pursued thereafter for a period of three and one-half years was to teach the people plainly concerning God's great plan of redemption and their deliverance through the kingdom of God.

Although the greatest man that ever lived on the earth, the wisest, the purest and the best, during all those three and one-half years, Jesus Christ incurred the enmity of the world, was wickedly persecuted even unto the most ignominious death.

World Signifies Human Organization

NOW let us understand the meaning of the term "world". It is not a synonymous word for "earth". The "world" means the organization of mankind into forms or systems of government. The invisible ruler of these organized powers or governments, designated as the god of this world, is the devil. So declared

the apostle Paul and the Lord Jesus.—2 Corinthians 4:3,4; John 14:30.

Invisible to man Satan has exercised a wicked and baneful influence over mankind. He has opposed all righteousness. He has deceived the people and led them into paths of unrighteousness; and because of exercising this wrongful spirit over mankind he is designated as the god, or invisible ruler, of the world. Being unrighteous he is opposed to everything righteous.

Adam and Eve, when in Eden, were in perfect harmony with God. Lucifer, their overlord, ambitious to have a kingdom of his own in opposition to Jehovah, deceived mother Eve and caused her to sin; and her husband joined her in the transgression.

From that time forward Lucifer was designated by Jehovah by four titles, namely: Dragon, which means devourer; Devil, which means slanderer; Serpent, which means deceiver; and Satan, which means opposer.

When God expelled Adam and Eve from Eden, He plainly declared that there would be enmity between Satan and his seed, and the seed of righteousness. He said: "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel."—Genesis 3:15.

The woman Eve was here used as a symbol. The seed of the woman is the "seed of promise", which God later promised Abraham should come.

The apostle Paul, in Galatians 3:16, 27-29, defines this "seed of promise" as the Christ. Here, then, is a plain declaration that there would be enmity between the "seed of promise", the Christ or Christians, and the seed of the Serpent, the Devil; namely, the Devil and his organization.

It is now plain to be seen that the line of battle is clearly drawn. We have some striking examples in the Scriptures, a few of which I name:

Abel was a good man, desiring to obey God. Cain, submitting himself to the devil, became a seed of the devil. Cain murdered Abel.

Noah was a good man, striving to serve God. He and his family were bitterly opposed by all others on earth, the representatives of the devil.

David represented the Lord. Saul and his followers represented the devil. Saul persecuted David.

The prophets of God proclaimed His message of truth. The worldly men, under the influence of the devil, persecuted, ill-treated and killed the prophets. A long list of these and their sufferings is given by the apostle Paul in the 11th chapter of Hebrews.

Warfare Continues Unabated

JESUS CHRIST, the great Prince and Redeemer was from the time of his birth known by the devil to be the Son of God. Satan conspired with Herod and others to have the babe Jesus killed. When Jesus made a consecration, the devil set about at once to cause Him to violate God's law and thus to cause His destruction. In this he failed.

Thereafter Satan caused men of the world to slander Jesus and to accuse Him of almost all crimes known to the criminal calendar, even though He was pure, harmless, and without sin.

The scribes and Pharisees and the priests, who claimed to represent God and who stood before the people as leaders in religious thought, persecuted Jesus. These are the seed of the devil. The Scriptures so declare in these words:

"Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar and the father of it."—John 8:44.

This same seed of the devil caused the crucifixion of our Lord.

Jesus, just before His death, said to His disciples, who were Christians: "If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you. If ye were of the world, the world would love his own: but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you. Remember the word that I said unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you; if they have kept my saying, they will keep yours also."—John 15:18-21.

It is quite plain then that the Christian's course is exactly opposite to that of the world; for Satan outlines the course for the world, and he is opposed to the Christian and seeks the destruction of the Christian.

The world is moved by selfishness in all that it does. Christians must be moved by unselfishness in what they do. The Lord commands

that love is the principal thing with the Christian; and love means unselfishness.

A man may claim to be a Christian; but if he preaches or pretends to preach the Word of God that he might be popular with man, or that he might gain wealth of this world, he can not be pleasing to the Lord and therefore could not be a Christian.

The devil, the god of this world, inculcates into the minds of mankind selfishness, hatred, and ill will that leads to war; and then his seed (that is to say, his representatives on earth) proclaim war as a holy thing, sanctify war, and induce the people to enter war and kill one another.

A Christian can not engage in war and at the same time remain a Christian; for the Lord commands: "Thou shalt not kill." If he wilfully violates God's law, then he ceases to be a Christian. If he obeys God's law and refuses to take his fellow creature's life, then he is accused by the world as being a slacker, a coward, a traitor, and is often ill-treated, persecuted, imprisoned or is killed. Jesus said that it would be exactly so.

It requires, however, a braver man to face all the opposition of the world and calmly and lovingly proclaim the message of the Prince of Peace than it does to shoulder a gun and to tramp with the multitudes to the command of an officer.

The Christian apparently, in the eyes of man, walks alone. He is despised and rejected of men, even as was Jesus. But he is not alone. Jesus said: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end"; and even so He is.

The Christian must wage a warfare, not with mortal weapons; but his weapons of warfare must be the message of truth. The apostle Paul plainly says: "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds" of error.

It is utterly impossible for a man to be popular with the political and financial elements of the world and at the same time be a Christian, for the reason that God's Word says: "Know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world, is the enemy of God."—James 4:4.

A great deal of the trouble amongst mankind is due to misunderstanding. The non-Christian can not understand a Christian. Those who are not Christians are moved by selfishness. It is impossible for a man of the world, then, to understand how any other man will devote his life, his time, his strength, and his money unselfishly in behalf of his fellow creature, and do this by proclaiming God's Word of Truth. The world scoffs at him, and says that he is a fool.

The apostle Paul was in this class. It is recalled that he was a great lawyer, at one time a member of the Supreme Court of Israel, a man of profound learning; yet when he saw the privilege of following Christ, he joyfully embraced it. He was called a fool by those who knew him while he was on the bench. He was persecuted by them. The men who did the persecuting were the clergy of that time. St. Paul says concerning the Christians: "We are fools for Christ's sake."—1 Corinthians 4:10.

The Christians are God's people, chosen for a purpose. He loves them particularly because they are faithful to Him. The devil hates them because they are faithful to the Lord; and the devil implants in the minds of his own agencies the disposition to hate and persecute the Christians. The Christian, knowing this, does not bitterly resent persecution, because he knows that many do it blindly and ignorantly.

The devil has deceived many people by making them believe that there are millions of Christians on earth. The Lord Jesus said that there would only be 144,000 Christians who would be faithful and be in heaven. We can understand then why Jesus said: "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."—Luke 12:32.

There are many of the world who persecute Christians because they are Christians. This God hates. Those who wilfully and deliberately persecute Christians because they are such, God will judge.

There are many good people in the world who have reverence for God and wish to do right, and who are good and kind to Christians because they are Christians; and to these the Lord specifically promises a great blessing.

The reason why God will thus reward those who deal with Christians is that he says: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done unto me." 'If you persecute one of my little ones, I count it as a persecution to me. If you are good to one of my little ones, I count it as goodness unto me.' —See Acts 9:4, 5; Matthew 25:40.

Goodness and righteousness should always be followed. Such is always the better and safer course to pursue and should be when this is prompted by love for our fellow man.

It is a saying amongst men that "honesty is the best policy". But I say that he who is honest for policy's sake is not honest at all. True honesty flows from a heart that desires to do good; and one having this desire is easily led to the Lord and in due time will receive the Lord's blessing.

Why Persecution Is Permitted

WHY would God permit His beloved Son to be persecuted? The apostle Paul answers: "Though he were a Son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered; and being made perfect, he became the author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey him."—Hebrews 5:8, 9.

The suffering and persecution of the Lord Jesus enabled Him under the most adverse circumstances to prove His loyalty and devotion to Jehovah. The scripture reads: "He humbled himself, and became obedient unto death,... wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name above every name: that [in due time] at the name of Jesus every knee should bow,... and every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God." —Philippians 2:8-11.

God purposes to take out from amongst men and to develop as followers of Christ, a few who will likewise learn obedience by the things which they themselves suffer.

By a long course of training in suffering and persecution unrighteously at the hands of others, yet patiently bearing this, waiting upon Jehovah, the Christian learns to be obedient and loyal to God and to His cause of righteousness. He looks forward to the happy and blessed time when he shall be honored of the Lord; and for this reason the Lord encourages him by causing it to be written in His Word these and similar promises:

"If ye be reproached for the name of Christ, happy are ye; for the spirit of glory and of God resteth upon you: on their [the world's] part he is evil spoken of, but on your part he is glorified."—1 Peter 4:14.

"For unto you it is given in the behalf of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to suffer for his sake."—Philippians 1:29.

And another precious promise given to the Christian is: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Rev. 2:10.

Thus it is seen that the unpopularity of the Christian is due to the persecution induced by the devil himself; and the Christian, knowing this, patiently waits upon the Lord.

With the Lord's kingdom fully established and Satan restrained, then Christ Jesus and His faithful Christians shall be used of the Lord to teach all the peoples of earth God's wonderful and gracious plan of salvation and to lead them into paths of righteousness, to uplift and comfort them, and to cause them to feed upon the precious things of God's Word.

While this is being done, the Lord will be restoring the earth and making it a fit habitation for man. All the people will learn righteousness and truth. When wickedness has been eliminated, then the earth will be filled with a happy, glorious and perfect race of people, all singing the praises of Jehovah.

Then the Christian will rejoice exceedingly because he was permitted to suffer for righteousness' sake and had the privilege of being used by Jehovah to strengthen and bless his fellow man.

The reward of a Christian far outweighs all the suffering. The glory that comes to the Christian in the end is hardly worthy of comparison with the sufferings.

On this point the Bible says: "For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."— 2 Corinthians 4:17.

"Deem not that they are blest alone,
Whose days a peaceful tenor keep;
The anointed Son of God makes known
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

"The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of toil and pain
Forerunners are of happier years.

"Let not the Christian's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny;
Though with a sinking, fainting heart,
He sometimes almost longs to die;

"For God has marked each sorrowing day,
And numbered every secret tear;
And blissful ages yet shall pay
For all His children suffer here."

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

[359] The term kingdom is used in a twofold sense: (1) Referring to the king or ruler, the dominating or controlling factor; and (2) to the dominion and subjects of that kingdom. Almost all the parables of Jesus were concerning the kingdom of God, or kingdom of heaven. So great is that kingdom in importance in the Lord's arrangement that Jesus taught His disciples to pray: "Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." (Matthew 6:10) From that time until now Christians have been praying this prayer and hoping for its fulfilment. The foregoing scriptures definitely establish the fact that such a kingdom of righteousness is to be put into operation. Who, then, will be the king of that great and glorious kingdom? The Scriptures answer, Jesus Christ the Son of God.—Luke 22:30; Colossians 1:13; 2 Peter 1:11; Matthew 28:18.

[360] When Jesus stood before Pilate accused of sedition because He taught concerning His kingdom coming, Pilate asked Him: "Art thou the King of the Jews?" And Jesus answered: "My kingdom is not of this world." (John 18: 33, 36) By the word world here is meant a social and political order. The Scriptures show that from the time of Zedekiah's overthrow until He whose right it is sets up His kingdom, the Gentiles are in power; and that these lie in the wicked one, Satan, who is the god or invisible ruler of this world. (2 Corinthians 4:3, 4) Jesus speaks of him as the prince of this world. (John 12:31) Satan's rule has been unrighteous, wicked, and devilish; and when He comes whose right it is, He will establish a righteous kingdom in the place or stead of the unrighteous order of Satan. By these words, then, addressed to Pilate we would understand the Master to mean that His kingdom from that time is future, yet definitely showing that in the future time He would have a kingdom.

[361] Jesus gave to His disciples a parable designated the Parable of the Pounds, in which He pictured Himself as a certain nobleman going into a far country to receive a kingdom and to return; and He shows that this nobleman does return. "He said therefore, A certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom, and to return. And he called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, Occupy till I come. . . . And it came to pass, that when he was returned, having received the kingdom, then he commanded these servants to be called unto him, to whom he had given the money." (Luke 19:12-15) A similar picture and lesson is taught by the Parable of the Talents. (Matthew 25:14) As further evidence of His return, Jesus said: "When the Son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory; and before him shall be gathered all nations."—Matthew 25:31, 32.

[362] A short time before His crucifixion Jesus was teaching His disciples. They understood, though imperfectly, that He was to be taken from them. His disciples were troubled at this information. Then Jesus, speaking plainly to them, said: "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." (John 14:1-3) This is indisputable proof of His second coming.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

In what twofold sense is the term "kingdom" used? ¶ 359.

What did Jesus teach the disciples indicating the importance of the Lord's coming kingdom? ¶ 359.

Since this coming King must have a kingdom, do the Scriptures indicate who is to be the King of this new order? Quote Scriptural proof. ¶ 359.

When Jesus stood before Pilate, of what crime was He accused? ¶ 360.

What is meant by the term "world" as used in this and other scriptures? ¶ 360.

What has been the nature of Satan's rule through his earthly representatives? ¶ 360.

Did the parable of the pounds taught by our Lord to His disciples indicate His return? ¶ 361.

What did Jesus say to His disciples just before His crucifixion about His second coming? Quote His words. ¶ 362.

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The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

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EVERLASTING LIFE ON EARTH

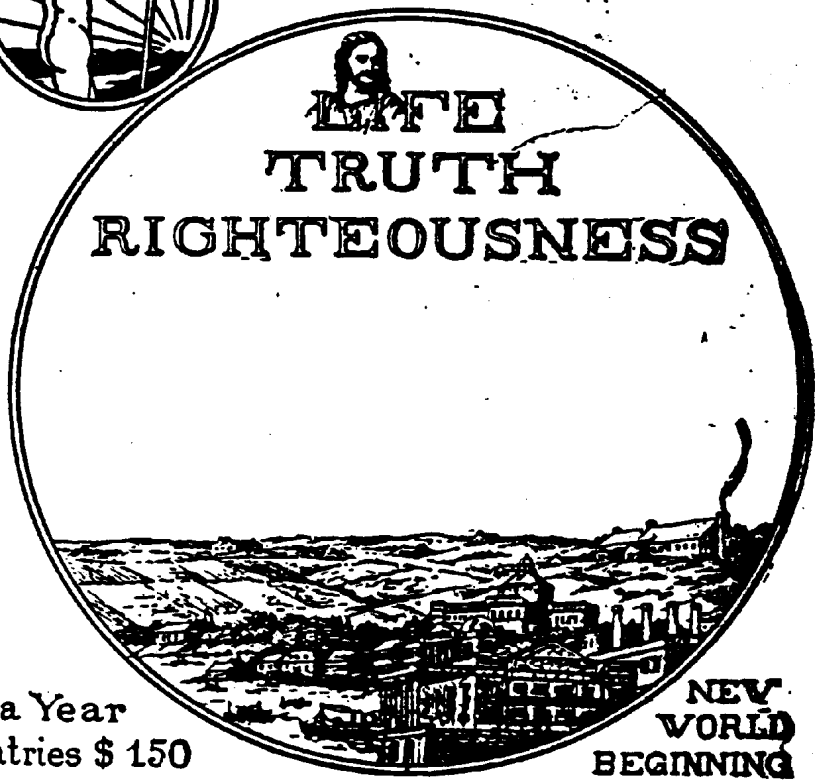
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Contents of the Golden Age

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A BIBLE FOR THE SCIENTIST (Illustrated) 205
The Great Pyramid of Gizeh 207
Squaring the Circle, and Measure Standard 210
Number of Days in the Solar Year 211
Distance from Earth to Sun 211
The Precessional Cycle 211
Theology of the Great Pyramid 212
Downward Trend of Mankind 214
King's and Queen's Chambers 215
Prophetic Chronology of the Great Pyramid 217
Pyramid Built in 2140 B.C. 218
The Jews Left Egypt in 1615 B.C. 218
Christ Returned in 1874 A.D. 219
1914 A.D. and 1739 A.D. Foretold 220
Last Jewish Jubilee Due in 1925 A.D. 220

RADIO FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY 222

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

EVERLASTING LIFE ON THE EARTH 195
Christian Church a New Creation 195
No Eternal Life without Obedience 195
Man Living in Abnormal Conditions 196
Semi-Gaseous State of Saturn 197
Adam Was Driven from Eden 198
Earth Itself Not Cursed 198
Results of the Great Deluge 199
Devitalizing Agencies at Word 200
Influenza Travels in the Atmosphere 200
Other Enemies of Humanity 201
Mars Now in Glacial Age 201
Civilization in Throes of Rebirth 202
New Light Flooding Dark Places 202
Creative Processes Unfold Slowly 203
Eternal-Life Prospects for Millions Now 204

STUDIES IN "THE HARP OF GOD" 223

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Everlasting Life on the Earth

By Newton T. Hartshorn

(Reprinted by Request from GOLDEN AGE No. 130)

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the discoverer of electricity, stated: "The rapid progress of true science occasions my sometimes regretting that I was born so soon. It is impossible to imagine the heights to which may be carried, in a thousand years, the power of man over matter.

"Agriculture may diminish its labor, and double its produce.

"All diseases may, by sure means, be prevented and cured, *not excepting that of old age*, and our lives lengthened, at pleasure, even beyond the antediluvian standard.

"Oh, that moral science were in fair way to improvement, that men would cease to be wolves to one another, and that human beings would at length learn what they now improperly call humanity!"

The foregoing statement of Franklin was a prophetic inspiration based on statements in the Bible and his knowledge of physical phenomena; and we are now near the time of the fulfilment of his forecast.

Synopsis of Outstanding Facts

THE following is a presentation of some of the outstanding facts that prove that present human life is grossly unnatural—abnormal life, due to the unfinished state of the planet on which we live and to other devitalizing influences incident to the creative process now going on:

That man's physical powers, mental faculties, moral perceptions and judgment are either dormant, relatively dead, or so warped by his physical imperfection that he is incapable of sound reasoning and successful government;

That man has formulated the false theory that a selfish scramble for personal comfort, by which the weaker is crowded to the wall by the stronger, is true civilization; and that the government which man has based on this false theory now threatens to collapse under the weight of its defects, as the complicated problems of increasing population multiply, and completely to destroy the whole system, falsely called civilization, under an evil spiritual administration;

That this, in the creative process, is merely the working of divine economy, which utilizes all things in attaining its end, perfection; and that when the end of one stage of the process comes, an advanced stage in the process takes its place; and that we are now at the end of one stage and the beginning of a new one;

That the earth is now nearing completion, and that a physical condition nearer perfect is about to produce a human physical condition nearer perfect and in the end absolutely perfect. Perfect—normal—human life, perfect mental faculties, moral perceptions and judgment are due to follow. Real civilization and a righteous government will then prevail, through the administration of divine power, when physical and moral perfection will go hand in hand.

This presentation is confined mainly to a consideration of man's physical life as distinguished from his mental and moral being.

Christian Church a New Creation

THE theory that man was created to be a spiritual being is not supported by any Biblical statement.

The Christian Church is an order created entirely independent of the human race, though selected from it; hence its name "new creation".

The special doctrines of the Christian Church, as presented by Jesus, its founder, have no application to the human race as such, but only to a special few who are called out to form a new administrative order, a new creation, entirely distinct from the human creation. Strangely enough, the rationale of the Christian Church has been entirely misunderstood by most people.

A critical examination of Biblical statement shows that the human race was created to remain a human race to all eternity, instead of, as most people believe, eventually to become spirit beings.

No Eternal Life Without Obedience

WHILE it is true that the Bible teaches that mankind cannot have normal life or continued life without recognizing and obeying Christ's commands, yet but very few are accepted as real members of His administrative body, the Christian Church. They only, with a relatively few other human beings, will

become spirit beings; all others will remain human, with fleshly bodies as we now see them.

There is no condemnation of such because they would not respond to the invitation to become members of the Christian Church. They only miss an inconceivably high honor and life on the divine plane; the same in a limited sense as if the President of the United States should offer a citizen a position in his cabinet and the citizen declined. He would not lose his rights as a private citizen, though he would lose the high honor of being a cabinet officer. He would be obliged to obey the laws enforced by the chief executive and the officials of the administration, but no more. If, however, he accepted the position of cabinet officer and on account of disloyalty to the President was forced to resign, he would be disgraced; and if disloyal to the United States he might be imprisoned or even executed.

That is the position in which there have been billions of nominal church members who did accept the offer of a position in the cabinet of Jesus Christ, the kingdom of heaven, but proved disloyal. No Biblical statement indicates that they will be eternally tormented, but they are liable to become extinct in death if their offense was wilfully criminal.

The reason why the rationale of the Christian Church has come to be misunderstood is that nearly all have erroneously concluded that its special doctrines were binding upon all, whereas they were mandatory only upon those who answered the call, accepting the offer of a position in the administrative body of Jesus Christ. Billions answered the call. They wanted the high honor; but very few, however, have fulfilled the conditions. "Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and *cast into the fire*. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them. Not every one that saith unto me, Lord! Lord! shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father." —Matthew 7: 19-21.

Only those who are faithful to Christ's teaching, even until and unto death, can have this high honor. The invariable conditions are that they must suffer, as He suffered, contempt, scorn, hatred, ostracism, persecution and death—if need be, even a violent death—even burning at the stake, or crucifixion, as He suffered on account of His loyalty to Christian Truth. Jesus said these were the *invariable* conditions; and all down the Gospel Age these have been the *invariable* experience of true Christians because they were loyal.

Most of the members of the great, popular fashionable Christian churches have answered the call, but would not pay the price, would not fulfil the conditions. They have been disloyal *nominal* Christians, "tares" dominating these Christian church systems; and the loyal Christians were obliged to flee out of them, and were persecuted and tortured for doing so. The process still continues.

These so-called Christian church systems either joined with, became a part of, unchristian governments or, indirectly backing up and supporting them, have endorsed and helped to support the lust for empire and wars of these unchristian governments, killing millions of people, thus grosely disobeying the teachings of Christ.

These great so-called Christian church systems could have entirely prevented these wars, had they been ready to suffer unto death rather than violate Christian principle and engage in war. But in most cases they have even been prominent, through their clergy, in making the wars popular and in urging the people to war.

A final analysis of Biblical statement and a study of the signs of the times, as forecast by Jesus, show that the new creation, the true Christian Church, is now about complete and that the time has come for the new administration of Jesus Christ to take office. The kingdom of heaven is being instituted, and the preparatory work of cleaning away the old evil administration of human affairs, including nominal Christian organizations, "cast into the fire," is now going on.

The prevailing idea is that the kingdom of heaven is a far-off, mysterious something that has nothing to do with the practical human affairs. Whereas it is clearly shown, when we critically analyze Biblical statement, that it has *all* to do with practical human affairs; that its first work is to restore and help the human race back to that perfection lost by Adam; that mankind are to have eternal life right here on earth as indicated in our Lord's prayer: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on *earth* as it is in heaven."

Let us now proceed to examine what God's will is on earth regarding the human race and the physical conditions on which it depends for its life, as indicated by the laws that govern the physical world.

Man Living in Abnormal Conditions

ANY student of the rocks, strata, and fossils of the earth knows that it has been for long ages, and continues to be, in the process of creation; that it is not quite complete, though nearing completion, being now nearly at the end of the ice age and at the beginning of the final stage of completion. Under the incomplete conditions that have prevailed, normal life has been impossible. This must be self-evident to all who study and reason upon the matter; for to attain to perfect vegetable and animal, including human, physical life, perfect physical *conditions* must prevail.

Have we any standard by which to compare? If not, how can we arrive at a reliable conclusion as to what a perfect earth is? Who has ever seen a perfect earth?

Geologists know that there was a time when neither vegetable nor animal life was possible upon the earth, and that the earth's development can be traced up to the time when it was possible for vegetable and animal

life to exist upon the globe, also its development by stages up to its present condition. And by physical law, which governs all material life and matter, we can determine the final stage of its completion, the approximate time when it will be complete, and the effect of that completion on vegetable and animal life, including human life.

For instance, we know that in the arctic regions, where there is a vast area covered with ice all the year around, there was once tropical vegetation upon which animals fed that were larger than any now living, and that there are coal seams in the polar regions that ages ago could have been laid down only from great forests of vegetation. This proves that in the process of earth's creation, there has been a period when part of it has been as perfect as it all will be when completed.

This proves also that the plan or process of planetary creation involves long periods of seeming reaction or retrogression, followed in turn by long periods again of still further advancement nearer perfection. This seems to be the law of planetary creation—now advancing, now retreating and then advancing again; and all life upon the earth has followed this creative law. In fact, it seems to be a law of all creation so far, whether physical or spiritual, animate or inanimate.

The ice-caps in the polar regions not only determine the conditions of all vegetable and animal life there, but are literal refrigerators of the whole earth, keeping life upon it in a semi-dormant, refrigerated condition in which there has been no substantial progress since the deluge which resulted in the glacial age, excepting the slight improvement, relatively speaking, by the decrease of the ice area in the arctic regions, as the ice has slowly subsided.

The cause of this recurring action and reaction is clearly understood by those collative students who study the deductions of specialists in astronomy, geology and biology.

Astronomers agree that the other planets in our solar system, taken in connection with what geologists find in the earth, illustrate in their various stages of completion the law by which all planets are formed. So we do have a sample by which to make comparisons, and we know the various stages and conditions that this earth has passed through and the cause of its retrogression, the condition when life became possible, and its general history down to the time when human historic record began to give us the details and when a portion of the earth was perfect.

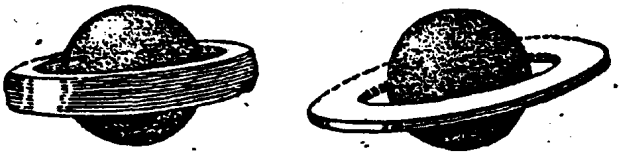
Excepting the record of the planets we see and the record in earth strata and fossils, the Bible is the earliest record we have; and while some scholars, including most modern theologians, do not accept it as authority in physical science Kant, the greatest authority of modern scholars in philosophy and physical science, and Virchow, the father of modern pathology, and many other first-rank scholars in physical science do accept its authority as final, of course rejecting the known interpolations.

Every planet in its molten stage throws off gaseous vapors of various weight and density. Held off by the great heat of the core these gain, by friction with its envelop, a revolution of their own. The lightest gas, hydrogen, rises highest or farthest from the main body; nitrogen and oxygen next; and so on. As the planet cools, its rings fall gradually to it, the oxygen and hydrogen last. Some special features may be peculiar to each planet, but this feature must prevail in all that belongs to the planetary class.

Semi-Gaseous State of Saturn

THE planet at first may be but a body of gas gradually obeying the law of cohesion and friction, gradually solidifying to a liquid molten mass through long periods of time.

Saturn, for instance, is only one-eighth the weight per volume of the earth, and must be semi-gaseous. Its ring, or combination of rings, is shaped like a wheel about the planet, 172,600 miles in diameter, extending 48,065 miles on each side of it, which is the hub around which the ring revolves; and this ring just outside the planet is 2,000 miles thick. The ring or wheel always



A B

revolves in the same plane as does the planet, and always faces the sun. When seen edgewise it looks like A, and when seen partly sidewise like B. Hence all planets, while in their ring stage, are in thick darkness at their equator, the darkness covering a belt 2,000 miles wide, more or less, according to the size of the planet. God, speaking to Job (38:4, 9), accurately describes it: "Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? . . . when I made the cloud the garment thereof and thick darkness a swaddling band for it?"

That was thousands of years before any telescopes were made, or any human being could know by observation that planets have rings.

As neither vegetable nor animal life could exist in a wide area of constant, thick darkness, there could be no life on a belt 2,000 miles wide on a planet the size of Saturn, while in its ring stage. But outside of that belt of thick darkness, after the planet had cooled, normal sunlight and vital physical conditions would be perfect, until the ring began to collapse, and for thousands of years gradually spread out toward the poles.

Before the ring spread entirely to the poles, there must have prevailed in the north a physical condition

perfect beyond anything man has since known. We know this to be so; for vegetation grew with astonishing vigor. Mammoths larger than elephants are found in the arctic ice with semi-tropical plants undigested in their stomachs.

The physical conditions in the far north must have been ideal before the ring of vapor spread out over it and shut out the sunlight. For hundreds of years it must have been the only spot on earth which had the clear light of the sun every day in the year and its vitalizing, oxygenizing rays for the development of perfect physical life and the perfect fruits and vegetables to sustain that life.

The human race has never since known any condition approaching that ideal which is accurately described in Genesis 2:8, 9: "And the LORD GOD planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed; and out of the ground made the LORD GOD to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil."

Never any thing like this since! Burbank, however, is beginning to produce marvels, but not up to that quality.

Even under the devitalizing condition that prevails, various herbs, vegetables and fruits have their peculiar distinctive effect upon those who partake of them. The thirty-second solution of the decoction of a certain herb will throw a person into spasms, and the thirty-second solution of the decoction of another herb will recover that person from the spasm.

We will later further explain why the physical condition on the earth changed, so that never since could such perfection prevail; but we will later clearly demonstrate that we are again nearing physical conditions when that perfection will prevail, not temporarily as then but permanently, in the near future when the Northern Hemisphere will be completed.

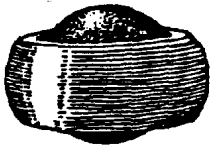
Adam Was Driven from Eden

ADAM disobeyed; and God drove him out of the garden lest he eat of the tree of life and live forever (in disobedience). Neither eternal life nor eternal torment for man is shown here. It was real kindness to drive Adam away from that eternal life-giving food. Though the penalty for disobedience was death, God had a most amazing plan for restitution of Adam and his posterity to life, through the crucifixion of His only begotten, beloved Son Jesus, a ransom of all mankind from the grave—an object lesson to all eternity to all creation of the sublime love of the Father and the Son for the human race, a love higher than any created being could conceive.

God's love and mercy had a double feature. He clearly designed to people the planets with happy, independant, free moral agents, and not automatic machines; and Adam and his posterity were put through a creative process, an experience, that would make them not only lovingly loyal but intelligently obedient, yet free moral agents. "And the LORD GOD said, Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil: and now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for ever: therefore the LORD GOD sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken."

This Edenic physical paradise—a perfect physical condition where for hundreds of years in the constant life-giving sunlight eternal life-giving fruits had come to perfect maturity—soon was overspread by the thick cloud of vapor from the ring of mixed hydrogen and oxygen shutting out the sun, and eventually the garden was wholly obliterated by vast deposits of snow that settled into glacial ice. Conditions on the earth now gradually became reversed. The ring in settling down and spreading out had become thinner. Both sun and moon could be dimly seen through the veil of vapor over the equatorial regions, and the climatic conditions toward the equator became more favorable for vegetable and animal life than the regions in the north, where for half the year the indirect rays of the sun and the thick cloud resulted in a twilight condition, and vegetable and animal life began to lose their perfection.

The accompanying illustration shows the earth before the ring had spread entirely over it. The conditions into which Adam and Eve were now driven had never been productive, but entirely dark and barren for long ages. Now, however, by the light like that in a dense forest or on a cloudy day, vegetation began to appear; but men were obliged to work diligently to get a living. This is accurately shown in Genesis 3:17-19. "Cursed is the ground for thy sake. Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth to thee, and thou shalt eat the herb of the field: in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." That has been the experience of the human race in general, ever since; in fact, sometimes even worse.



Earth Itself Not Cursed

DO NOT misconstrue the statement that the ground was cursed—disfavored—for Adam and Eve's sake. The earth was created especially for the human race, and the whole of its creative process was arranged to suit their creative process, their instruction, testing, training and disciplining to be free moral agents, every man a miniature king (in the earth) patterned after the great Ruler of the universe.

"The heaven, even the heavens, are the Lord's: but the earth hath he given to the children of men."—Psalm 115:16.

The Lord timed the creation of Adam when the reactionary physical changes on the incompleted plane would devitalize him, causing his death, eventually. In that sense, for his sake the ground was cursed, was made unfavorable.

This pre-arrangement, specially ordered in Adam's case, was a part of the great creative plan relatively just now beginning to be put into operation, of which the creation of the planets for the special abode of the new, unique species—man—is a contributing feature; and man's fall, its cause and its remedy demonstrate the infinite foresight in every minute detail of the divine mind in preparing an effective object lesson for the instruction, in loyalty and obedience, of human beings yet to be created on the billions of planets. We may be sure that by wireless they will converse from planet to planet, rehearse the wondrous story.

The timing of Adam's creation just when the spreading of the ring of vapor to the far north over the garden of Eden fulfilled the LORD'S mandate driving Adam out of the garden, forced him on account of the darkness to migrate toward the equator, where it was sufficiently light, but relatively barren and unproductive of normal life-supporting food.

A surprise is in store for mankind—the beginning of the restoration of Edenic conditions and the resurrection of Adam and all of his race. Burbank's discoveries are only a slight hint of what is coming in life-giving fruits and vegetables. This we will demonstrate conclusively further on.

The light shining through the cloud-ring had permitted a growth similar to that in a dense forest, where some light penetrates, but not enough to permit fruits and vegetables to mature. Hence we see by the foregoing narrative in Genesis that Adam and Eve were obliged to scratch very hard for a living—quite a humiliating change for them. They were not in a dense forest, but on semi-barren land. This fully accords with the known physical facts.

Results of the Great Deluge

DATING from the time when the ring spread and settled over all the earth, the first stage in the reactionary period lasted 1,656 years; during this stage the vital conditions were such that man lived nearly 1,000 years notwithstanding the poor food and lack of clear, vitalizing sunlight. The second stage of the entire reactionary period of 6,000 years began with the complete collapse to the earth of the ring in a cloudburst of snow. This, south of the 42nd parallel in the Northern Hemisphere, and north of the 42nd parallel in the Southern Hemisphere, melted by the heat of the sun as it fell, or soon after it fell, causing the deluge and the glacial ice-caps in the polar regions. The ice-caps, though ever since slowly subsiding, covered at first approximately 11,000,000 square miles of the earth's land surface, but now subsided to approximately 7,000,000 square miles, all but about 700,000 of which are on the antarctic continent.

The area of ice in the arctic regions is diminishing rapidly; and when it is all gone the Northern Hemisphere will be completed. Then, for the first time in 6,000 years, reaction will cease, and advance will again begin, a gradual but permanent return to the physical conditions in the garden of Eden all over the earth instead of in one spot.

The second and final stage of the 4,344 years of the 6,000 year period of reaction was accompanied with far greater destruction than the first stage, notwithstanding the fact that the fall of the ring had permitted the clear light of the sun to vitalize all life on the whole earth more than ever before, except on a narrow belt in the north.

The vast ice-fields immediately placed every thing on earth in cold storage. All of New England and to the north pole and most of Europe to the north pole were covered with ice hundreds of feet thick. All vegetable and animal life near the ice was devitalized almost to the point of extinction, retaining only a bare existence, practically a hibernating state of all vegetable and animal life, stupified and benumbed by a grossly abnormal condition on the planet. Normal life has been impossible; and what we have known as life has been but a faint conception, a nightmare, in comparison with normal life.

On the North American continent, the belt of greatest vitality was in Guatamala, 1,500 miles south of Boston; but the changes were so sudden and extreme that everything was stunted. When the north wind blew from the vast expanse of ice in the north, everything was chilled through, if not frosted, as far south as Central America; and when the south wind blew from the equator, relatively near, everything wilted with heat.

The changes must have been so sudden and extreme that only the strongest could endure. This accounts for the cave dwellers in Europe. Caves were the ideal residences then; for in them the extremes of sudden change were modified. Somewhat similar meteorological conditions still prevail, but we have become inured to them, and they grow less extreme as the area of ice diminishes.

Nine-tenths of the area of the ice in the arctic region have subsided; and when nine-tenths of the ice in the refrigerator have gone, the remainder goes quickly. It is not normal for ice to form or to remain on the planet, except on the loftiest mountains. This is demonstrated by the fact that it is steadily subsiding as normal conditions slowly assert themselves.

There is scarcely any human record of the period just subsequent to maximum glaciation—only a brief reference in the Bible, and a few rude sketches in the caves.

Except near the equator human beings were so benumbed that all they could think of, or do, was to get

barely food enough to keep life within them. They degenerated like the wild animals. Vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone must have become nearly extinct. The caves indicate the desperate struggle for a bare existence. There the débris of animals, bones and rubbish of fossils collected in successive layers without being cleared out. Evidently at that time mankind lived in part on the frozen carcasses of the animals that were ejected from the terminal moraines of the glaciers.

Devitalizing Agencies at Work

UNDER the extremely devitalizing change brought about by the Deluge and its sequence, the glacial age, in the close of which we are now living, human life was shortened from nearly one thousand years to less than one hundred years. But in addition to the vast devitalizing ice-fields, another devitalizing agent began to operate just after the Deluge, and in the regions free from ice brought upon mankind all kinds of germ diseases, which did not prevail in the antediluvian age. Colds, catarrh, tuberculosis, fevers, diphtheria, smallpox, cancer and scores of other germ diseases appeared, attacking man and the vegetables and fruits upon which he subsisted.

All these diseases are the agents of death, fermentation and putrefaction that have possibly been spread from decaying vegetable and animal matter, and have fouled the atmosphere with a new devitalizing agent since the Deluge—nitrogen gas.

The unburied bodies of trillions of land fowl, animals and men that perished at that time, I think, without a doubt filled the atmosphere with a greater proportion of this gas, a new element originating from decaying animal matter since the earth became filled with animals and men that have expired. This gas apparently first began to accumulate to any injurious degree just after the Deluge. Its enormous increase in volume ever since, through the decay of dead animals and men, has loaded the air with a non-life-supporting, if not a positively disease-carrying medium, the result of a vicious round of birth and death, ever spreading death to food-bearing vegetation for man and animals and to animals and men, reducing by nearly eight-tenths the relative volume of oxygen, the agent in the air which, breathed into the lungs, purifies the blood. This superabundance of nitrogen thus reduces the power of men and animals to throw off disease.

Whether this gas is the direct medium of conveyance of disease germs is not fully determined. Some kinds of bacteria thrive in nitrogen gas, and other kinds thrive in oxygen gas. We might infer from this that as oxygen purifies the blood, bacteria in oxygen destroy bacteria in nitrogen. I consulted the Dean of the Harvard Medical School on this subject, who said that it was not yet determined whether nitrogen gas is the medium of the conveyance of disease germs.

Even when animal matter is buried in the ground, however deep, most of it turns to nitrogen gas and escapes through the earth into the atmosphere. Hence this new cumulative element, since death of animals and men began, has come to be the great factor of death; and its removal is a vital necessity to the preservation of life.

Influenza Travels in the Atmosphere

THE recent influenza plague all over the world must have had a cause that was conveyed in the atmosphere; and it is logical to conclude that it was the result of the great number of animals and men left dead and unburied during the war.

In old, thickly settled countries most of the physical, life-giving element in the soil has, by constant cropping, been drawn from it.

Countless trillions of insects, birds, animals and mankind, as before stated, have matured from earth's products and have died, decayed and mostly evaporated into nitrogen gas, a vast volume of which has accumulated in the atmosphere as the ages have passed. It is the very essence, the extract, of the vital substance or quality of animal matter extracted from the earth and stored in the air. As before stated, we all know that these vital elements have in some places been drained so completely from the soil that it is worn out and will not produce food for man or beast. Hence another factor tends to shorten human life—diminishing nutriment in food products.

If this process of birth and growth and death and decay—the constant extracting of the vital element from the earth, and through vegetable and fruit and food production the transferring of it to insects, birds, animals, and mankind, and at their death the transferring of it to the atmosphere in the shape of nitrogen gas—continued, it would be only a question of time, with increase of population, until all life-giving quality for food for birds, animals, and men would be extracted from the earth, and man would become extinct through lack of nourishing, life-giving food and because of an ever decreasing percentage of oxygen taken into his lungs, to purify his blood. Any one must see that this would be inevitable; for the factors of extinction would work from both the air and the soil.

We are now at a culminating point similar to the Deluge. Under the confusion caused by the World War and the breakup of orderly economic conditions, the lack of industrial occupation and remuneration for the masses, great social and political excitement will for some time still further increase the death rate, a vicious round of birth, death and decay.

The time has come when some fundamental change and remedy is imperative, if the human race is to survive. I will later show the remedy.

Other Enemies of Humanity

STILL another factor of demoralization, distress and death, the most perplexing and aggravating of all, has for 6,000 years contributed to make man's life a living death—Satan and his angels.

We are all more or less familiar with their history; but because they cannot be seen with the physical eye most people doubt their existence. But judged by the devilish things some people do, it is self-evident that an unseen influence is putting them up to do things that an average horse, dog, or pig, or even a monkey, would be ashamed to do. Instead of evoluting they have devoluted.

Evil spirits work by constant suggestion on the human mind, and a constant dropping of water will wear away even a stone.

Jesus said that Satan was the prince (ruler) of this world, this age—this social, political, economic and religious world.

The thought no doubt enters your mind, "If all this is true why did God create man before the earth was completed and oblige him to undergo such terrible hardships and live an unnatural, abnormal life, tempted and fooled by an unseen devil? Surely that does not look like wisdom, love, justice or mercy."

If you understood God's plan you would see the marvelous wisdom and love of all this, and its justice and mercy also.

The Divine Mind knows perfectly the law of cause and effect; for He created all things to operate by that law. He saw the whole process from beginning to end before He created the world. "Known unto God are all his works from the beginning of the world." (Acts 15:18) As before stated, and it is well worth repeating, God wanted free moral agents, beings, angels and men, that would not be mere automatic machines, but beings that would of their own volition do the right thing. Only training and experience would create such characters. Evidently there was no precedent that could be used as an object lesson.

God foresaw that Lucifer—"Morning Star"—the great angel who had been put in charge over man, would become ambitious, conceited, and would plan to have a kingdom all his own, making Adam and Eve and their descendants his servants. They had no experience. Lucifer, now named Satan, was more subtle and powerful than they; moreover, he was invisible to them, and could, and can still, control men unless they are on the watch and resist him. But as most people do not believe that there is any such being they cannot be on the watch for him, and so are easily misled.

Adam Made Acquainted with His Loss

GOD, knowing what Satan and Adam and Eve would do, created Adam and Eve in that relatively short period of time, between the stages of the earth's development when the conditions on a small part of it were normal—complete—perfect. Otherwise Adam could not have known what he lost by disobedience; his experience would not have been perfect. As soon as Adam disobeyed, the Creator drove him out of the completed spot, where the fruit of the orchards was perfect, and would sustain life as long as he ate of it; and the next stage in the creation of the earth followed, with its devitalizing reaction, which carried out the sentence of death on Adam and Eve and their posterity.

But God's plan then was, and is now, to restore Adam and all of his posterity to life, giving them their first chance, after having had experience and a fair trial under perfect conditions with no invisible devil to tempt them. Then if they disobey, having had experience and an object lesson, they will be annihilated in the second death. The proof of this is given later.

Jesus said that the hour is coming when all that are in the graves shall come forth. (John 5:28) The atmosphere is filled with nitrogen, from which their bodies can be instantly created; for this gas is the essence of animal matter.

Here on this planet, we may assume, is the first peopling of a planet, and all of this story of man's fall and recovery. The dreadful consequences of disobedience will be an object lesson to all eternity, a lesson so vivid and impressive to the people hereafter to be created, and to angels also, that no more will there be disobedience.

Furthermore, the amazing love shown by the Father and the Son in all this transaction will prevent any desire to disobey or any ambition to rule except by divine direction. We do not know, but reason would conclude that no other planet will be peopled until the object lesson is fully completed.

Mars Now in Glacial Age

THE planet Mars is in its glacial age, as its polar ice-caps are plainly visible; and we may assume that it will be the next planet to be peopled, when its ice-caps are all melted. There is scarcely any question but that, when it is peopled, conversation between Mars and this earth will, by wireless, readily take place.

We may assume that every solar system has, or will have, as many planets as our solar system; and as three billion suns have been counted, there will be twenty or more billion planets to be peopled.

Is there any doubt whatever that, under the terrible physical conditions which have prevailed and in which man as well as all animal and vegetable life has existed in a benumbed state—barely clinging to life for a few years—this life is grossly abnormal, a mere fraction of what it will be in length, vigor and perfection, when all these devitalizing conditions have passed away and for the first time the entire earth will be complete and perfect?

During this long period of 6,000 years the creative process on earth has rendered conditions terrible by comparison and literally almost beyond man's strength to endure. This surely was bad enough; but Satan has made it still more of a hell, a living death, to the mass of people.

As we look back, the picture is very dark, and bids fair to be darker still; and if we did not know that just ahead of us the dark night of sin, sorrow, death and destruction is to give place to the glorious light of the new day, we might well tremble with fear.

No doubt the next few years, the climax of anarchy, the disintegrating of the present social, political, economic, and religious world we have known, will be the greatest time of trouble ever seen. Jesus, forecasting it, said (Matthew 24:22): "Except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved."

Civilization in Throes of Rebirth

IN A letter to me from the editor of the *Literary Digest*, which I have quoted in another article, but which is so pertinent that it will bear repeating in this connection, he said: "Civilization is in the awful throes of a rebirth, and this stupendous upheaval will in all probability change your life and the life of every living man and woman about you."

As before stated, Jesus (referring to the present time) said that Satan was the prince (the ruler) of this world. He said (John 12:31): "Now is the judgment of this world: now shall the prince [Satan] of this world be cast out"; and the present condition of wars, contention, destruction, crime and misery is the climax of the trouble engendered in casting him out.

Satan's rule at best has been devilish. Who has been satisfied with it? Possibly a few of the favored ones. Who wants to perpetuate that rule? No doubt in the next few years the disturbance and confusion incident to the work of casting him out will be awfully distressing. But cheer up! It is always darkest just before day.

What is the process of casting Satan out? He is like his dupes—give him plenty of rope and he will hang himself. He has made an awful mess of things, and all that is needed is to turn on the light and let men see the mess. Jesus explained the process (Matthew 12:26): "If Satan cast out Satan, he is divided against himself; how then shall his kingdom stand?"

The destructive quality of hate, the logical sequence of selfishness, the predominating feature of Satan's character, as shown by his ambition to have a kingdom all his own, separate from God's kingdom, has hypnotized all Satan's dupes. This selfish desire, this lust for world empire, culminated in the World War.

The Kaiser and the English imperialists fought for world dominion and dragged all the world into the fight. All the nations had their own little selfish plans. Satan's kingdom is tearing itself down. Cohesion is gone, incipient anarchy prevails.

A great light, as at the first advent of our Lord, is shining in the darkness. Like lightning it is flashing; and still more like the early light of a new day it steadily dawns. Only a few, however, recognize its source. This light is showing up Satan's lies, his character, and the character of his dupes. They are spiritually blind; they cannot see this light. "And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not."—John 1:5.

Satan and his dupes do not realize that this light is showing them up in their true colors. "And then shall that Wicked [one] be revealed whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming."—2 Thessalonians 2:8.

New Light Flooding Dark Places

MEN have not realized the astounding import of the light which during the past forty-five years has shone into the minds of men like Russell, Edison, Marconi and thousands of others in religious truth, electrical science, physical science, sociology, economics, chemistry, world politics, etc.

Satan and his dupes have been taken by surprise. Satan has chuckled, saying to himself, "I can use these miracles to strengthen my kingdom." The selfish profiteer chuckles: "I can make millions, aye billions, out of these miracles." But the light has kept on shining, flooding all the dark places in men's minds.

Gradually the fog of ignorance and superstition is lifting. Men have been inspired to read, study and think for themselves as never before. Men cannot so readily be held in slavery. The benumbing effect of the ice age is yielding—the physical and the spiritual go hand in hand.

Sanitary conditions are improving, medical and surgical skill also. Satan is gradually coming to the conclusion that something unusual is threatening his kingdom—he has been taken by surprise. Thief-like, the light has come into his house, his kingdom. He hates the light; he is the great imperialist; he wants his dupes, except a few whom he has made his cabinet officials, to be kept in ignorance, especially the masses—his slaves. But the light keeps on flooding the dark places.

Satan tries to control all the newspapers and fill them with lies; but the people see the trick, start new papers and write new books. He corners the print paper, and so the light goes on, and the fight also. He might as well try to keep back the ocean tide with a broom.

Imperial Satan, the imp, riding on the backs of the people and for 6,000 years, vampire-like, sucking the

life of mankind; the ring about the earth, that devitalized mankind for 1,656 years and finally drowned all but Noah and his family; the ice-caps which nearly finished man again, putting him into cold storage—all are either gone or at the point of going.

Nitrogen Gas as Fertilizer

BUT what about the vast deposit of nitrogen gas in the atmosphere, that threatens to annihilate the human race, after having survived all these cataclysms? The great light now shining in men's minds also is equal to this new menace. Divine economy is always equal to the necessity; and this menace, this devitalizing agent, nitrogen in the air, is the richest fertilizer known and is being transformed from a menace into the greatest temporal blessing, reinvigorating, vitalizing and restoring man to the perfect physical condition that existed in the garden of Eden—a completed planet, the first one, as far as we know, to be finished and peopled in all the universe; in reality the real beginning of creation now.

This is no dream of fancy—no figure of speech. It is a literal, self-evident fact, an amazing reality. Through the extraction of this nitrogen from the atmosphere and its distribution in the soil, every acre of land, even the sandy desert of Sahara, irrigated, can be made to blossom as the rose literally, producing fruits and food more vitalizing and life-sustaining for vegetation and for man than was ever dreamed of even by Burbank, the wizard in agriculture, as Edison is the wizard in electrical science.

Edison says that we are only on the threshold of the development of electrical science. This new light that is coming into men's minds is sure to destroy completely all selfish monopolies, including that of verbal communication. The United States Government is already preparing a plan for wireless communication on the postal system plan, that will for a few cents be accessible to all.

This new light that is shining into men's minds has shown them, and is continuing to show them, new laws that govern matter, so that new inventions are multiplying that rival the greatest miracles ever performed. Nothing seems impossible any longer. One of the latest inventions reported is the helicopter, an airplane that rises or descends vertically, can mount to a great height in a few seconds, is not affected by wind or weather, and is capable of standing still in the air.

For instance, as reported, it will be possible at Boston to go above the friction of the envelop of the earth as it rolls around at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour, remain stationary and in twelve hours come down in China, take supper and, after a good night's sleep above the clouds, take breakfast the next morning in Boston. This seems impossible, all this long-distance travel with very little expenditure of motive power; but stranger things are being done. Railroads, trolleys, and autos will be old junk. Also the evil system, "Satan's kingdom," misnamed "Christendom," "Christian Civilization" (so-called) will be "old junk".

Radium as Life Preserver

THROUGH this same great light comes another discovery of fabulous qualities of energy. Radium has been found.

Those who have experimented with radium claim that it prolongs the life of the fruit-fly, which is very brief, to 700 times its normal length. If it has the same effect on mankind, even under present conditions, it would prolong the lives of some persons 49,000 years and some even 70,000 years.

To return to the consideration of nitrogen gas: Its pressure in the atmosphere is plus 11½ pounds to the square inch, its volume has increased to 7.9 percent of the atmosphere and to 77 percent of its weight; it is incapable of supporting life, hence it is dead air in the lungs. Over every acre of the earth's surface there are 33,880 gross tons of this gas. It is only slightly soluble in water; hence heavy rains do not clear it from the atmosphere.

As before stated, from a devitalizing element in the air that threatens the destruction of the human race, nitrogen is being transformed into the most invigorating, life-sustaining element through stimulation of vegetable growth, that man has ever found, restoring him to the physical perfection that was available in the garden of Eden through the medium of perfect fruits and grains, matured, of eternal life-giving quality. How wonderful is divine economy! One hundred thousand tons of this nitrogen is available for every acre of land; and it being the very essence, the extract of animal matter, the fifty billions of human beings that have died could be created out of it, besides the soil being reinvigorated for their support.

Creative Processes Unfold Slowly

HERETOFORE, the expense of extracting nitrogen from the air for commercial fertilizer has been prohibitive. But a new invention has overcome the difficulty, and a plant in Germany is successfully operating with a force of 8,000 men. A plant is now operating in Sweden, and the United States Government is building one costing millions.

It is not reasonable to expect that eternal life-giving fruit will mature and eternal-life physical conditions will prevail immediately. All things follow natural law.

In creative perfection we see that divine economy admits no mushroom growth. All lasting quality is of slow development. The century plant blooms only once in a long period of time. Slowly, slowly, the creative processes unfold.

As the earth and all creation respond to the divine

will and the divine purpose, we enter the new epoch in the divine plan with slow and steady motion, responding to the new order.

When restitution to Edenic conditions commences, or we might say that when earth becomes one great Edenic paradise, as was first contemplated, human life we must conclude, will be prolonged through the natural agencies before mentioned. This is self-evident.

It requires a thousand years for the mighty Sequoia tree to mature, and we may be sure that the tree of life (the perfect work of the Christ) that bears eternal life-giving fruit will require that length of time to mature and bear fruit. (Possibly by the end of the Millennium a food will have been discovered which will perfectly meet the needs of the human body, and so, with God's blessing, sustain life forever.

While the Northern Hemisphere of the earth is nearing the completion that is to follow the entire disappearance of the ice from the arctic regions, six or more million square miles of ice still remain on the antarctic continent. While its effect will be negligible in the Northern Hemisphere on account of its being isolated by such a wide expanse of water and the warm temperature of the equatorial waters, yet it must have some effect on vital conditions here.

The extremely low temperature there is moderating, but we may expect that the ice may still persist for perhaps a thousand years more in the Southern Hemisphere.

Human life lasted in the antediluvian age for nearly 1,000 years; and in the completion of earth to Edenic conditions first contemplated we can readily see that as we gradually near perfection of physical conditions, all other conditions of life will correspond and, as Benjamin Franklin predicted, man's life will extend a thousand years.

Eternal-Life Prospects for Millions Now

UNDER the conditions of life in the past, the vicious and the incorrigible did not live out half of their allotted time. This law of cause and effect will of course continue to operate, if no other law cuts off their life.

But there is to be no more cloud-ring or deluge or ice. Steady advance toward perfection is now the order.

The vicious and the incorrigible will die out quickly. Jesus said of the time now nearly due that there would be no more marriages, no more bearing of children. He said that people would be as the angels in that respect, but He did not say that men and women would be spirit beings like the angels.—Matthew 22: 30.

It is a logical conclusion that after 1,000 years have expired, under perfect normal physical conditions, the vicious, the wicked and the incorrigible will all be extinct and out of the way. The righteous will then live forever. Men and women, and all physical conditions, will be perfect—normal.

According to the record we have of the length of human life before the Deluge, even under the imperfect physical conditions, where the sunlight did not have its full invigorating effect, men lived almost 1,000 years. But now under the more perfect physical conditions which will ensue after the ice is all gone from the arctic region—and we may reasonably expect it within fifty years if not before; after the volume of nitrogen in the air be diminished, giving a greater percentage of oxygen in the lungs to purify the blood, and the nitrogen restored to the soil to stimulate its virgin quality of animal life-giving food, great increase of medical knowledge and skill, the application of radium and other life-prolonging agencies, mankind with increasing purity of thought, word and action will live forever—the normal life of man. So we may logically say that millions now living will never die.

"And I saw a new heaven [a new religious condition] and a new earth [a new social, political and economic condition]: for the first heaven and the first earth had passed away."

"Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and THERE SHALL BE NO MORE DEATH, ... for the former things are passed away ...

"Behold, I make all things new." "But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone: which is the *second death* [extinction]."—Revelation 21: 1, 3-5, 8.

"Oh, scenes surpassing fable, and yet true!
Scenes of accomplished bliss, which who can see,
Though but in distant prospect, and not feel
His soul refreshed with foretaste of the joy?
Rivers of gladness water all the Earth,
And clothe all climes with beauty. The reproach
Of barrenness is past. The fruitful field
Laughs with abundance; and the land, once lean,
Or fertile only in its own disgrace,
Exults to see its thistly curse repealed.

"All creatures worship man, and all mankind
One Lord, one Father. Error has no place:
That creeping pestilence is driven away;
The breath of heaven has chased it. In man's heart
No passion touches a discordant string;
But all is harmony and love. Disease
Is not; the pure and uncontaminate blood
Holds its due course, nor fears the frost of age.
One song employs all nations; and all cry:
'Worthy the Lamb, for He was slain for us.'"

A Bible for the Scientist · *By W. E. Van Amburgh*

[Revised, and reprinted from THE GOLDEN AGE No. 122.]

"IN THE mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established," wrote the apostle Paul to the Corinthian Church.—2 Corinthians 13:1. Many at present are disposed to reject the Bible, claiming that there are no evidences that it is of divine origin. They have convinced themselves and some others that it is merely a collection of old fables and traditions, compiled in the early dawn of intelligence; and that therefore it has nothing to attract or interest the so-called advanced wisdom of our day.

Recent archeological discoveries have thrown much light upon heretofore obscure passages and stimulated renewed study in the historical portions of the Bible. Modern scientific inventions and mechanical devices are demonstrating the truth of the visions of the prophets of old. The automobiles and steam trains are easily recognized as the "chariots [which] shall rage in the streets, . . . shall justle one against another in the broad ways, . . . shall seem like torches, . . . shall run like the lightnings, . . . in the day of his preparation," which the prophet Nahum (2:3, 4) saw in vision.

The physical facts of the radio demonstrations are as miracles before our eyes. If man can so utilize the powers of nature that he can hear the heart-beat of another 1,200 miles away, should it seem an incredible thing that God, who ordered all these laws of nature, could hear the prayers of His children, even though presented in the secret of the closet? (Matthew 6:6) The big fish caught off the east coast of Florida in 1917, with a blackfish weighing 1,500 pounds, another fish weighing 400 pounds, and about 500 pounds of coral in its stomach, proves that the experience recorded of Jonah is not impossible.—Matthew 12:40.

It will be interesting news to many to learn that the Bible, with which we are familiar, is in reality the second witness that gives ample evidence of being inspired by divine wisdom. Jehovah is now bringing to light the first witness to His divine foreknowledge and His interest in the affairs of men. When Moses led the children of Israel from Egypt, he was but pantomiming one of the features of a plan which God had decided upon, the specifications of which had been drawn, sealed and filed away more than five hundred years previous. Moses himself declared that he but represented a greater one to follow him.—Deuteronomy 18:15.

All the prophets of the Bible declared that they were delivering messages sent by Jehovah, whom they represented; and that their descriptions of the Golden Age to come were by divine authority. So unreasonable and impossible did some of their prophecies appear at the time that even God's chosen people often doubted and criticized, and sometimes killed their prophets.—Hebrews 11:36-39.

Apparently insignificant details were sometimes mentioned, as when Micah (5:2) named Bethlehem as the birthplace of the expected Messiah. It is now known that the Prophet merely made public mention of the spot which had been selected centuries before his day, before there was even a hamlet on the spot, and which was recorded in "Bible Number One", the one written for the scientist.

When St. Paul wrote: "Death reigned from Adam to Moses," the latter date referred to the opportunity of salvation offered to the Jews at Mt. Sinai, by which they might have secured everlasting life if they could have kept God's law. (Luke 10:28) St. Paul admits that no imperfect Jew was able to keep that law; and that if he or any one else, Jew or Gentile, were to obtain salvation, it must come some other way. (Romans 8:3) All this has been found written in the specifications of the Scientific Bible. Even the date when Moses was to lead the Jews from Egypt was indicated over four hundred years before Moses was born. Many prominent events in history were predicted, even down to the World War of 1914. The year 1925 is also a specified date.

St. Peter was arrested and imprisoned for preaching Jesus and Him crucified. In his defence he said to the Sanhedrin: "There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." (Acts 4:12) Jehovah had spoken forth the edict, and had it on record over 2,000 years before St. Peter's day.

Both the Bible for the people and the Bible for the scientist mention that God has two offers of salvation: One limited to Christ and "holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling," such as might choose to follow Him by the way of ignominy and the cross to heavenly glory, honor and immortality—the divine nature; the other offer to be extended later to "whosoever will" of all the families of earth, to an earthly Paradise, perfection of human nature, and everlasting life on earth. "Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth."

The failure to distinguish between these two offers is one of the chief causes of confusion in the minds of many students of the Bible. Both Bibles show clearly that the evil and distress in the world are not of God, but were permitted for a time that man might demonstrate his inability to save himself or his neighbor. While waiting for man to learn his lessons, God has been quietly carrying on a work of His own.

The written Bible is in language common to man, and in its present book form is so compact that one can carry it in his hand. The Scientific Bible is over thirteen acres in size, and has been estimated to weigh over 6,000,000 tons. It is in the language of the scientist, without a hieroglyph or the scratch of a pen. In addition to outlining the same divine plan for the salvation of man that the Written Bible does, it has mines of scientific knowledge, the treasures of which seem to be inexhaustible. Scientists are eagerly assaying some of the ore already taken out.

Any person of ordinary ability can write a record of past events, if he has correct data from which to compile it. That is history. But to write that same account several thousand years in advance is quite another thing. That is prophecy. This God has done in both His Bibles. Many of the prophecies have now become history. Many historians have not been believers in the Bible; some have never heard of it; yet their histories are witnesses to the truth of its predictions. The accuracy with which prophesied events already due have been fulfilled is good evidence that all the unfulfilled ones will be as accurately fulfilled when due.

The physical fact that these prophecies have been so accurately fulfilled demonstrates clearly that Jehovah is carrying out His plan definitely decided upon ages ago. He has not interfered with any one's freedom of will, though He has often restrained the freedom of action of some. His schedule is on time and has not been interfered with.

The Written Bible

WHAT evidences are there that the Bible is of divine origin? Let us note a few. It is a compilation from thirty or more writers during a period of approximately 1,700 years—from Moses to John the Revelator. These writers were from various walks of life; fishermen, physicians, herdsmen, lawyers, scribes, priests, princes, counselors, and even kings. Pervading all their writings is one principal theme. No book has exerted such an uplifting influence upon individuals or nations. It appeals to the heart and mind of man, and presents to him a God of love, justice, wisdom and power, who will punish iniquity and reward righteousness.

No book has been so loved by its friends or so hated by its enemies. At times the Bible has been outlawed; and any one found in possession of one, or even a part of one, has been sent to prison or to the stake. Shortly after the death of the apostles a great persecution arose against Christians and the Bible. Whole nations went under a dense cloud of prejudice and cruelty, and dropped into ignorance and superstition from which they have not yet fully recovered. Some of the persecutors acted like demons. That period was well named the "dark ages".

The Written Bible does not pretend to be a treatise upon the sciences. It is a statement of God's plan, of His law; it is a treatise upon righteousness and morals, and an appeal to the better nature of man. It records God's dealings with the children of Israel, with whom He had made a covenant, and of whom He made many types. It records their failures without coloring, and without excuses shows up many individuals in their true light.

Pictures of future kingdoms and men were thrown upon the prophetic screen. Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome were shown as four great world powers, to be followed by the kingdom of God. To Nebuchadnezzar these mighty kingdoms appeared as a great man, wonderful to behold, and the fifth kingdom as a calamity which knocked his big man all to pieces. To Daniel the same four powers appeared as four vicious beasts, devouring each other in succession, and the kingdom of God as a great deliverer. History shows that Daniel had the proper view. The four kingdoms are past, and the fifth is now coming upon the scene.—Daniel, Chapters 2, 7, 8.

Not only were nations pictured, but individuals were often silhouetted so distinctly that they are quickly recognized by the student of history. Alexander the Great is easily identified in Daniel 8:21, 22, and 11:3, 4. Even the division of his empire into its four parts is delineated.

After the division of the Grecian empire, prophecy speaks of Egypt as the "king of the south", and of Rome or some of its parts as "king of the north". Daniel 11:17-19 outlines incidents which occurred during the time of Mark Antony and Queen Cleopatra. Augustus Cæsar is pictured in verse 20 as "a raiser of taxes"; and Luke (2:1) thus describes him. Verse 21 tells that Tiberius Cæsar, "a vile person shall ... obtain the kingdom by flatteries." Verse 25 outlines the second war between Rome and Egypt, at the time of Aurelian and Queen Zenobia.

Daniel 11:29 to 45 refers to Napoleon and his career. Verse 29 reads: "*At the time appointed* he [Napoleon, of France as part of the kingdom of the north] shall return, and come toward the south [Egypt]: but it shall not be as the former [war under Mark Antony], nor as the latter [under Aurelian]. For the ships of Chittim [England] shall come against him; therefore he shall be grieved."

Admiral Nelson defeated the French squadron in Aboukir Bay, August, 1798, "at the time appointed"; and this defeat so grieved Napoleon that he shortly afterward returned to France, as foretold. No historian has better delineated Napoleon than did Daniel in verses 36-45. How could Daniel have foreknown all these particulars, 2,300 years before Napoleon was born, unless inspired by divine wisdom? In the Bible the exact dates of the birth and death of Jesus were foretold, as was also the great war in 1914.

The Written Bible gives the clearest, tersest description of the creation of the earth yet written. Professor J. D. Dana, a writer of much prestige on geology and natural history, says of the Mosaic account of creation:

"The first thought that strikes the scientific reader is the evidence of divinity, not merely in the first verse of the record and its successive fiats, but in the whole order of creation. There is so much that the most recent findings of science have for the first time explained, that the idea of man as its author becomes utterly incomprehensible. By proving the record true, science proves it divine; for who could have correctly narrated

the secrets of eternity but God himself?" "The grand old Book of God still stands; and this old earth, the more its leaves are turned and pondered, the more will it sustain and illustrate the sacred Word."

It is not at all unreasonable to expect that the original manuscripts of both Old and New Testaments will be discovered, sooner or later, hidden away by Jehovah until the proper time. Some have criticized the Bible because, as they say, if it came from Jehovah it should contain treatises on all the sciences as well as on theology. Why not make the same criticism against any versatile writer who does not tell all he knows in one book?

The physical facts of the universe and the multitudinous and intricate "laws of nature" prove that their Creator and Controller is far superior to any being that man can imagine. This little planet that we live on is a wonderland all by itself, and a testimony of the wisdom and care of its Creator and of His care for His creatures. Were it not for "man's inhumanity to man" and the curse of sin it could easily be transformed into a Paradise, with as perfect happiness as there is in heaven. God has provided everything necessary to gratify every proper sense of both body and mind.

The giants air, water, electricity, and others yet to be trained, stand waiting to do man's bidding at a moment's notice. These servants can do more, better and greater work than human servants. They are ready to do the most menial service; they wash our clothes, sweep our houses, cook our meals, light and heat our homes, carry us over the highways with almost the speed of the swallow's flight, carry our messages to the uttermost parts of the earth on the wings of the morning, deliver the speech of any lecturer or the music of the best opera in our own homes, as perfectly as though we sat in the same hall with the singers, even though they are actually thousands of miles away.

All that these servants need is a master. Man has the ability to be their master. He was created to be a king, not a slave; and a full retinue of most faithful servants has been provided. God created man and gave him the earth for his dominion. Man is just waking up to this fact. He is still rubbing his blinking eyes, as if arousing from a Rip Van Winkle sleep of several thousand years. It is hard for him to comprehend what he actually sees going on all around him. God's Word is the key to the mystery.

Both Bibles teach emphatically that man was created perfect and in the favor of God; that shortly after his creation he fell from that favor, and entered the way to sin, which leads to death. Both Bibles teach that man has been unable to save himself; and physical facts prove that this is true. Man needs assistance. Both Bibles teach that such assistance has been provided; and that "whosoever will" may recover all that was lost, a wiser and better man, with a fuller appreciation of his Creator. The Son of Man "came to seek and save that which was lost"; and every prophet of God has spoken of the "times of restitution", the giving back of that which was once possessed, lost, and later found by the Son of Man. This kingdom of God is the principal theme of both Bibles.

The Scientific Bible

THE Scientific Bible might with propriety be called Bible Number One, since it is the older by several hundred years. It is the Great Pyramid of Gizeh, in Egypt. It speaks by its geographical location, its size and shape, its interior passages, their planes of incline and their lengths, its chambers and their sizes, locations and relationship to each other; the granite trimmings in the King's Chamber, and the limestone trimmings of the Queen's Chamber, the peculiar entrances to each, and inlaid stones in various places, so located as to indicate events and dates. No book-binder ever did a neater piece of work. All expert investigators testify that the Great Pyramid is a masterpiece of workmanship, and that it could not be duplicated today, with all our modern science and mechanical equipments.

It is customary for authors to date their publications. The Great Pyramid is no exception. We find the date of "copyright", if you please, given twice: Once in the language of the astronomer; the other by the builder, in the building itself, and referring to the astronomer. Although constructed by man, it is all too evident that no man could have been its architect; for no man could at that time have known what is therein written, unless by divine inspiration. We herewith present some of the evidences and ask every honest student to test them carefully, simply upon the facts submitted, and with any additional data he may secure.

The Great Pyramid of Gizeh

THE Great Pyramid of Gizeh is located upon a rocky plateau on the west side of the river Nile, about ten miles from Cairo, Egypt, and about one hundred and ten miles from the sea. The ancient historians, Herodotus and Strabo, described it as covered with polished marble and glistening in the sunlight like a mountain of glass. Tradition had it filled with untold wealth, hidden away by ancient kings. A trifle to the east of the center, and about seventy feet up from the base on the north side, there was a secret entrance. The stones had been so closely fitted by the builders that nothing could be noticed from the outside. The ancients placed the Great Pyramid at the head of their list of the Seven Wonders of the World.

In its primitive quiet and beauty it remained for over 2,900 years, as mute as the Sphinx, and apparently as useless. About 820 A. D. Al Mamoun, an Arabian Caliph, determined to possess himself of its hidden treasures. He secured a large force of workmen, promising to divide with them the wealth they should find. He was not able to locate the secret door, so he forced

an entrance by tearing a large ugly hole in its beautiful surface, as near as he could estimate the location of the door. Through solid masonry of massive stones, securely cemented together, he quarried his way tediously about 100 feet, and reached one of the inner passages. Eagerly his men sought the buried treasure.

It was a treasure-house indeed, but its mines contained none of the gold or gems he was looking for. Neither Al Mamoun nor his workmen had any use for such as they found. They were like the ignorant soldier who was ransacking the palace of a defeated king. The king in his precipitate flight had dropped his bag containing the royal jewels of great value. The soldier found it and picked it up. He opened the bag and saw the precious stones. He wondered what a king would want with such worthless pebbles. He threw them away and, showing his empty bag to a comrade, said: "See what a fine dinner-bag I have found." Not only was Al Mamoun disappointed, but to appease the disappointment and anger of his workmen he had to hide a quantity of gold therein and let them find it.

Later the beautiful casing-stones were removed and used to build mosques and cities, until nearly all of them were stripped from their long resting-place and taken to adorn palaces and public buildings. Like ghouls robbing the wounded, the vandals continued their desecration, until today the Pyramid stands as a mighty giant, wrinkled and prematurely old, yet in its strength defying enemies and the elements, still guarding the precious treasures entrusted to its care until they shall be delivered as directed.

Like a royal messenger with strict orders to deliver his message only to certain ones and at a specified time, so this messenger from Jehovah had orders to deliver his treasures to the "nobles of the mind", scientists, at a specified time as a witness to them. That time is here, and this messenger is delivering these hidden treasures before their astonished gaze. Like the inventions of this "age of miracles", the supply appears inexhaustible. We now smile at the suggestion reported to have been made by the Superintendent of the Patent Office at Washington in 1844, that Congress might as well close the Patent Office, for all that could be invented had been patented. Many in the past have been inclined to smile at the folly of any one who would build such a mighty structure as the Pyramid when it could be put to no use.

Not until the nineteenth century, however, did it gradually dawn upon some scholars that the Great Pyramid might contain some scientific features. In 1799 some French savants who accompanied Napoleon on his Egyptian expedition, made a few surveys and examinations. They dug into some of the piles of débris at the base, formed by the chips when the casing-stones were torn from their cemented positions and slid or tumbled down from above, and by sand blown in from the desert. They found what they termed "encastrements" at two of the corners, large square stones sunk into the solid rock bed on which the Pyramid was built. In 1837 Colonel Howard Vyse spent several months examining the Great Pyramid particularly and employed several hundred workmen to assist him to dig through the mass of débris, in some places fifty feet deep, with the desire to locate if possible the original base lines. Besides reaching the foundation, he was fortunate in locating three of the original casing-stones still in position. Though varying in thickness they were each four feet, eleven inches high, and had the same outer face bevel. One of the three is estimated to weigh nineteen tons. These casing-stones were joined together so closely that it was difficult to determine the point of joining. The cement is only about one-fiftieth of an inch thick, yet holds the stones together so tightly that it is difficult to pry them apart. Considering the large surfaces thus evenly faced, the workmen must have been experts, superior to any of today.

These casing-stones gave Colonel Vyse the clue to the original exterior dimensions and to the incline of the sides. He also found the two "corner-stones" mentioned by the French savants. He believed that they were sunk into the rock foundation to indicate particular points for measurements. This was verified by later discoveries. Curious fine-drawn lines were also found upon them, which were later found to refer to others within the structure. No such "corner-stones" are found in any of the other pyramids. These "socket-stones" are evidently referred to in Job 38:4-7: "Whereupon are the sockets [margin] thereof made to sink? or who laid the cornerstone thereof?"

Great Pyramid Receives Much Attention

COLONEL VYSE published three large volumes entitled "Operations at the Pyramids of Gizeh". These works aroused deep interest, and others began to investigate. In 1859 John Taylor published a work, "The Great Pyramid; why was it built? and who built it?" He was the first to suggest that possibly the Pyramid was of divine origin. Before his death he interested Professor C. Piazzi Smyth, at that time Royal Astronomer for Scotland.

In 1864-1865 Professor Smyth spent several months at the Pyramids. He made extensive measurements and astronomical calculations; these he published in three volumes entitled "Life and Work at the Great Pyramid". He also published "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid". Later he made other visits to secure additional measurements and to verify some previous ones, and in a few points he revised his astronomical calculations slightly.

William Petrie, father of Professor Flinders Petrie, first suggested that the "top-stone", itself a small pyramid, to the form and angles of which the whole structure conformed, might in some sense symbolize

Christ. In Job 38:4-7 is mentioned the "cornerstone"; and Christ said (Matthew 21:42) to the Pharisees: "Did ye never read in the scriptures, The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner?" evidently referring to Psalm 118:22 and Isaiah 28:16. It is easy to see how this would be particularly true of the top-stone of the Pyramid. It would not fit any place during the process of building; but when the apex was reached, no other stone would fit.

About 1881 Professor Flinders Petrie, who had made personal visits to the pyramids and extensive measurements of their upper portions, wrote his memorable work, "The Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh." He was also enthusiastic in describing the wonderful workmanship of construction, closeness of joints, accuracy of angles, and exactness of detail evidenced throughout the entire structure.

The above books are now rare, but are to be found in some libraries.

In 1891 Mr. C. T. Russell published his work, "Thy Kingdom Come." Having read Professor Smyth's work, "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," he was so impressed with it that he devoted one entire chapter to the theological teachings of the Great Pyramid. A friend hearing of his intention requested the privilege of submitting the manuscript for the chapter on the Great Pyramid to Professor Smyth for criticism. In returning the manuscript Professor Smyth wrote, expressing much interest. We quote part of his letter:

"As I progressed through the pages, the powers, the specialties and the originalities of the Author came out magnificently; and there were not a few passages I should have been glad to take a copy of for quotation, with name, in the next possible edition of my own Pyramid book.... I merely remark here that he is both good and new in much that he says on the chronology of various parts of the Pyramid, especially the First Ascending Passage and its granite plug; on the Grand Gallery, as illustrating the Lord's life; on the parallelisms between the King's Chamber and its granite against the Tabernacle and its gold; and generally on the confirmation or close agreements between Scripture and the Great Pyramid."

The volume, "Thy Kingdom Come," awakened the interest of John Edgar, M. A., B. Sc., M. B., C. M., and of his brother Morton Edgar, of Glasgow, Scotland. They determined to test the theory personally. Providing themselves with the best scientific instruments obtainable, long steel tapelines scientifically tested, and the latest cameras for taking flash-light pictures, they visited the Pyramids in 1909, spending several months there. They checked the records given by Colonel Vyse and Professors Smyth and Petrie. In addition they had the lower passages carefully cleared, at considerable personal expense, and took many measurements of all the passages, chambers, angles and corners, sometimes going over the ground three times to check possible errors. They took flash-light pictures of all parts of the interior, and many photographs of the exterior and surroundings.

A later visit was made by Mr. Morton Edgar in the year 1912, to examine certain features more carefully. They published "Pyramid Passages" in two volumes: the first containing numerous photographs, drawings and diagrams, and showing the symbolisms of the Great Pyramid; the second dealing more particularly with the chronological features. The third volume, now on the press, takes up the scientific features more particularly. These are the most lucid and varied treatises yet published on the Great Pyramid. It is by the courtesy of Mr. Morton Edgar that we are privileged to present the drawings herewith.

Date of Pyramid's Erection

PROFESSOR SMYTH was the first to suggest that possibly the builder had hidden in the geographical location of the Pyramid and the peculiar incline of the interior passages the secret of the date of its erection. His first calculation was 2170 B. C., but later it was revised, and has been definitely proven to be 2140 B. C.

The date 2140 B. C. was 4,065 years ago, only 332 years after the flood, 18 years before Noah died, 170 years before his son Shem died, and 20 years before Abraham was born. By some Shem is considered the Melchizedek of Salem, later Jeru-Salem, who met and blessed Abraham as he was returning from the slaughter of the kings who had formed the first League of Nations and captured Lot and his family, as recorded in Genesis 14. It has also been suggested that Shem was the builder of the Great Pyramid, and the suggestion is not without some foundation.

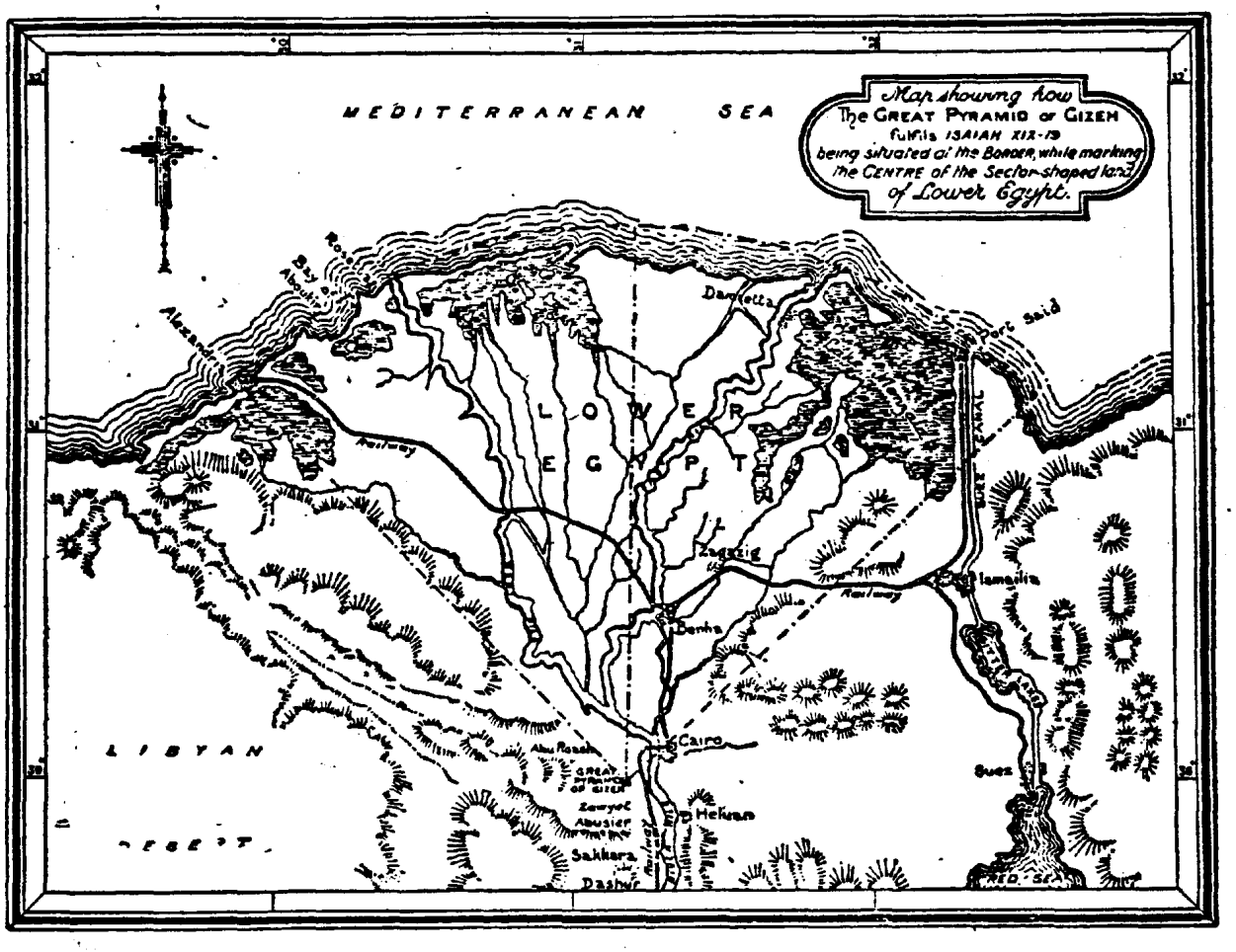
At 332 years after the flood the boundaries of the inhabited portion of the earth could not have extended far beyond Mesopotamia on the east, the shores of the Caspian, Black, and Mediterranean seas on the north, and lower Egypt on the south. Means of travel were limited, and people were not crowding each other. How much was then known of the size, shape and the land formation of the earth, and its geological divisions? What was known of the distance of the sun from the earth, or the precession of the equinoxes, or the polar and equatorial diameters of the earth? Let us keep these questions in mind as we read about the Great Pyramid.

First we will notice the location selected on which to build this "Bible in Stone", as Dr. Seiss named it. See accompanying drawing on page 210.

In 1868 Mr. Henry Mitchell, Chief Hydrographer of the United States Coast Survey, was sent to report the progress of the Suez Canal. While in that vicinity he made a survey of the coast of Egypt, and was struck

with the circular form of the coast line at the delta of the Nile. He made careful examination and found an almost perfect quadrant, the sides being formed by the hills which border the lowlands and meet near Cairo. By closer calculation he found the apex of the angle to be at the site of the Great Pyramid, about ten miles south west of Cairo. This gigantic structure stood upon the edge of a rocky cliff, or plateau, and overlooked the entire Lower Egypt. He was so impressed that he remarked: "That monument stands in a more important physical situation than any other building erected by man." It might well be said to be in the *center* and at the same time at the *border* of Egypt. Twenty-five hundred years ago the prophet Isaiah wrote: "In that day shall there be an altar in the *midst* of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the *border* thereof to Jehovah. And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto Jehovah of hosts in the land of Egypt." —Isaiah 19:19.

Professor Smyth observed that a *longitudinal* line drawn through the Great Pyramid would cross more land surface than any other line; whereas its antipode would touch very little land, except on the western portion of Alaska. He therefore claimed that its location was by far the most suitable for the zero of longitude, as it would better suit all nations. He further stated that a *latitudinal* line at the same point would cross more land surface than at any other known point. How did Shem know of such an important location?



Squaring the Circle

ONE of the first scientific features discovered in the Great Pyramid was that its height was to the length of two sides at the base line as 1 is to 3.14159; or, stated otherwise, twice the height considered as a diameter of a circle is to the entire base line as the diameter of a circle is to its circumference. Thus the problem of squaring the circle had been actually worked out and recorded 4,000 years ago.

About the beginning of the sixteenth century Rudolph Von Ceulen discovered the ratio of the diameter of a

circle to its circumference to be 1 to 3.14159. So great did he consider his discovery that he had it recorded on his tombstone in St. Peter's Church, at Leyden. But he was a little over 3,800 years behind time.

For a long time mathematicians had tried to find some standard of measures which could be adopted by all nations. Believing it should in some way be connected with the earth, they finally took the distance of the earth's quadrant, from pole to equator, and divided it by 10,000,000. The result, 39.37 inches, was suggested as the basis for a national cubit. This was adopted by the French in 1799, and later by other nations, including the United States. This is known as the Metric System, linear measure.

After critical and exhaustive calculations, based upon comparison of many measurements and cross-measurements, Professor Smyth discovered that the Great Pyramid had a standard of both linear and cubic measures peculiar to itself. The linear standard he found to be a cubit of twenty-five inches, which he called the Pyramid cubit. Other divisions or lengths he named similarly, as the Pyramid inch, the Pyramid mile, etc. The Pyramid inch is one-thousandth part longer than the standard British inch; in other words, 1,000 British inches make 999 Pyramid inches. Applying this standard he was amazed at the mine of information it opened.

The polar diameter of the earth had been found to be 7,899.3 British miles, or 500,500,500 British inches. Without entering into the details here, it may be said that the Great Pyramid gives the polar axis of the earth as 500,000,000 Pyramid inches—almost exactly equaling the 500,500,500 British inches. Dividing this by 2, to get the polar radius, we have 250,000,000 Pyramid inches, as the basis. Dividing this by 10,000,000 we have 25 Pyramid inches, or a Pyramid cubit. This is a better standard than the one based upon the quadrant. The Pyramid cubit figures largely in the mathematical and astronomical features of the Great Pyramid.

Number of Days in Solar Year

THE exact length of the solar year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds; stated decimally, 365.242 days. Three hundred and sixty-five days are usually counted as a year, but this runs the time ahead by nearly a quarter of a day each year; and in order to hold it in place an extra day is added every fourth year, called a leap-year. But this in turn is a bit too much, as it is not quite a quarter of a day over each year. To hold it back, only such century years as are divisible by 400 are counted as leap-years. Many will recall that the year 1900 was not a leap-year. It was divisible by 4 but not by 400.

The length of each side of the Great Pyramid at the base line is 761 feet, 8 inches, or 9,140 British inches. Reduced to Pyramid inches (Deduct one inch for each 1,000) it is 9,131. Divide this by 25 to reduce to Pyramid cubits, and the result is 365.24. The four sides, measured in cubits, equal the number of days in four years, including the extra day for the leap-year.

Distance from Earth to Sun

ASTRONOMERS have estimated the distance of the earth from the sun at between 91,000,000 and 93,000,000 miles. Permit us here to quote from "Pyramid Passages", Vol. 1, page 22:

"William Petrie, father of Professor Flinders Petrie, reflecting on the fact [the Pyramid's method of indicating the exact length of the solar year] ... connected it with John Taylor's discovery that the vertical height of the Great Pyramid is the length of the radius of a circle the circumference of which equals the total measurement of the square base. He came to the conclusion that as the top-stone of the Pyramid, from this point of view, symbolizes the sun, its vertical height should indicate in some way the mean distance of the sun from the earth.

"The problem was to find the scale. This he ascertained to be 10 to the 9th power, as practically shown by the Great Pyramid itself; for if a measurement be made from one of the corner sockets to the central vertical axis of this structure, and for every 10 linear feet horizontally inwards, 9 linear units be measured vertically upwards, when the total horizontal and vertical measurements are completed, the original apex of the Great Pyramid will be reached to within 2 inches, according to precise measures. That is, the horizontal length from one of the corner sockets to the center bears the same proportion to the vertical height of the Pyramid as 10 does to 9. (6456.63 is to 5813.01 as 10 is to 9.) The scale having been found, it was a simple calculation to find how many miles are represented in the vertical height of the Pyramid.

"Converting the 5813.01 Pyramid inches to British inches by dividing these Pyramid inches by .999, and multiplying this by 10 to the 9th power [i. e., 1,000,000,000], and turning the result into British miles, he brought out the quantity of 91,837,578 of those miles, or as near the mean distance of the sun from the earth as modern astronomers can determine."

The same result is recorded in other calculations.

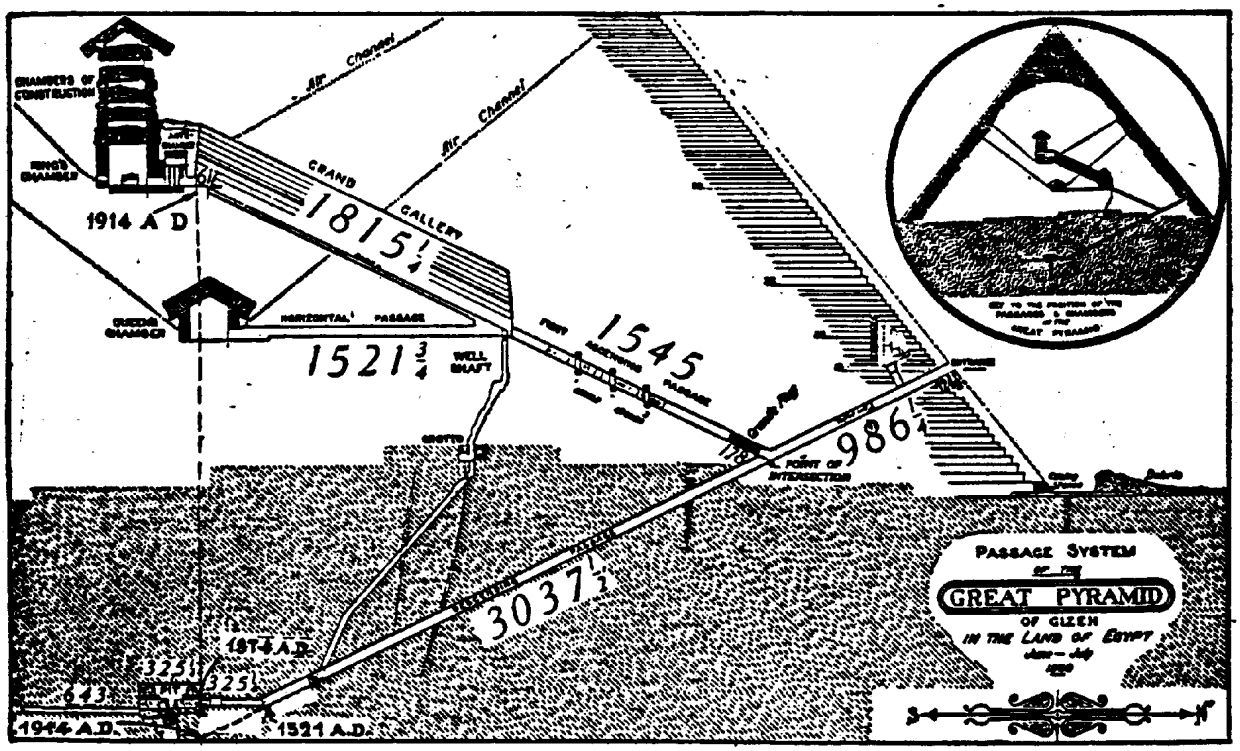
The Precessional Cycle

ASTRONOMERS recognize three main motions of the earth, two very rapid and one very slow. The first is its rotation on its own axis every 24 hours; the second, its revolution around the sun every year; and third, a slow turning of its axis (and therefore of the entire earth), so that it does not always point to the present pole star, called Polaris (as it does very nearly now) but describes a complete but small circle among the stars in the northern heavens in the course of a little over 25,000 years. This peculiar, slow and wob-

bling motion of the earth causes the equinoxes to occur about 50 seconds earlier each year, and the stars to rise and set 50 seconds later year by year. This motion is caused by the gravitational influences of sun and moon upon the earth, and is due to the earth's not being a perfect sphere, as it is well known that it is flattened at the poles and bulges out in the equatorial regions.

Jehovah asked Job: "Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth [marginal reading—the twelve signs] in his season?"—Job 38:32.

This motion of the earth is known as the Precessional Cycle. The length of the circuit has been ascertained to be 25,694 years. Professor Smyth found this also recorded in the Great Pyramid. The lengths of the two diagonals of the base at the level of the surface of the platform on which the casing-stones rest, when reckoned in Pyramid inches, at the rate of an inch a year, equals exactly 25,694. The same number is again recorded further up, in several ways.



Theology of the Great Pyramid

MAY we cordially invite the attention of the Fundamentalists and the Modernists, who are disagreeing over the interpretation and the inspiration of the Bible, to some of the remarkable features of the Great Pyramid and its teachings on theological lines? It will also prove interesting to the skeptic, who doubts the overruling of earth's affairs by a personal God. It will greatly encourage the humble Christian, who has been walking by faith and praying for more light upon his pathway. It may also hearten some, who are about to give up in despair, to know that He who commanded the tempestuous winds and waves of Galilee to "be still"—and the forces of nature trembled at that command—will soon with equal authority say to the hurricane of horrors now sweeping over the earth, "Peace! Be still!" Then tempestuous passions will stand awed, trembling at that command, and will obey.—Psalm 46:10.

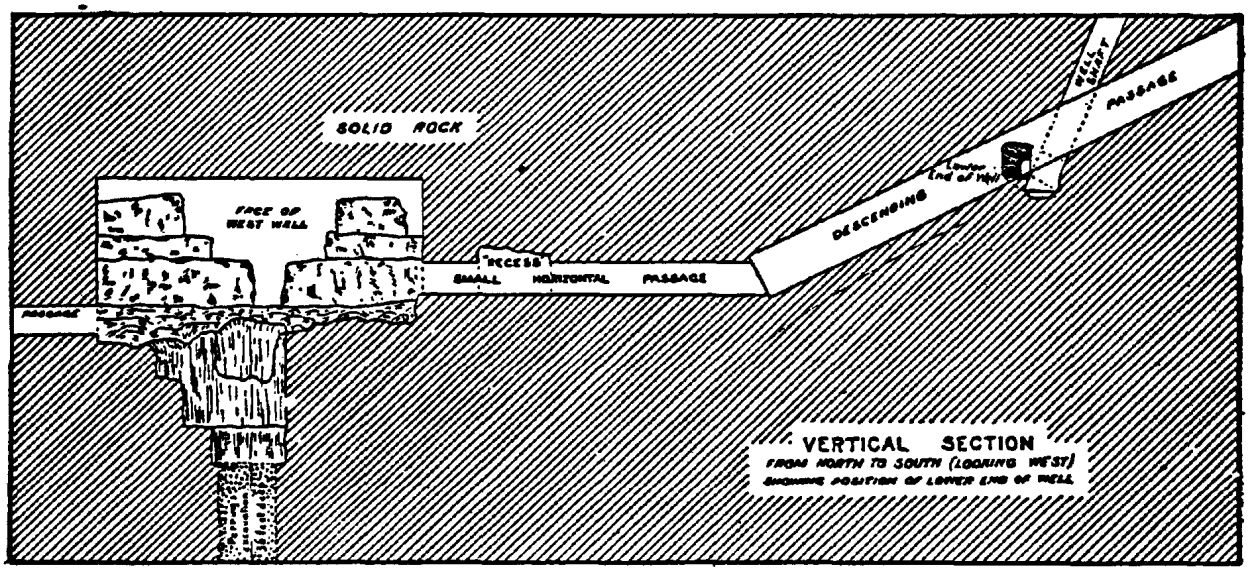
In order that all may know that the descriptions and measurements herein given are not guesses, permit us to make one more quotation from "Pyramid Passages":

"The measurements which appear in the chart of the Great Pyramid are derived mainly from the valuable works of Professors C. Piazzi Smyth and Flinders Petrie —'Life and Works at the Great Pyramid,' and 'The Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh.' When we consider the difficulties which measurers have to contend with in the very confined, dark, slippery, and now somewhat dilapidated passageways of the Pyramid, we can readily recognize that though these workers may conduct their measure-operations with every care, their conclusions would necessarily differ to some extent.... We find when we compare the lists of these two eminent scientists that there is but little difference between their measures for most of the upper parts of the Pyramid's interior system; and the results of our own measuring-operations, also, closely agree with their figures. We are

confident, therefore, that the measures used ... are as near the truth as can be hoped for. They harmonize all the teachings of the Pyramid, and are corroborated over and over again by the numerous time-features, which are based upon Bible chronology. They reveal a wonderful design throughout the exterior and interior proportions of this truly marvelous building. The measurements are all in British inches."

All our measuring instruments are scaled according to the British standard; but these are easily reduced to Pyramid inches by calculating 999 Pyramid inches for each 1,000 British inches. Otherwise stated, drop one British inch for each 1,000; and we have the number of Pyramid inches.

Rev. Joseph Seiss, D. D., in his work entitled "A Miracle in Stone," has much to say of the Scriptural symbolism of the Great Pyramid. In the publication, "Thy Kingdom Come," Mr. Russell devotes considerable space to showing the wonderful harmony between the Bible and the Great Pyramid theologically and chronologically. We herewith give a general outline diagram of the Great Pyramid, also an enlarged outline of the interior passages, together with some of the measurements given by the three critical scientists already mentioned.



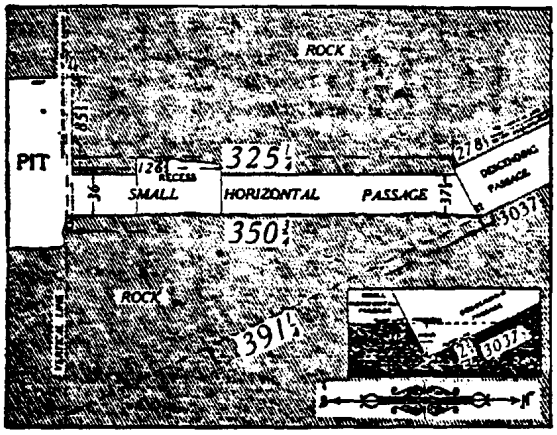
In symbolism the interior passages of the Pyramid represent the experiences and opportunities of man since the time of Adam. A glance at the diagram shows that the only entrance is away up the north side, about seventy feet from the base. The entrance passage is about forty-two inches wide and forty-eight inches high, and leads immediately southward and downward at the steep incline of 26° 18′ 10″. It is both difficult and dangerous to descend this narrow passageway. Such has been the experience of man ever since he was expelled from Eden. Endowed with perfect life, high in the favor of God, he almost immediately lost that favor by his transgression. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground" is here symbolized by the narrow, cramped passageway leading back to the ground. Man's fall is here plainly shown.

At about the point where this Descending Passage enters the rock foundation, the ground, begins the First Ascending Passage, which leads from the Descending Passage and is directly over it, at the same degree of incline upward that the other is downward. This symbolizes an apparent opportunity to leave the downward path to death and take a turn upward toward life and favor with God. We recall that God selected the children of Israel from among all other nations, and made them an offer of life, if they would keep His law, as given to them when they made a covenant with Him at Mt. Sinai. The agreement was that if they could keep that law they should have everlasting life. (Luke 10: 28) Just a few feet up, the passage is completely blocked by granite boulders, fitted and wedged into it so tightly that they have never been moved. These blocks are known as the "granite plug".

In the Tabernacle of the Wilderness and the Temple at Jerusalem, gold represented things divine. In the Great Pyramid granite is used to represent things divine. It was impossible for imperfect Jews to keep the divine law; therefore the opportunity for salvation by way of the law was of no avail. The covenant "was weak through the flesh" (Romans 8: 3); man could not live up to its requirements. This is symbolized by the blocking of the First Ascending Passage by the "granite plug". This passageway and the plug are so located that they indicate the exact year when Moses led the children of Israel from Egypt, and organized them into a nation, separate from other nations, as we shall see later.

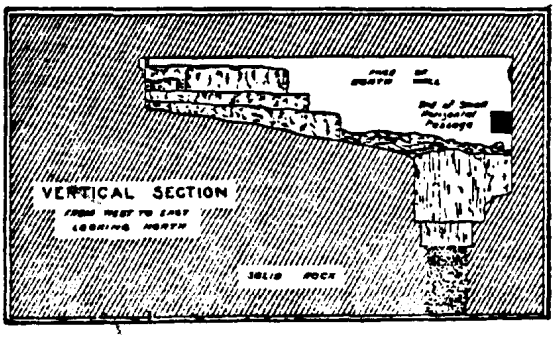
Downward Trend of Mankind

THE Jews were obliged to continue on the downward road with the rest of mankind. (Romans 3:20) Down, down, down, for 228 feet, leads the narrow cramped passageway, bored through solid rock, straight as an arrow, of the same size, squared at the floor, sides and roof. At that point is a small opening to the right known as the "well", leading a little to the



west, thence almost at right angles upward for about 200 feet, connecting at the upper end with and near the juncture of the three upper passageways. This opening is very irregular, and at times almost vertical, and almost impossible of ascent without assistance. As originally left by the builders, this was the only means of access to the upper portion of the Pyramid. Here at last is symbolized an opportunity to escape from the road leading to death. Thus is the offer of salvation only through Christ pictured.

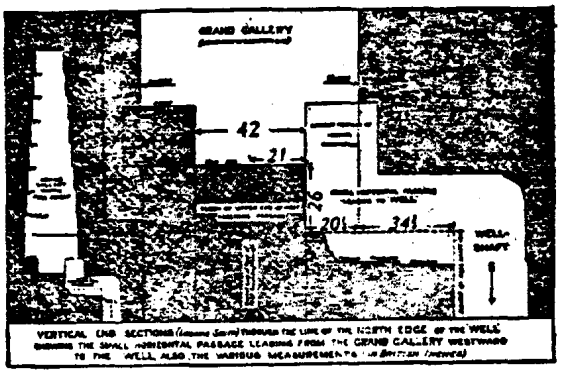
The Descending Passage continues, below the well,



still in a straight line for nearly thirty feet more, to a sharp turn to a horizontal direction. This indicates some change in worldly affairs. This turn is so located that it indicates the great Reformation of Luther's time, of which it gives the date. The Horizontal Passage extends twenty feet and opens into a small "recess" cut on the west side, about six feet square and fifty or more inches in height. Here the French Revolution is symbolized, and dated as 1789 A. D.

From this "recess" the passage extends about four feet more and opens into what is sometimes called "The Bottomless Pit". This is the largest chamber connected with the Pyramid. It is approximately twenty-seven feet north and south, forty-six feet east and west, and from one to seventeen feet from ceiling to floor, if the bottom may be called a floor; for it is very rough and uneven, and suggests chaos. Toward the west it is within a foot of the ceiling; and near the eastern side is a deep shaft, depth unknown. It was nearly filled with débris. The Edgar brothers had it cleared to a depth of forty feet but found nothing, and did not feel repaid for the heavy expense incurred. The name "Bottomless Pit" seems very appropriate. This is so located that its north edge indicates the year 1914, the year when the world tumbled into the pit in which it has been floundering ever since.

All the borings from this long passageway of over 280 feet, all the excavations from the "recess" and the Pit, must have been taken out through the small Descending Passage leading to the upper surface. One can



easily imagine the slow, laborious work necessary in such narrow quarters. Only one man could work at a time while drilling through the rock, and he must needs have been an expert to keep such straight lines. Doubtless all this subterranean excavation was completed before the superstructure was begun. The large Pit is about 100 feet below the surface of the rock on which the Pyramid stands.

Let us imagine ourselves in the Pyramid as originally left by the builders. We are on the road that leads to death and cannot retreat; for the crowd behind is pushing us on. We reach the lower opening of the "well" and step aside. We accept the proffered aid from above, lay hold of it "by faith", and are assisted to climb upward. Reaching the upper end we emerge suddenly from the west into the largest passageway in the Pyramid, known as the Grand Gallery. The Grand Gallery leads southward and upward to seemingly unknown heights; another passageway leads horizontally south

directly under the Grand Gallery; and at our left is the upper end of the First Ascending Passage, blocked at its lower end by the granite plug. All three meet at "the well".

Looking carefully, we see that the Grand Gallery extends up, up, up, over 150 feet, at the same steep incline as the First Ascending Passage. The floor between two low stone benches or "ramps" extending the entire length of the Grand Gallery is forty-two inches wide, but at the top of the "ramps" it is seven feet wide; yet the side walls narrow by seven overlappings, until at the ceiling, twenty-eight feet up, it is again but forty-two inches wide. At the south end the Gallery ends abruptly, though not perpendicularly. It has seven overlappings of three inches each, so that the ceiling is twenty-one inches shorter than the floor. Seven in the Bible is a number which signifies perfection or completeness; and it is the same in the Great Pyramid.

We turn to look at the mouth of "the well", and find that it somewhat resembles an explosion, as though some power had forced it open. That reminds us of what St. Peter said on the day of Pentecost: "Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death; because it was not possible that he should be holden of it."—Acts 2:24.

Christ "brought life and immortality to light". (2 Timothy 1:10) He opened up a way for some to reach the plane of immortal life, in heaven, and for others to reach the plane of everlasting life, as human beings, on earth. The Grand Gallery symbolizes the path of the Christian to immortality, heavenly glory and honor, to which the path is narrow, steep, slippery and hard to travel, though high in joy and hope. (Colossians 1:5) Strange to say, the length of the Grand Gallery indicates the time between the first and second advents of the Lord.

The drawing representing the King's Chamber will assist to a clearer understanding. At the upper end the inclined floor ends abruptly at a "step" three feet high, to a horizontal floor. This extends five feet to the south wall of the Grand Gallery. Here again is shown the date of 1914 A. D. and, in addition, that of 1925, a prominent date in the Bible.

The King's and Queen's Chambers

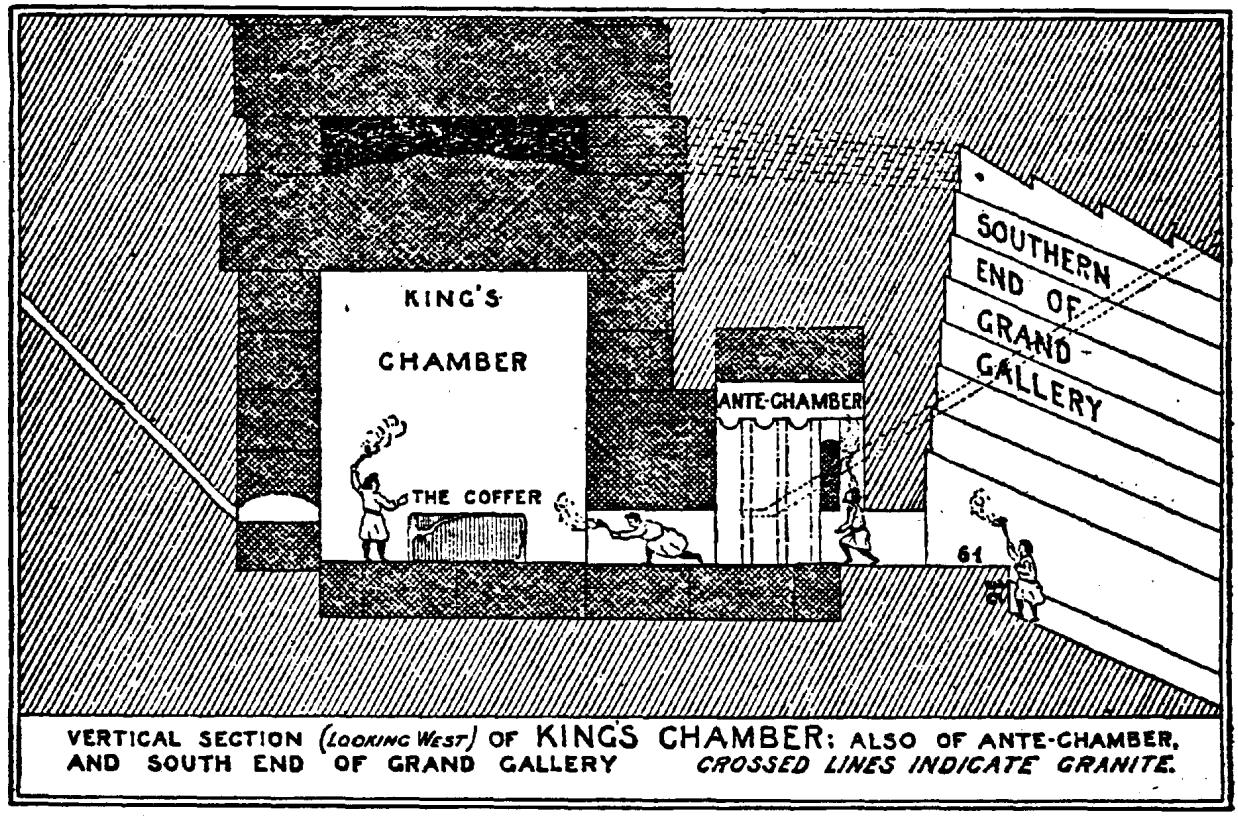
FROM the south, upper end of the Grand Gallery a small passageway forty-two inches wide and forty-four inches high leads through the wall to a small chamber, known as the Antechamber, which is a little wider than the passageway. It is about ten feet long, twelve and one-half feet high, and divided into two apartments. A person must stoop low to enter this chamber. But as soon as he enters he has a covering of granite; for the ceiling is of granite, symbolizing that as soon as one enters the service of God he has a divine covering. But seemingly he can proceed no further; for a large granite block is immediately in front of him. The only way he can go further is to stoop again, as low as before, under the granite block. This signifies the entering fully into the service of Christ: "Whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple." (Luke 14:27) As he stoops to lift his cross, and steps under the granite block, he immediately steps upon a granite floor. (See page 216.) He then has a divine standing as well as covering. "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature," a fact which is symbolized here. This Antechamber is sometimes termed a schoolroom where the Christian must prepare for his future reign with Christ. (Revelation 3:21) In this school he stays during the remainder of his earthly experience.

One more low stoop, symbolizing the death of the human nature, as "flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven"; and he enters the King's Chamber. This beautiful chamber appropriately represents the throne room, the divine nature, immortality. "Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; that by [means of] these ye might be partakers of the divine nature." (2 Peter 1:4) It is the grandest chamber in the Pyramid; and is approximately seventeen feet north and south, thirty-four feet east and west, and nineteen feet high. The floor, walls and ceiling are all of polished granite. Leading from the north and south walls are two small air channels, extending upward and outward to the outer surface. They supply an abundance of cool, fresh air. These signify a place of residence, a dwelling place, a beautiful symbol of the place which Christ went to prepare for His Church, as He promised: "I go to prepare a place for you," and "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne." (John 14:1-3; Revelation 3:21) Thus in symbol does the Great Pyramid express the words of the apostle Paul: "The prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."—Philippians 3:14.

Returning to the lower end of the Grand Gallery, we enter the Horizontal Passage, leading south, directly under the floor of the Grand Gallery, but on a level plane. This passage is forty-two inches wide and forty-eight inches high, and appears to be a continuation of the First Ascending Passage, except that the Grand Gallery has been, so to speak, thrown in between, as it were a parenthetical work, as though God had through the Law offered the Jews an opportunity which they could not fulfil, in the meantime carrying on another work. Later, when the Jews come up through the "well", God will again take up His work with them, and through them with all the remainder of mankind. Again, the apostle Paul states in words what is symbolized here: "I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, . . . that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness [the full num-

ber called to the heavenly calling] of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved [from their blindness]: as it is written, There shall come out of Sion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob: for this is my covenant unto them, when I shall take away their sins."—Romans 11:25-27; Hebrews 8:10.

For the first six-sevenths of its length, or about 108 feet, this horizontal passageway continues at forty-eight inches high. The last seventh, eighteen feet, has its floor twenty-one inches lower; and the passageway is much easier to walk in from there to the Queen's Chamber. This is a peculiar seven-sided room, seventeen feet north and south, eighteen feet east and west, perpendicular north and south walls up about fifteen feet, and a gabled ceiling reaching a peak at about twenty feet. It also has air channels, symbolizing a place of habitation. It is lined with limestone, marble, which beautifully symbolizes perfect human nature. "Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth."



VERTICAL SECTION (LOOKING WEST) OF KINGS CHAMBER: ALSO OF ANTE-CHAMBER, AND SOUTH END OF GRAND GALLERY CROSSED LINES INDICATE GRANITE.

St. Peter in his great sermon on the day of Pentecost, declaring the purpose of God, said: "Whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets [including the Great Pyramid] since the world began." (Acts 3:21) It is interesting to note that the floor of the Queen's Chamber is but a slight elevation above the level of the outer entrance door of the Great Pyramid, and at the same level of the point on the floor on the First Ascending Passage which designates the birth of Jesus, who was born into the world as a perfect human being. Note also the Bible connection between the first three chapters of Genesis and the last three of Revelation, especially Genesis 3 and Revelation 21.

Adam lost human perfection, human nature and life, and an earthly dominion. He lost nothing heavenly. Therefore nothing of a heavenly condition, life or dominion could be *restored* to him.

The passageway to the Queen's Chamber, divided into sevenths, is the Pyramid's way of indicating man's experience during his "week of sin"—six days of labor, the seventh of recuperation, as given in the law of Moses. The days of the Jews were of twenty-four hours each. The days of the human family as a whole are of 1,000 years each. Six days, 6,000 years, of sin and death; the seventh day, 1,000 years for the recovery of man from death and imperfection, is the teaching of both the Bible and the Great Pyramid. Both teach that there was a time when sin was unknown; both teach that there will come again a time when sin will be unknown, except as a horrible nightmare of the past. Both teach that though man's experience with sin and death has been terrible, it will be overruled for his

future good; and that all who will may return to God's favor, wiser and better for the experience. The two are in such complete harmony that no reasonable mind can doubt but that the Mind which dictated the one designed the other. The two are one.

Prophetic Chronology of the Great Pyramid

IN A letter to Professor Smyth, Mr. Robert Menzies, the young Scotsman who first suggested the religious or Messianic features of the great Pyramid, said:

"From the north beginning of the Grand Gallery, in upward progression, begin the years of our Savior's life, at the rate of an inch a year. Three and thirty inch-years, therefore, bring us right over against the mouth of the 'well'."

The suggestion implied that if the north wall of the Grand Gallery represented the birth of Christ, and the mouth of the "well" His death, then all distances north of a perpendicular of the north wall should indicate B. C. dates, and all distances south of that line A. D. dates. It was a challenge, and Professor Smyth determined to test it. It was a crucial test, but none other would satisfy his scientific mind.

In order that the correspondency between the Bible dates and the Pyramid measurements may be seen at a glance, we give a brief outline of the Bible chronology, with citations for verification. The Bible contains a connected record from Adam to "the first year of Cyrus, king of Persia." After that, the events cannot be connected chronologically from the Biblical record. The "first year of Cyrus" was 536 B. C., according to reliable secular history. This one date is reliable in both records, and therefore forms a direct connection. The fact that the Bible record was kept so complete until it connects with reliable secular history gives evidence of Providential overruling.

Starting, therefore, with "the first year of Cyrus" as 536 B. C., we follow the Bible record back to Adam. In 2 Chronicles 36:20-22 we read: "And them that had escaped from the sword carried he [Nebuchadnezzar] away to Babylon, where they were servants to him and his sons, until the reign of the kingdom of Persia, *to fulfil the word of Jehovah by the mouth of Jeremiah, until the land had enjoyed her sabbaths: for as long* as she lay desolate she kept sabbath, *to fulfil three score and ten* [70] *years.* Now in the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, *that the word of Jehovah spoken by the mouth of Jeremiah might be accomplished,* Jehovah stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying...." Then follows the decree giving all the Jews permission to return to Jerusalem. The *land* had had its *seventy years of desolation,* and the time had arrived for Jehovah to send them back as He had promised (Jeremiah 25:11, 12), "when seventy years are accomplished." These seventy years of *desolation of the land* do not synchronize with the "captivity of the Jews". There were Jewish captives in Babylon from 617 B. C. to as late as 454 B. C. at least, over 150 years.

Bible Chronology

FIRST year of Cyrus, end of the 70 years Desolation of the Land . . . . . 536 B. C.
Beginning of 70 years Desolation of Land 606 B. C.
(This was the 19th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar.—Jer. 51:12, 13.)
Zedekiah began to reign 11 years previous, or 617 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 36:11)
Jehoiakim . . . . 11 years previous, or 628 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 36:5)
Josiah . . . . . 31 years previous, or 659 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 34:1)
Amon . . . . . 2 years previous, or 661 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 33:21)
Manasseh . . . . 55 years previous, or 716 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 33:1)
Hezekiah . . . . 29 years previous, or 745 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 29:1)
Ahab . . . . . 16 years previous, or 761 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 28:1)
Jotham . . . . . 16 years previous, or 777 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 27:1)
Uzziah . . . . . 52 years previous, or 829 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 26:3)
Amaziah . . . . 29 years previous, or 858 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 25:1)
Joash . . . . . 40 years previous, or 898 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 24:1)
Athaliah . . . . 6 years previous, or 904 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 22:12)
Ahaziah . . . . . 1 year previous, or 905 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 22:2)
Jehoram . . . . . 8 years previous, or 913 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 21:20)
Jehoshaphat . . . . 25 years previous, or 938 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 20:31)
Asa . . . . . 41 years previous, or 979 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 16:13)
Abijah . . . . . 3 years previous, or 982 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 13:2)
Rehoboam . . . . 17 years previous, or 999 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 12:13)
Solomon . . . . 40 years previous, or 1039 B. C.
(2 Chronicles 9:30)
David . . . . . 40 years previous, or 1079 B. C.
(1 Chronicles 29:27)
Saul . . . . . 40 years previous, or 1119 B. C.
(Acts 13:21)
Period of Judges began 450 years previous, or 1569 B C.
(Acts 13:20)
Conquest of land began 6 years previous, or 1575 B. C.
(This last period is found by comparing

Numbers 33:3; 9:1; 10:11; 13:1-3, 25, 26; 32:8; Joshua 14:5-7, 10.)

Joshua crossed the Jordan in the same year he began conquering the land . . . 1575 B. C. (This was the year when the Jews entered Canaan and began to count for their jubilees. Every fiftieth year was to be a jubilee.—Lev. 25:1-30.)

The Jews left Egypt 40 years previous, or 1615 B. C. (Deuteronomy 8:2. This date is particularly noticed in the Great Pyramid.)

God's covenant with Abraham 430 years previous. (Exodus 12:40-42; Gal. 3:17) 2045 B. C. (Abraham was 75 years old when he entered Canaan, and this covenant was made with him the same year. (Gen. 12:4, 7; Acts 7:4) Date of Abraham's birth 75 years previous, or 2120 B. C.—20 years after the Great Pyramid was built.)

Abraham entered Canaan the year when his father died at Haran, or . . . . . 2045 B. C.

The flood was 427 years previous to the death of Terah, Abraham's father, as per record in Genesis 11:10-32, or . . . . 2472 B. C.

From the flood back to creation of Adam was 1,656 years, or . . . . . 4128 B. C. (Genesis 5:1-29; 7:6; 8:13)

From the creation of Adam 4128 B. C. to the first year of Cyrus 536 B. C. inclusive is 3,592 years. Otherwise stated, the first year of Cyrus was 3592 anno mundi. 3592 plus 536 B. C. plus 1924 A. D. equal 6,052. If Adam had behaved himself becomingly, he would still be alive, a hale and hearty young man of 6,052 years, with prospects of ages to come, perfect in every way, apparently no older than thirty years of age.

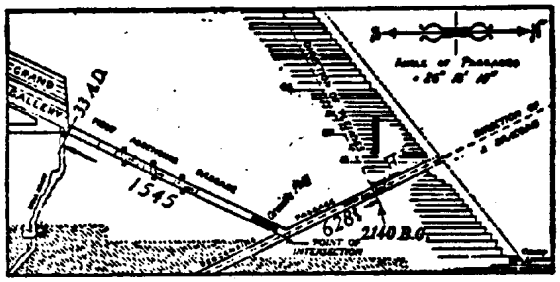
Our accepted Gregorian calendar is admittedly in error by fifteen months. Jesus was born about October 1st, B. C. 2, or one and one-quarter years prior to our calendar date. January, 1925, should be the fourth month of 1926, to be technically correct. All the ancients began the year in the fall, and the Jews still celebrate their New Year about October 1st.

Mr. Menzies was nearly correct in estimating that the mouth of the "well" indicated the death of Jesus. More particularly, it represented the resurrection of Jesus. Though both the death and the resurrection of Jesus occurred in the same year, we find that the Great Pyramid uses sometimes the "well" and sometimes the north wall to indicate the year 33 A. D. As Christ died in the spring of the year, the actual time is 32¼ A. D. years. The addition of fifteen months makes Jesus 33½ years of age at the time of His death.

Pyramid Built in 2140 B. C.

AS BEFORE stated, it had been astronomically calculated that the Pyramid's location together with the incline of the Descending Passage, indicates the year 2140 B. C. as the date of erection of the Pyramid. The Pyramid itself corroborates that date. Note the accompanying drawing.

Considering the vertical line of the north wall of the Grand Gallery as representing the death of Christ in 32.25 A. D., we measure back, down the First Ascending Passage, to the point where its floor would intersect



the floor of the Descending Passage. The distance is 1,545 British inches, or 1,543.50 Pyramid inches. From this deduct the 32.25 as A. D. years, and we have 1,511.25 as B. C. years. The point of intersection of the two floors represents 1511.25 B. C. Measuring up the Descending Passage we note two finely drawn lines, one on each of the side walls, exactly opposite each other, and at right angles with the floor. This distance is 628.75 British inches, or 628.25 Pyramid inches. Adding the 1,511.25 and the 628.25, we have 2,139.50 Pyramid inches as the distance from the point marking the birth of Jesus to these two lines. Stated in years it means the middle of 2140 B. C. It is interesting to note that at midnight of the autumnal equinox of the year 2140 B. C. these two lines were pointing directly towards the Pleiades, considered by some to be the center of the universe and the throne of God, while at the same time the Dragon Star, symbol of Satan, would be looking directly down the Descending Passage. Thus in two ways did the builder definitely give the date of the erection of the Pyramid.

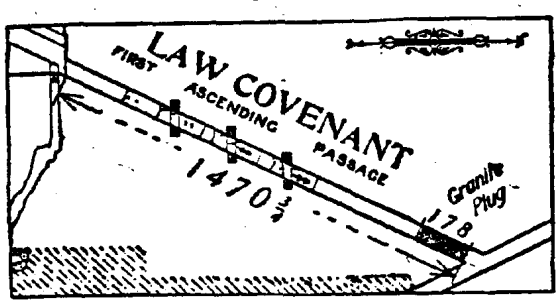
The Jews left Egypt in 1615 B. C.

THE First Ascending Passage relates almost exclusively to the Jews, and God's dealings with them as a nation, not as individuals. We may therefore call it the "Jewish Age", or period of the Law Covenant. The Grand Gallery deals almost exclusively with the Church, and may well be called the "Gospel Age". Both of these ages have definite beginnings and endings.

The "granite plug" at the lower end of the "Jewish Age" denotes the impossibility of the Jew to keep the Law, but is of such a length as to indicate, in connection with the Passageway, the exact number of years that God dealt with that nation, under the Law.

The accompanying drawing will assist to make it plain. The distance from the north wall of the Grand Gallery to the lower end of the granite plug is 1,470.75

British inches. The plug is 178 inches in length. If we consider the plug as though it were a draw in a telescope, and pulled out full length, so that its upper end were where the lower end now is, the total length is 1,648.75 British inches, or 1,647.25 Pyramid inches. Deduct from this the 32.25 A. D.; and we have 1615 B. C. This date corresponds exactly with the Bible



statements as shown in the foregoing Bible Chronology. This was the year when Moses led the children of Israel from Egypt and organized them into a nation. At Mount Sinai God made a covenant with them "by the hand of Moses". (Leviticus 26:45, 46) God also said to them through Moses: "Thou art an holy people unto Jehovah thy God, and Jehovah has chosen thee to be a peculiar people unto himself, above all the nations that are upon the earth."—Deuteronomy 14:2.

The Jewish nation was cast off from God's favor just before the crucifixion of Christ in the spring of A. D. 33. (Matthew 23:38, 39) Having lost God's favor, that nation soon went to pieces. Says Eusebius' "Ecclesiastical History":

"It may be proper to mention also what things occurred that showed the benignity of that all-gracious Providence that had deferred their destruction for forty years after their crimes against Christ."

Says Cornil's "History of the People of Israel":

"On the 15th of Nisan, *i. e.*, of April, in the year 73 A. D., the first day of the Easter festival, the same day on which, according to tradition, the God of Israel had led His people out of Egyptian bondage into freedom, the last bulwark of Israel's liberty had fallen, and Israel was delivered into bondage."

Many details of Jewish history are connected with the First Ascending Passage, but we have not space here to take them up.

We have noticed that the point of intersection of the two floors indicates the year 1511.25 B. C. Let us now measure south, down the Descending Passage from that point. At 3,037.50 inches we reach a "turn in the road", which indicates some great change in the affairs of mankind. At that point the passage takes a sharp turn to a level plane. The floor of this Horizontal Passage does not come out to meet the inclined floor exactly, as the latter is cut 2.75 inches below the plane of the horizontal. The point of intersection would, therefore, be up 2.75 inches from the lowest end of the passage. Deducting 2.75 inches, to the point of intersection, we have (3,037.50 less 2.75) 3,034.75 British inches, or 3,031.75 Pyramid inches. 3,031.75 years, less 1,511.25 as B. C. leave 1,520.50 as A. D. It is interesting to recall that it was in May, 1521 A. D., really 1520 plus, that Martin Luther appeared before the Diet at Worms, and that during the same year the official bull was issued, declaring Luther an outlaw, from which resulted the split of Christendom into two camps, the Catholic and the Protestant. Here, one hundred feet below the surface of the foundation rock, hidden for over 3,600 years, written in solid stone, was information which foretold the great schism which would come to Christendom, and the very year that it should start. How did Shem know what would occur in 1521 A. D.?

The past fifty years are often referred to as "an age of miracles". Within that time more enlightenment has come to the nations along all scientific lines, more mechanical improvements have been brought forth than in all the previous history of man put together. Never before have there been such general schooling privileges for the common man, to the end that he is able to secure and enjoy the comforts and even the luxuries of life more than ever before, almost all of which have come within the last fifty years. Why is this?

Mother has been called upon to attend to a sick friend; and only little Johnnie and Mary, ten and eight respectively, can be left to attend to the home while Mother is away. Pleased to be put upon their honor, they work zealously; but it is not long until the home sadly showed the lack of a mother's hand. How they did wish Mother would hurry and come home! One day, while they were at school, she returned, and soon straightened up the home to its old-time cheerfulness and tidiness. Then she stepped into a neighbor's house for a few moments. Meantime the children came from school, not knowing that Mother had come. Johnnie opened the door, gave one look of glad surprise, and shouted: "Mother's got home!" How did he know? He neither saw her nor heard her. One look at that kitchen was enough evidence. Mother's "touch" was everywhere about. Although she had come "like a thief", unperceived, the evidences of her presence were plentiful.

Christ Returned in 1874 A.D.

THE Scriptures indicate that Christ was to return in 1874, "as a thief." Since that time the world has been going on in many respects as before; yet remarkable changes have come about. Organizations of men have been bringing in better labor and health conditions, increased educational facilities, mechanical inventions by the thousands, better laws, etc. Mankind has been too busy adjusting itself to the ever-increasing changes to search into the causes of these great changes. Christ's disciples asked Him:

"What shall be the sign of thy presence [mistranslated 'coming' in Common Version—see marginal reading in the Revised Version, Matthew 24:3]?" He told them: World wars, pestilences, famines, earthquakes, distress and perplexity of nations, and general fear among the people as to what was coming upon the world. The great governments of the world, the Big Man of Daniel 2:44, 45, would be going all to pieces; and it would seem like a 'day of destruction'.—Isaiah 13:4-13.

Notice the same prophecy in the Great Pyramid, even to the date. (See diagram, page 212.)

From the upper point of intersection of the extreme end of the Descending Passage is 3,037.50 inches. The floor distance along the Horizontal Passage to the Pit is 350.75 inches, total 3,388.25 British inches, or 3,384.75 Pyramid inches. This, less the 1511.25 as B. C. date, leaves 1,873.50, or the middle of 1874 A. D. How much easier to walk in a large place like the Pit, as compared with the previous narrow passageway! This was just about the time of the beginning of the "age of miracles," which has brought such great changes in the affairs of the whole world. Let any one fifty years of age compare the conditions of childhood days with the the present. In other words, all these great changes are evidences of the Lord's "touch" upon world affairs, the answer to the question, What will be the sign of thy presence? This is specially pictured by the regularly-cut side walls and ceiling of the "bottomless pit".

The Pit represents a great change in the world's affairs in several ways. Whatever one may be inclined to think of the Great Pyramid's testimony, he must admit the physical facts of the past fifty years.

In this connection the following news item, under date of October 17, 1924, will be to the point:

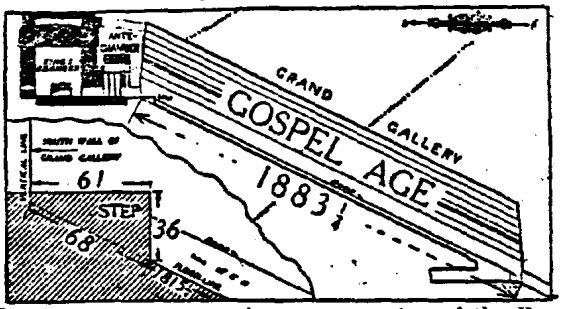
"If scientists keep juggling volts, amperes, ohms and watts around much longer no one will have any work to do except push an electric button or two. No longer is it necessary to pity the tired business man with the high tension beard. Zippo—7200 of 'em a minute—and the electrical razor shoots a wriggling blade over your face faster than Houdini can get out of a straight-jacket, and equally as mysterious; and one's bristles, sideburns or what not, disappear. This is only one of the thousands of electrical exhibits now on at the Grand Central Palace commemorating the forty-fifth anniversary of Thomas A. Edison's invention of the incandescent lamp."

1914 and 1789 Foretold

THE extreme south end of the Grand Gallery and the north wall of the "bottomless pit" evidently signify some great events. If a vertical line were dropped from the south end of the Grand Gallery the lower end would just touch the extreme end of the floor of the small horizontal passage as it enters the Pit.

Suppose this vertical line were extended down, and also that the Descending Passage had continued in a straight line, where would they meet? The Descending Passage would be 391.25 inches longer. This added to the 3,037.50 already noticed would give a total of 3,428.75 British inches, or 3,425.25 Pyramid inches. Deducting the 1511.25 as B. C. we have 1914, the year the world plunged into the World War, well symbolized by the "bottomless pit". See diagrams, Pages 212-214.

This vertical line very properly represents the year 1914. Now if we measure from the *north wall of the Pit*, back along the roof (for that is smoother than the floor and apparently was intended for measurement) of the small Horizontal Passage to the *north wall* of the little recess we find the distance to be 125 plus Pyramid inches. 1914 less 125 leave 1789, the year the French Revolution, symbolized by the recess, started. Can we say that this is merely accidental?



Let us now return to the upper portion of the Pyramid. We show a drawing of the Grand Gallery and the "step" at the upper end. See drawings, pages 216, 220.

We start at the vertical line of the *north* end of the Grand Gallery; for the Gospel Age did not begin until the death and resurrection of our Lord, just at Pentecost, 32.25 A. D. The length of the Grand Gallery to the vertical line of the *south* wall, right through the "step" is 1,883.25 British, or 1,881.25 Pyramid inches. This plus the 32.25 gives us 1913.50, or middle of 1914 A. D. We remember that it was in August, 1914, that the World War broke out. This is the top of the vertical line dropped to the floor entrance into the Pit below. The abrupt ending of the Grand Gallery indicates some sudden change in the experiences of the Church, as well as of the world. Let the interested compare this with Revelation 3:14-18.

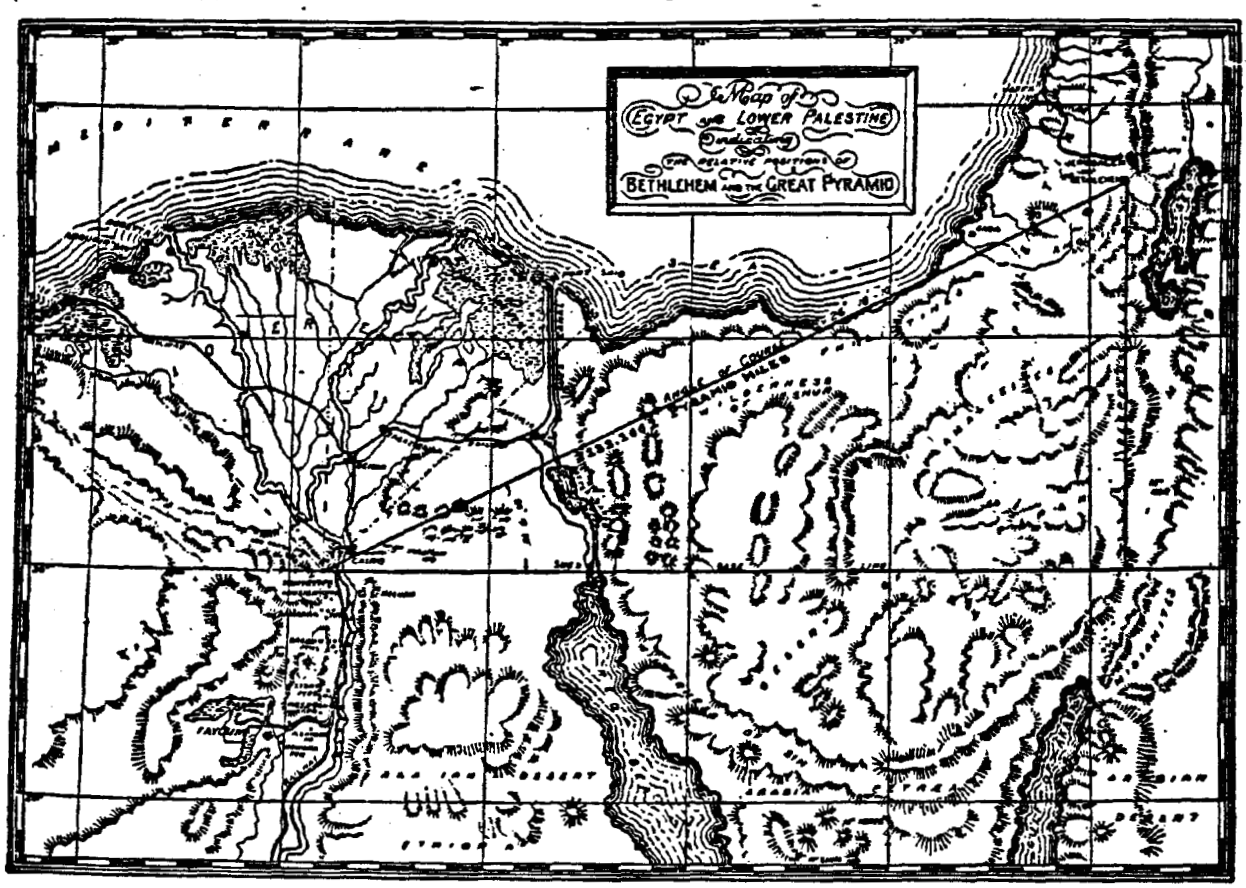
Last Jewish Jubilee Due in 1925 A.D.

TO CATCH the Bible significance attached to the year 1925 A. D., we need for a moment to consider the evidence given in the Law to the Jews regarding the Year of Jubilee. In the 25th chapter of Leviticus will be found the Law in full, which the Jews were to observe carefully. These laws were all types of better things to come. (1 Corinthians 10:11) The antitype, therefore, would be on a much larger scale than was the type, and should begin as soon as the type ceased. Briefly stated, the law was: As soon as the Jews entered the land of Cannan they were to begin to count; and

every seventh year was to be a rest year, but every fiftieth year was to be a Jubilee year. During the Jubilee year every Jewish slave was to be set free, and every piece of land returned to the original owner, or heir thereof. Every fifty-first year the whole nation was to start out free and equal, a type of the "restitution of all things", mentioned by St. Peter.—Acts 3:21.

The reason why the Jews were sent to Babylon and their land made desolate for 70 years was "because it did not rest in your sabbaths, when ye dwelt upon it" (Leviticus 26:35); in other words, because they did not properly observe the law in regard to the Jubilee. God had outlined a definite number of the types until the antitype should come, and that number was seventy. (2 Chronicles 36:21, Jeremiah 25:11, 12; 29:10; Daniel 9:2) Each Jubilee cycle was fifty years. Seventy times fifty equals 3,500; 3,500 years from the time the Jews entered Canaan would reach to the antitype. The children of Israel crossed the Jordan in the spring of 1575 B. C., and were to begin to count from that date. Subtracting 1,575 years from 3,500 would leave 1,925 for A. D. The year 1925, therefore, would have been the fiftieth or Jubilee year of the seventieth cycle, and the last typical year.

Following that, we should expect that the year 1926 would be, chronologically, the beginning of the antitype, the beginning of the great Jubilee for all the world, during which every son of Adam, who will, may become a free man, and return to his father's estate, to the inheritance of the earth, and to perfection of mind and body. Instead of being a period of one year the antitype will be a period of 1,000 years, during which Christ the Lord shall be King over all the earth. (Zechariah 14:9) If this is indicated in the Pyramid, we should expect to find it in connection with His resurrection,



ascension and return to establish His kingdom. It would also be after His special work with the Church, typified by the sudden closing of the Grand Gallery at the south end.

The north end of the Grand Gallery represents the death of Christ and the end of the Law Covenant. (Colossians 2:14, 15) This occurred in the year 32.25 A. D. The "well" represents the resurrection of Christ, which occurred three days after His crucifixion, also in the year 32.25 A. D. The restitution blessings are closely connected with the resurrection of Christ; and therefore the date 32.25 A. D., as indicated by the location of the "well", is a logical point for a time measurement.

All measurements of the passages are along the center of the floor unless otherwise stated. The "well" ends at the inner edge of the stone bench or "ramp" and is therefore 21 inches from the center of the Grand Gallery floor. The mouth of the "well" is rough and uneven and some 26 inches wide, so the center of the opening would be the logical point at which to begin a measurement. This center is 39.75 inches up from the vertical line of the north wall. As the full length of the Grand Gallery floor to the step is 1,815.25 inches this would leave 1,775.50 to be counted. We therefore begin with the center of the "well" opening as 32.25 A. D. To this we add the 21 inches to the center of the floor; then the 1,775.50 up to the "step" or riser at the upper end of the inclined floor; then add 36 inches, the distance up the "step"; then horizontally along the top of the "step" to the point under the lower end of the south wall, 61 inches. We thus have a total of (32.25 plus 21 plus 1,775.50 plus 36 plus 61) 1925.75 British inches or 1923.75 Pyramid inches, indicating the middle of 1924.

If the Jews had remained in Palestine from the giving of their law until now endeavoring to keep their laws faithfully, the year 1925 (beginning with the fall of 1924) would have been their last typical Jubilee. There would have been considerable commotion as they rearranged their social and business affairs to comply with the law of liberty and the return to parental estates.

If the members of the Lord's Church are the antitypical Israelites, it would seem logical to expect that this same year, 1925, would bring some stirring experiences to it, as no doubt the Lord would be taking a hand in their affairs. This we believe is under way at the present time. To those who have given the subject critical study there is good evidence that July-August 1924 was a marked date for the Church, and that it there entered upon a year of critical experience. Of this, possibly more anon.

Thus we see that the Grand Gallery reaches up to the beginnings of the last chronologically typical year, 1925, beginning with the fall of 1924; and that this typical year will merge into the Grand World Jubilee, beginning in the fall of 1925. We believe that the Lord will in some way mark the year 1925 as clearly as He marked the year 1914. Just how, we may not be certain, but it will not be long until history will make its record.

Let any candid mind examine the physical facts as to the condition of the "church" today, taken as a whole, Catholic and Protestant. Does it not appear to have "struck on the rocks" and to be quivering like a broken vessel before she sinks? Revelation 18: 21-23 is interesting reading in this connection. The Bible and the Great Pyramid run parallel throughout.

To show the minuteness of detail we mention one apparently insignificant incident: The prophet Micah (5: 2) mentioned Bethlehem as the birthplace of the Messiah; and this prophecy was called to the attention of Herod when he asked where Christ should be born. (Matthew 2: 4-6) The Great Pyramid had long before designated the exact spot, even before there was a hamlet built there. We epitomize: Start at the exact latitudinal and longitudinal location of the Great Pyramid. Consider the latitudinal line as the base, and draw a diagonal to the northeast, at the same degree as the incline of the interior passages, viz., 26° 18′ 10″. This diagonal will run directly through the town of Bethlehem. See diagram. Internal measurements give the distance; *i. e.*, 233 miles.

Radio Fulfilment of Prophecy

PROPHECIES relating to the end of the gospel dispensation, and the ushering in of the restitution times, are now having fulfilment. The increased travel and general diffusion of knowledge are indications of the approaching Messianic reign; the labor-saving devices and conveniences that are now flooding the earth are the foregleams of the equitable distribution of all good things for the common good of all.

God made it necessary for man to get his bread in sweat of his face while he is a dying creature. As the "times of restitution" are to restore man to perfection and to bring the dead forth from the grave with the same object in view, and as these times are near, the conveniences are for the purpose of taking away the necessity for laborious efforts in human existence, and to make life pleasurable and worth while.

As the invention of the incandescent lamp was symbolic of increased light in the mind, so the radio is symbolic of spiritual blessings. It is doubtless referred to in Job 38: 34, 35; Isaiah 60: 8; Luke 12: 3. At least one radio station is wholly dedicated to the uplift of humanity and teaching the people the plan and purpose of God; and that station is WATCHTOWER WBBR, operated by the International Bible Students Association on a wave length of 273 meters. Their weekly programs are as follows:

Sunday from 9: 10 to 10: 30 P. M. Bible Lecture and music.

Monday, from 8: 00 to 9: 00 P. M., World News Digest and music.

Wednesday from 8: 00 to 9: 00 P. M., Miscellaneous lectures and music.

Thursday, from 9: 10 to 10: 30 P. M., Sunday School Lessons and music.

Saturday, 8: 00 to 9: 00 P. M., Bible Questions and Answers and music.

(Eastern Standard Time)

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)

With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

[363]After His resurrection Jesus stated that He would ascend unto God the Father in heaven. (John 20:17) Forty days after His resurrection He was with His disciples on the Mount of Olives, instructing them to go to Jerusalem and there wait until they should receive the power of the holy spirit, that they might thereafter be witnesses for Him. "And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight. And while they looked stedfastly toward heaven as he went up, behold, two men stood by them in white apparel; which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." (Acts 1:9-11) Without a doubt these men who here stood by the disciples in white apparel were angels or messengers sent of the Lord thus to witness to them, which angels doubtless materialized in human form for that very purpose and afterward dematerialized and disappeared. This additional testimony was given, however, that the faith of the disciples might be complete that the Lord would come again.

[364]This fact was so definitely established in the minds of the apostles that they often spoke and wrote of the second coming of the Lord. In fact, it is the great event to which they and all other true followers of the Master have looked forward. (1 Corinthians 1:7; 15:23; 1 Thessalonians 2:19; 2 Thessalonians 2:8; James 5:7, 8; 2 Peter 1:16; Acts 3:19-21; Philippians 3:20) Of His coming again and the blessings His presence will bring to those that love Him further testimony was given by the apostle Paul when he wrote to Timothy: "I am now ready to be offered; and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing." —2 Timothy 4:6-8.

[365]The book of Revelation in our Bible is the revelation of Jesus Christ which He gave after His glorification. He concludes this revelation by stating to St. John: "He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly"; to which St. John replies: "Even so, come, Lord Jesus."—Revelation 22:20.

[366]That the Lord is to have a kingdom of righteousness, that Jesus Christ is to be the great King of that kingdom, and that He is coming a second time for the purpose of thus reigning, is so abundantly established by the Scriptures that all possible doubt is removed. An important question, therefore, for us to determine is *how He comes.*

[367]We must make up our minds at once that the Bible testimony concerning the manner of our Lord's coming is to be taken as conclusive.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Where were Jesus and His disciples when Jesus ascended into heaven? ¶ 363.

Give the Scriptural account of what occurred at the time of our Lord's ascension. ¶ 363.

Who were the men who stood by and spoke to the disciples at that time? ¶ 363.

Why did these angels thus materialize and speak to the disciples? ¶ 363.

Were the disciples thoroughly convinced of the second coming of the Lord? and if so, how did it influence their teachings? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 364.

What did St. Paul say to Timothy about the time of the end of his earthly career concerning the second coming of the Lord? ¶ 364.

What special promise is indicated for the benefit of those who love Christ's appearing? ¶ 364.

What is the book of Revelation? ¶ 365.

What is stated in the latter part of that book concerning the Lord's return? ¶ 365.

Can there be any doubt about the Lord's second coming? and if not, why not? ¶ 366.

What, then, is one of the important questions to be first determined concerning our Lord's coming? ¶ 367.

From what should we expect to get the evidence concerning the manner of the Lord's return? ¶ 367.

"Father, grace for grace outpouring,
Show me ever greater things;
Raise me higher, sunward soaring,
Mounting as on eagle's wings."

TRUTH AND SCIENCE

Methods, opinions and theories are submitting to tests that demonstrate their foundations. Our day, concise and practical, is providing a surer reliance and dependence upon the age-old beliefs that are found to be basic.

This application of scientific tests has marked the progress of our time, manifesting that which can be enlarged and improved, and eliminating impractical dogmas.

The searching after truth, no matter what the field, has revealed benefits such as have been brought to view from the effort and time applied, and hopefully holds a field for greater improvements with man's increased understanding of the forces and laws about him.

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